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The History *of* Nevada

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BY
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CHAPTER XXVIII.

HORTICULTURE.

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.

We can hardly state that Nevada has had a large share in the raising of horticultural products on a commercial scale up to the present time. As a consumer, however, her nearest neighbor on the west has benefited very materially from the large quantities of fruits, and particularly small fruits, shipped in and well paid for by Nevada's generous purchasers and good livers.

That she has not reached the limit of her possibilities for fruit-growing is very certain, and much progress is being made along horticultural lines. The early settlers with the gold fever excitement could not be expected to have the temperament necessary for the careful planting, pruning and cultivating of trees. Then again they found the native grass growing abundantly everywhere and with it made money easily, so why risk the unknown and untried. But as in all aggregations of people there were a few with the experimental or investigational type of mind and it is to these that we must look for the beginnings of things in a horticultural way.

In the Truckee Valley the names of Walts, Snare, Plumb, Ferris, Sullivan, Gault, Ross, Peckham, McCarran, Mullins, Ferris, Wheeler and Lonkey, have been associated with the growing of fruit to a greater or less extent for many years. In no case, however, does the amount of land devoted to fruit exceed ten acres, and in every instance the crop is raised as a subsidiary product of the farm. As would naturally be expected the orchards located on the foothills have more success in escaping the numerous and severe spring frosts of the region. In the foothill country a full crop may be relied upon without "smudging" about once in three years while in the lower parts of the valley a good crop is secured about one out of every five years. Although smudging by means of old manure piles, wood and rubbish had been carried on for a number of

years with more or less success, it was not until orchard-heating experiments were carried on by the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in 1910 that much attention was given to the possibility of saving the crop of fruit annually by means of oil-heaters. The Walt Bros. took up the matter in a practical way and demonstrated that they could save their crop and still leave a fair profit after all expenses of heating the orchard had been deducted. The market has been a local one and little or no grading or wrapping or packing of apples has been done. Buyers have not been in the habit of coming to Nevada because of the uncertainty of the crop and the small acreage. In seasons of abundant crops the local market has been glutted from lack of storage facilities and it has been found necessary to turn everything into cider and vinegar or feed to stock. In a few favored localities in regard to soil, elevation and exposure strawberries have done well, but the high price for the labor of picking has prevented the raising of this crop commercially. Ten acres grown at one time by Mr. Mullins in the Wedekind District, is the largest area devoted to this crop. Raspberries are grown to a considerable extent and find a ready local market. Usually, however, the patches do not exceed an acre, though it can be relied upon as a sure and profitable crop. Peaches, plums, pears, blackberries and cherries are grown to some extent but not extensively enough to be considered commercially. It is of interest in this connection to mention the status of the nursery business. Some twenty years ago there were two well established nurseries. One was located at what is now one of the principal residence districts of Reno, and occupies the land lying between Sierra and Ralston Streets and Walnut and Maple Streets. The trees on the north side of Maple Street and the coniferous trees in the lots have grown up from the original specimens in the nursery rows. This nursery was owned by a man named Connor who, though, a good gardener, lacked business ability. The other, then known as the Arlington nursery was located on the outskirts of the city on the south side of what is now the Patrick ranch.

Owing to the great diversity of the climate, ranging from a few degrees of frost toward the southern boundary near the Colorado River to forty degrees below zero in the extreme north and on some of the central desert plains, the State must be divided into more or less distinct horticultural sections. These sections we will designate as: (1) the Sierra Nevada section; (2) the Humboldt River section; (3) the Southern or

Semi-tropical section. In addition to these there will be found numerous ranches fifty or more miles from the railroad and scattered throughout the mountains in almost every part of the State. Many of these produce most excellent fruit in small quantities for local consumption. Indeed it could not be otherwise as even the apples would have to be of a cast iron variety to withstand the transit over the mountain roads, not to speak of the more perishable fruits like peaches.

The Eastern Sierra Nevada Section.—This section includes the country lying along the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and ranging from Verdi and Reno through the rich fertile Truckee Valley southwards to Pleasant, Washoe, Eagle and Carson Valleys. For convenience, although further inland, we will include the land under the government reclamation project at Fallon and Mason and Smith Valleys further south. The section receives its water supply from the Truckee, Carson and Walker Rivers and from numerous smaller local mountain streams. From that time until recently there were no nurseries in the State. The Reno nursery has several thousand young Carolina poplar trees, but aside from this, all orchard trees, small fruits and ornamental trees and shrubs are brought in from other States. We must here include the interesting career of the old hermit, Laurent Bennyton. He escaped from the French army with his uniform and muskets and landed in Philadelphia. It is also reported that he was an exiled priest. He was a man of considerable education and a member of a wealthy and well-known family, the Bennytons of Paris. Working his way west he landed in Virginia City in the early days. From there he became a man of the hills and a hermit evidently prospecting in the Virginia range of mountains but finally locating in a barren nook with no visible spring, two miles south over the ridge from Vista, the entrance of the Truckee River, through the mountains on its course to Pyramid Lake. Here he remained for forty-two years and produced a horticultural oasis, the like of which is perhaps unique in the world's history. Surrounding this man of solitude and few words, we find evidences of a successful battle with the soil and meagre water facilities of the desert. Living in a hovel, the entrance consisting of a hole to crawl through, a goat for milk, and a few chickens, he has surrounded himself with apple, pear, peach, apricot and almond trees as well as a few grapes. The striking horticultural feature is that the almond trees predominate, there being over a thousand trees, old and

young, which bear well every year. When we consider that these are the only almond trees anywhere in the Truckee Valley or the northern or central parts of Nevada we must give great credit to the old hermit who has opened our eyes to the possibilities of similar locations. The water from the melting snow was conserved in miniature reservoirs which caused a gradual seepage to the groves of trees. Here we find little wells four feet deep and two feet wide from which he dipped the water into buckets and packed it on his shoulders on ingenious water carriers to each tree, naming it, and talking to it with such remarks as the following: "This is all I can give you today, perhaps I can spare you a little more tomorrow," or "You were very good to me last year, I will give you all I can." His trees undoubtedly received a very small amount of water and the secret of his success is a great object lesson in dry farming methods. The holes for the trees were dug five feet deep and nearly as wide, and in them he placed rotten sagebrush and grass and everything that would tend to hold moisture and give it up to the tree gradually. His surplus crop was taken on his back over a trail sixteen miles long to Virginia City. This long trail he constructed himself with only a pick and shovel. Other evidences of his mania for hard labor are to be seen in the building of a road over two miles long down a canyon to the Truckee River and a fence about four miles long built of sagebrush and rocks cleared from the enclosed territory.

When we consider that all this and much more has been accomplished with the sole labor of a pair of hands we are obliged to marvel at the man's fortitude.

His load to and from the city was often 100 pounds, consisting chiefly of flour on the return journey. He scorned a lift, preferring the independence and the solitude. The bulk of the fruit, however, was dried and this, with almonds and a sort of wine from his grapes, formed his chief sustenance. One morning in the spring of 1912 he was found lying outside the hovel very sick, and was taken to the County Hospital in Reno, Nev., where he died a month later at the age of 87 years.

In his effects were found his old soldier clothes still in good condition, for he is said only to have put them on on rare occasions. His old flintlock muskets are in the hands of a neighboring farmer. We must give much credit to this noble and religious character for having demonstrated perhaps unconsciously, one of the best experiments on the conservation of

moisture and the possibilities of Nevada for the growing of fruits, especially almonds, under apparently almost desert conditions.

The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station has also played a part in the horticulture of the State. It was organized in 1887 and the first appropriation, fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, was received from the Federal Government in April, 1888. For a short time the experiments, chiefly in meteorology, were conducted on the University Campus, but soon a farm was secured near the present State Asylum and an orchard planted. The work consisted merely of growing the trees and identifying the varieties of apples and no records were kept. In 1900 the experiment station farm was removed to its present site adjoining the State Fair Grounds in Reno. The farm was given to the State by Washoe County and the old farm was turned over to the asylum for the growing of vegetables and fruit for the inmates.

From 1900 to 1903 no horticultural work was carried on. In 1903 the writer planted out an orchard and many trees and shrubs, the record of which can be found in the Reports and Bulletins, published by the station. Leaving the Truckee Valley and passing along the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains to the south we pass through Pleasant Valley to Washoe Valley which has upheld the reputation of Nevada as a possible fruit growing State at all the expositions and fairs for many years. The names of Lewers, Winters, Howard, Cliff and Neidenrieck are associated in this valley with the raising of fruit but we have only space enough to consider the ranch of Mr. Lewers. Mr. Ross Lewers, a well educated Irishman, after coming round Cape Horn, landed on the Coast in 1850, and engaged in mining and lumbering in California. In 1860 he came down with his sawmill to Franktown from Honey Lake Valley. When sufficient high land was cleared he planted fruit trees in 1864. These trees are still bearing well. His first order of 300 trees given to a California nurseryman, landed in Virginia by mistake. No owner being found they were sold for the freight and planted in Six Mile Canyon, near Dayton.

The next order was given to the well known firm of Thomas Meehan, at Philadelphia and Paul's nursery at Washington, D. C. He also started a small nursery and raised his own trees from seedlings. After establishing a picturesque home overlooking Lake Washoe and surrounded by pine trees, he returned to Ireland for a companion. His wife was an

ardent lover of flowers and a keen observer and reader and surrounded herself with the largest assortment of perennial flowering plants grown in the State.

There are about forty acres of orchard containing some seventy varieties of apples, a dozen of pears, a few peach, plum, cherry trees and strawberries, raspberries and loganberries among the small fruits. A unique feature of the place is a very large English walnut tree which bears some fruit every year and sometimes a fair crop. There are also two fine white oaks now twenty years old with trunks nine inches in diameter. All the fruit raised is of excellent quality and superb in coloring. The soil is a rich black granitic loam abundantly supplied with potash. His market for many years was at Virginia City and Washoe, the highest price received being \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box of apples. After the Virginia and Truckee Railroad was built Mr. Lewers shipped to California and was able to compete successfully on the San Francisco market often receiving 25 cents a box more for his apples than the California product. It is the only orchard in the State known to the writer where fruit has been scientifically stored and packed before being placed on the market. Still further south in Eagle Valley in the vicinity of Carson and in the Carson Valley, near Gardnerville and Genoa, there are a number of old orchards which raise considerable fruit for home consumption or the local market. Mr. Dangberg at Minden has also set out a considerable acreage to young trees. Fifty miles inland from the Truckee Valley in the Carson Sink Valley where the Truckee Carson Government reclamation Project has been established there are a number of old ranches nearly all of which have more or less land planted out to fruit. The names of Thommey, Brown, Harriman, Douglas, Allen, Ferguson, are associated with small orchards. Large numbers of young trees have been planted out by the new settlers as the possibilities of profitable fruit growing are excellent. Still further south, in Mason and Smith Valleys, we find a large number of ranches growing considerable fruit.

The Humboldt River Section.—This includes the ranches watered by the Humboldt River and her tributaries and extends for hundreds of miles from the Ruby or East Humboldt Mountains to Lovelock.

In Star Valley we have the names of Cazier, Smiley, Riddell, Hardy, Wells, Lane and Gray, and in Clover Valley, those of Conway, Weeks, Johnson, Wiseman, Schoer and Gibbs. None of these orchards exceed

four acres in extent. Some bear every year, but the majority are so situated that the spring frosts have to be contended with. At Toynes in Mound Valley we find apples, pears, peaches, plums and small fruits, in abundance for home use.

The Southern and Semi-tropical Section.—In this section we include the southern part of the State as represented in Nye, Lincoln and Clark Counties. The truly semi-tropical part of the section is situated in Clark County, which is the southern half of what was once Lincoln County. The chief horticultural districts are in the Muddy or Moapa Valley and the Las Vegas, Pahrump and Pahrangat Valleys.

The lower part of the Moapa Valley at St. Thomas was settled as early as 1851 by Mormons, who came from Utah. Thinking they were still within the Utah boundary they paid their taxes to Utah officials. When the Nevada tax collector discovered them he demanded that they pay three years' back taxes. This they refused to do, burnt their houses, and abandoning their ripening crops, departed for Salt Lake City. In about 1870 a new lot of settlers, both Gentile and Mormon, came into the valley and located at Logan (then called St. Joe), Overton and St. Thomas. To them must be attributed the discovery of the wonderful fertility of the soil of the region for the production of alfalfa, grains, vegetables and fruits. Associated with its early history are the names of Belding and Seabright, Bonelli, Syphus Mills, Church, Thomas, Jones, Cobb, Gibson, Gans, Willow, Lund and Judd and Major Holt. For a long time the nearest railroad was over a hundred miles away, so that almost everything grown was disposed of in the valley or to the miners in southern Nevada and northern Arizona. Bonelli, the keeper of the ferry across the Colorado River, then at Rioville, was an all-round naturalist. Cotton was grown quite extensively in the early days and made into clothing. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots, almonds, nectarines, pomegranates, figs, grapes and peanuts. Sugar cane was found to grow exceedingly well, but there was then no market for perishable crops. All kinds of vegetables grew profusely and in many cases were harvested even before the same crops were sown in the north. In 1905 the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, extended a branch of the Oregon Short Line so as to pass through southern Nevada en route to Los Angeles. The prospect of a good market for their crops brought new hope to the old settlers and made the valley accessible to seekers

after land who soon began to come in considerable numbers. Some of the old settlers seeing a good chance to sell out at a favorable price gave up the hard struggle and retired to spend the few remaining years of their life under easier and more sociable surroundings.

On March 2, 1905, the Twenty-second Session of the Nevada State Legislature approved an act to select a site for the Establishment of a Branch Experiment Farm in the Tropical Regions of Nevada. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to select the site were Col. H. B. Maxson, P. S. Triplett and Professor Gordon H. True. They selected eight acres of land at Logan in the Moapa Valley. A report covering the details of the Commission's work was published by the State in 1906. Experiments on the adaptability and the best methods of growing grain, hay, vegetable and fruit crops and with live stock have been carried on. The history of this work of the Experiment Farm is to be found in the Reports of the Board of Control for 1907-1908, and 1909-1910. These are also published by the State. At the Stewart ranch adjacent to the town of Las Vegas, in the Las Vegas Valley, we have one of the oldest ranches in the State of Nevada. There are old trees and vines, planted about fifty-five years ago, that are still bearing profusely. A single apricot tree sometimes bears a ton of fruit. The ranch is watered by means of an immense spring of tepid water coming directly out of the desert. Within the last few years artesian wells have been established and new land is being put under cultivation. In the Pahranaagat Valley in Lincoln County, and the Pahrump Valley in Nye County, fruit has been grown on isolated ranches for many years, but little is known of the possibilities of the region.

A few ranches near the foothills of the Charleston Mountains produce considerable fruit and vegetables, particularly the old White ranch at Manso, and the MacFarland ranch at Indian Springs.

Horticultural Legislation.—An act to encourage the growth of trees was approved March 7, 1873. Ten dollars a year for twenty years, was paid by the county for each acre or half mile of forest or ornamental trees planted a rod apart and kept alive in growing condition, willows and cottonwoods planted above ditches and canals were not included. The planting was to in no manner increase the taxable value of the land. This law is no longer in force.

Horticulture is also included in the work of the State Agricultural Society by an act approved in the same year.

On March 13, 1903, an act was approved to protect and promote the horticultural interests of the State and to destroy insect pests in orchards and elsewhere. Whenever a petition is presented to the Board of County Commissioners of any county, and signed by twenty or more persons who are resident freeholders and possessors of an orchard or both stating that certain or all orchards or nurseries or trees of any variety, are infested with scale insect of any kind injurious to fruit, fruit trees or vines, or are infested with codling moth or other insects or pests that are destructive to trees or vines, and praying that a Commissioner be appointed by them whose duty it shall be to supervise the destruction of such insects or trees as herein provided, the Board of County Commissioners shall within twenty days after the presentation of such a petition, select and appoint a Commissioner for the county, who shall be known as the County Horticultural Commissioner, the said Commissioner shall serve for a period of two years from and after the date of his appointment and qualification or unless he shall be sooner removed by order of said Board of County Commissioners. There are eight sections to the act providing the duties, districts and compensation of the Commissioners. An act concerning the shipping of nursery stock into the State was approved March 25, 1909.

Section 1. All nursery stock shipped from other States to points within the State of Nevada, whether fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, or other nursery stock of any description whatever shall bear on the outside of each car, crate, bale, bundle or package a label giving the names of the consignor and consignee, together with a copy of an inspection certificate of recent date. Such certificate of inspection must certify that said stock has been inspected and found free from insect pests or plant diseases of any kind. It must bear the signature of the State Entomologist or Plant Pathologist or other duly qualified person in authority in the State in which said nursery stock was grown.

Section 2. No corporation, company, or individual engaged in the transportation of freight or express shall make delivery of any nursery stock lacking such official certificate of inspection to the consignee or his agent within the State of Nevada; and any agent of any such corporation, company or individual who does make delivery of any uncertified nursery

stock shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than five nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and any fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the State Treasurer.



J. P. Salbo

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JUSTICE G. F. TALBOT, President.....	Carson City
DR. H. E. REID, Vice-President.....	Reno
DR. A. E. HERSHISER, Treasurer.....	Reno
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, Secretary and Curator.....	Reno
Senator H. H. CORYELL, Member at Large.....	Wells
Senator A. W. HOLMES, Member at Large.....	Reno

The first attempt to preserve information concerning the early history of Nevada was made by the Society of Pacific Coast Pioneers in Virginia City in 1872. Much valuable work had been accomplished when, in 1875, the great fire on the Comstock destroyed the society building with all its contents. A new hall was soon erected and another collection made, but with the decline of the Comstock and the scattering of the pioneers, the society was after a time disbanded; its museum collection was donated to the State, and but little of this contribution remains intact at the present time. A similar organization obtained for a time at Austin and was known as the Reese River Pioneers.

Creation of the Nevada Historical Society.—Not until thirty-two years later was the interest in this historical work revived, and then on the basis of a State-wide organization. In 1904 the Nevada Historical Society came into being as a private organization. It enrolled among its charter members many of the most prominent men and women of the State, some of whom have since crossed the Great Divide. General E. D. Kelley was its first vice-president and its second president. Orvis Ring, Chauncey N. Noteware and Hannah K. Clapp were among the first to give support to the undertaking. Mr. R. L. Fulton was the first president and Mr. Clarence H. Mackay its first honorary member.

In 1907 by act of the legislature, signed by Governor Sparks, the society became a State institution with a small appropriation for maintenance of the work during the biennium. Since that time the society, as the trustee of the State, has labored diligently to collect and preserve the records and other historical materials pertaining to the

early history of the commonwealth of Nevada, and at the same time has not neglected to gather in the current newspapers and broadside issues which in turn will soon become historic.

General Character of the Collection.—The library now contains over three thousand books and pamphlets besides many files of newspapers. In the museum are about one thousand exhibits, some of which are of rare value. Anthropological specimens tell of the Indian occupancy of the country before the days of the paleface; souvenirs from the old mines and mills of the bonanza days recall the memories of the years when the state was in its formative period politically and industrially. The trophies of the Wheelmen's club belong to another and a later era, but when another half century shall have passed over our heads these modern things will also have become ancient history.

A Mark Twain Pipe.—Nevada failed to obtain a Mark Twain statue, but she possesses a genuine Clemens' pipe—such a one as Mark loved, such a one as he pictures in "Roughing It." "Ham and eggs, and after these a pipe—ham and eggs and scenery, a 'down grade,' a flying coach, a fragrant pipe and a contented heart—these make happiness. It is what all the ages have struggled for." And with the pipe there is a letter from his daughter, the Countess Gabrilowitsch, in which she speaks of her father's regard for the work of the Nevada Historical Society, of which he was an honorary member.

The Hawkins Collection.—Of more than usual interest is the collection of souvenirs pertaining to the old Mormon station at Genoa, and to its founders. Through the courtesy of Mr. D. R. Hawkins, of Genoa, these things have found a place in the State Museum.

Pictures of the old log cabin which was destroyed by fire two years since; pieces of the old logs; hand-made nails used in its construction; the andirons and crane from its fire place; the pans in which the gold was separated from the refuse ere it was received in payment for goods at the trading station; the old inkwell and cancelling stamp from the first postoffice in the State kept at this same Mormon station—all serve to recall to the pioneers those days of the '50's when the life of western Utah centered around the little old log cabin on the banks of the Carson River. Then there is the old Swiss watch given by Stephen Kinsey to his wife when they were married in Washoe City in 1855; the old Kinsey bible with its family record; the Philopena book brought by Snowshoe

Thompson on his snowshoes from Sacramento to Genoa in 1857 and presented by him to Mrs. Kinsey with his autograph. But space fails to allow the whole record of this collection.

Souvenirs of Governors and Legislatures.—Of governors' souvenirs there is a nucleus; Territorial Governor Nye's sword and "Broad-horn"; Bradley's hard wood cane; and some day in the not far distant future the Blaisdell piano will come to keep these company, while on the walls above will hang the pictures of the legislatures which since 1861 have recorded in statute the growth of the commonwealth of Nevada.

Historic Weapons—Reminiscent of another type of history-making is the collection of old weapons ranging from swords and guns which did service in the great American wars to flint-locks which protected the Mormons on their west bound trek to Great Salt Lake and beyond, and the tiny derringers which saw service on the Comstock in the days when justice was measured out by a vigilance committee. Of still older pedigree is the Spanish lance-head brought from southern Nevada and which, with other relics not yet gathered into the fold of the museum, points to the days of the occupancy of the Vegas Valley by the Franciscan Fathers. Slight reminder this of the place the now Nevada held in the "Mexican Cession," and the Spanish flag, blood-stained and bullet-scarred, which hangs in another corner, bears evidence that as Nevada was at one time rescued by the United States from the Spanish-American or Mexican influence, so a Nevada boy just fifty years later, wrested from the flagstaff in Cuba the flag which stands for the exertion of the same kind of influence in another part of the American continent.

The Fremont Pistol.—Of somewhat doubtful authenticity is the so-called Fremont pistol, but if not the companion of the illustrious pathfinder, it at least helped to mark the trail by which others followed in his footsteps from Nevada into the promised land of California.

Broderick-Terry Duelling Pistol.—This weapon recalls the memory of the influence exerted by the killing of Senator Broderick of California, in 1859, upon the Constitution of Nevada for the feeling of horror which swept over the Pacific Coast was only comparable to that occasioned by the Hamilton-Burr duel of the early part of the same century. Nevada, therefore, in framing her organic law inserted the famous and now obsolete "duelling clause."

Curious Maps and Manuscripts.—In the collection of old maps and man-

uscripts of especial interest to Renoites is the first map of Reno, when the city was only "the end of the track," and when the first town lots were carved out of the lake property. Then there are the first maps of Virginia City, the Ely District, Humboldt and Reese River, while the most curious of all is the map of the Washoe Mining Region of 1860 showing, though sometimes erroneously, the relative distances of Washoe from the principal places in California and the stage routes connecting these places. As one traces the old trails on this map there arises in imagination a picture of the long procession of emigrant wagons, of pack mules and nondescript caravans that covered these roads in the early days. Suffice it to say that the organization will not rest content until one of these old stage coaches is safely housed in the new building. Here also are mining certificates bearing the autograph signatures of the giant miners of the early days and of the bonanza period. Here are manuscripts written by the pioneers and of only slightly less importance are the stories dictated by them and recorded by the secretary of the society.

Rare Newspapers and Magazines.—Of old newspapers the society has some rare numbers, such as the *Daily Morning Post* of Carson City, draped in mourning for Lincoln and bearing on one page a copy of the new constitution of Nevada, truly a veritable birth certificate of the "Battle-born" State. From the standpoint of utility in the field of historical writing the magazine acquisitions form one of the best features of the work. *The Overland* and *Sunset*, nearly complete, as also the *Pacific Monthly* and *Out West* and a part of the *Land of Sunshine*, are supplemented by at least a part of nearly every magazine which has been published on or about the Pacific Coast, even to the *Pioneer* in 1854 and 1855 bound in the original wrappers, and *California Magazine* for 1857 and 1858.

Pamphlets and Broadsides.—The ephemeral literature of a mining region always exceeds by far the output of the more stable forms of production; and fortunately many of the posters, dodgers and invitation cards have been preserved. Nevada and California are alike represented in pamphlet literature. In the contemporary accounts of the Vigilance Committee of 1856 and in the many other descriptions of California life in the '50s we have the evidence of eye-witnesses to the stirring events which, from the standpoint of Nevada, were but introductory to the great drama of the 60's. Supplementing *Fitch's Manual of the City of San*

Francisco (1852) is the old picture of that city in 1857, while the several old-time drawings of the missions visualize the history of the Spanish period with its more indirect influence upon the Cis-Sierra Mexican Cession.

Marshall and Burke.—In the "Life and Adventures of James W. Marshall, the Discoverer of Gold in California," which was published by Marshall and William Burke in Sacramento in 1870, we have a direct and forcible illustration of the intimate relationship between the two States of California and Nevada. For William Burke lived his life and died in eastern Nevada—a valued charter member of the Nevada Historical Society. He was prominent in the formative days of this State, not only in the mining camps, but in the political life of the commonwealth also, and was nominated at one time for Lieutenant-Governor. His brother, the late James Burke, of Steamboat Springs, was a mining partner of James W. Marshall in the early days of California and until 1868, and to him Mr. Marshall pointed out the spot where gold was discovered. James Burke was doubtless the last man who could have absolutely identified the place, and he failed to do it before his lamented death in 1912. When Mr. Burke came to Reno in 1868 he brought Marshall with him and kept him here at his home for a year. Together they erected the first brick building in Reno, the one which stands at the northwest corner of Second and Virginia Streets. To Mr. Burke's wife Marshall gave as a wedding gift a piece of the first gold taken out in California.

Mining Literature.—In the field of more technical mining literature California and Nevada are again linked together, for side by side with the report on the Lower Comstock Mining Company's claims, 1873, and the rare collection known as "Views of the Gould and Curry Silver Mining Company, Virginia City, N. T." (ca. 1861), stands the Compilation of the Statutes of California, the Territory of Nevada, and Ordinances of Mexico, 1864, known as "Congdon's Mining Laws and Forms"; also Justice Field's "Construction of the United States Mining Statutes of 1866 and 1872 in the Case of Eureka Con. Mining Co. v. Richmond Min. Co., Aug. 22, 1877."

Literary Products.—Some few but rare items of native production have come to take their place beside the "Comstock Club" and "Sagebrush Leaves," of which Harte's "Sazerac Lying Club" (1878) is illustrative of the early period, and Judge Goodwin's "Pioneers" of this our own time.

Of slightly different cast is the "Morning Report Book of the 8th Cavalry at Camp McDermitt in 1868," recalling the days when the Government still retained its troops within Nevada.

General Collection of Rare Antiquities.—No historical society can afford to neglect to accumulate as opportunity offers mementoes of other historic areas than its own, for the present is the child of the past and the world is but small after all. The Nevada Historical Society has fared well in this respect during the last biennium. Of the Eighteenth Century is Rogers's "Cruising Voyage Around the World," published in 1712, Motley's "Life of Peter, Emperor of Russia," (1739), and Guthrie's Geography of 1794. Of the first item mentioned above, that of Capt. Woodes Rogers's Cruising Voyage, begun in 1708 and finished in 1711, it is interesting to note that the author landed on the coast of California and writes of the natives and of the discovery of a "bright metal." This is one of the earliest references to California in English and is a work of excessive rarity.

Of the early Nineteenth Century, Clarkson's History of the Slave Trade bears the date of 1808, Murphy's Interesting Documents, 1819, Huish's Voyages, 1836, and Mitchell's Geography, 1852, while a little volume of 1828 portrays the work of Sir Francis Drake in the exploration of the Pacific Slope—a pioneer Westerner, by the way, who has received recognition in California by the erection of the Prayer-Book Cross in Golden Gate Park overlooking the spot of his landfall in Alta, California. The volume has additional value because it was formerly the property of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., descended from the famous navigator.

But rarest of all in this century is Greenleaf's Law of Evidence, 1854, which once formed a part of the library of President Andrew Johnson, and every volume of which now bears his autograph. For these three volumes Southern historical societies have offered a large sum of money, but they came to our organization "without money and without price."

The Stewart Collection.—But in the library the most notable addition is that of the Stewart collection, both as to books and manuscripts. When Senator Stewart, shortly before his death, gave to the Historical Society his scrap-books and private letter-books together with a mass of other highly valuable material, he not only contributed data which will some day be of immeasurable value for the writing of our history, but he set an example worthy of imitation by other of our statesmen. The Stewart

collection but points the way in one of the most important fields of historical archiving.

First Steps in a Great Movement.—So also in all departments of the work, only the veriest beginning has been made in the different fields. The treasures now at hand are but the nuclei which will attract to themselves other things of equal or greater importance as the years go by until there shall be gathered under one roof an abundance of historical materials concerning this western State. For the present, the possibilities of profitable activity are limited only by the financial situation. Hitherto the society has been greatly handicapped by lack of funds and even at present necessity presses hard upon the treasury and compels the elimination of much endeavor which in the future would bring rich reward in the way of historical data. For it must be remembered that as the area of our State is larger and our population more scattered than in the Eastern States, so the work is more expensive and more difficult. As to the location of historical materials, the east has passed into the era of domestication; its historical food is close at hand; its task is merely to absorb. The west, including Nevada, is still in the hunting stage; it must run down its game before it can feast. In the east are States, several of which could be set down side by side within the boundaries of one of our great western counties. In those States there is always at least one nucleus where for long ages historical materials have been collected; many times there are several such places in one State, each locality having a collection of its own, and the student has no very difficult task before him when he seeks to utilize such records. But in States like Nevada the materials are still scattered far afield and until they are gathered up through infinite effort no real history of the state can ever be written, no critical work can be accomplished.

Historic Consciousness Is Evolving.—By acts of three legislatures the people of this commonwealth have signified their definite intention of preserving this history of the State, and there is now needed but a period of renewed financial prosperity to enable the representatives of our government to appropriate in such goodly measure as will make possible the saving of the historic materials while yet there is opportunity.

Private Benefactors.—And while State sentiment has been forming, and historic consciousness evolving, there have come to the aid of the work individually men who not only helped to make history, but

have realized more keenly than others the need for quick action in its preservation and who have contributed generously to the support of the work when State aid was lacking. A trio of such loyal Nevadans are Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. F. M. Smith, and the late Senator Geo. S. Nixon, who for years was the vice-president of the organization. In lesser measure many other citizens have aided in a financial way and to the publishers of the newspapers especially is the society indebted for their uniform kindness in furnishing current numbers and even older files. To one such editor, Mr. W. W. Booher, the society is doubly indebted because of his long and efficient service upon the executive council.

In the matter of safely housing its collection, the society has faced unusual obstacles now happily overcome, at least for a few years, through the erection by the State of a temporary brick structure near the university gates in Reno. With the opening of the building in the not distant future the collection will be made available to the public and through the deeper, more intelligent interest awakened, let us hope, may be made possible a greater era of achievement in publication, in public archiving, in the preservation of historic buildings and marking of historic sites as well as in the collection of historical data.



DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIETY SEAL.

In the foreground is the figure of the Muse of History, "Clio," with the laurel wreath on her head. In one hand she holds the book of history, in the other a pen. Behind her loom the snow white peaks of the Sierras.

The mountains and the deep canyons carrying streams to the broad valley below are suggestive of the natural resources awaiting exploration and development, which are the basis of mining and agriculture, the paramount industries upon which depend the growth and welfare of the State. On her right are the immigrant wagons indicative of our pioneer life. The tepee to the side and to the rear of these vehicles advancing with the argonauts reminds us of the progress of civilization and the passing of the Indian, whose history should be chronicled as well as that of the white man. All around her is the desert with clumps of sagebrush and the ox-head skeleton typical of the waste of animal life and of the hardships and perils on the early overland trail. Beneath the Muse's feet is the Society motto: *Servare et Conservare*, pointing on the one hand to the labors of the Society as the servant of the people, on the other hand to its equally great work of preserving and conserving the records of the past and the present. On the margin is the name and date of organization.

CHAPTER XXX.

MOUNT ROSE OBSERVATORY.

1906-1912.

BY J. E. CHURCH, JR.

Mount Rose Observatory, although the youngest of the meteorological observatories in America, has an environment so unique that its staff has not only acquired a series of problems of prime importance to pure science and to agriculture but has also found such abundant material that rapid progress has been possible in their solution. A brief statement of plans and progress at this observatory may, therefore, not be without interest to workers in the meteorological field. Mount Rose is a peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at the western edge of the Great Plateau. The observatory on the summit, which is 3,292 meters (10,800 feet) above sea level, at present is the highest meteorological station in the United States, and was established privately for the purpose of ascertaining the winter minimum temperatures at the summit of the Sierra. Later it was made a department of the University of Nevada and the Agricultural Experiment Station and through these institutions has received financial aid from the State and from the Adams Fund of the Office of Experiment Stations. The observatory is very favorably situated for the study of mountain and desert meteorology, the relation of topography to the occurrence of frost, and the influence of mountains and forests upon the conservation of snow. Most of the instruments and methods employed in the work of the observatory have been devised by its staff.

In the study of mountain meteorology, the observatory has the advantage of occupying a virgin field, and thus being placed in a position to supplement the work done at Mount Royal by McGill Observatory, in the Appalachians by the Mount Washington, Blue Hill and Mount Weather Observatories, in the Rocky Mountains at Pike's Peak, and in the Coast Range at Mount Tamalpais. Mount Rose Observatory is unlike its pre-

decessors in that no observer is maintained continuously on the summit, and most of the instruments in use have been constructed to work without attention for long periods of time. After much experimenting there has been devised a meteorograph that is impervious to the wild storms that rage in winter on mountain summits, and a shelter has been constructed for it that clears itself of accumulated snow. Six elements are recorded, viz.: pressure, temperature, direction and velocity of the wind, humidity and sunshine. The records are made upon a band of metric cross-section paper 270 mm. wide, which moves 2.5 mm. an hour or 1.8 metres a month. The recording mechanisms are adjusted to the ruling of the paper so that one millimetre equals one degree of temperature, 2 per cent. relative humidity, and one millimetre of atmospheric pressure. The meteorograph is actuated by springs placed within a motor drum. Two auxiliary drums serve to hold and receive the paper as it passes over the motor-drum against which the recording pens rest. This instrument will run for at least two months with one winding of the clock. The resetting of the meteorograph is readily accomplished by disconnecting it from the shelter and removing it to the observatory building. Some defects that occasionally cause failure to obtain satisfactory records have been partially corrected in the following manner: To prevent slipping of the record sheet, a double series of tiny needle points has been fitted into the motor drum with V-edged pressure-wheels running astride of them to force the sheet close to the drum. To detect possible inaccuracy in the motor-clock, a standard pendulum clock actuated by weights has been installed in the observatory building and connected by electric cable with a pen in the meteorograph to record the twelve o'clock hours each day. Excessive vibration has been eliminated in the shelter by the use of heavy braces and rock on the sills. Mechanical registration is employed in all elements except sunshine, and the performance of electrical devices tried thus far has been so unsatisfactory that probably a mechanical sunshine-recorder will eventually replace the electrical one. Dry batteries have been made worthless by freezing and the efficiency of wet batteries is so reduced in cold weather that it seems improbable that any system depending on electricity will be successful. The great problem is the prevention of the formation of fins of ice and frost upon the instruments. The sunshine-recorder has been safeguarded by a heavy bell-jar. The tail of the anemograph vane has been made of wood and the arrow so shortened that the vane will

swing into the eye of the wind irrespective of ice accumulations on the arrow. The masts have been enlarged in size and made self-sustaining without guy-rods, which invite the formation of festoons of heavy ice with consequent wrecking of the masts. The only serious problem of equipment still unsolved is the protection of the cups of the anemometer from ice. This can be accomplished in part by removing the portion of the supporting arms that pass through the cups and thus expedite the dropping of the accumulated slugs when the cups are warmed by the returning sun. However, there may be some material such as vulcanized rubber of papier mâché, of which cups can be made, which will be less attractive to frost and ice than the metals used at present. The wind record has usually been complete between the months of May and October. This meteorograph on the summit (elevation 3,292 metres, or 10,800 feet) is flanked by two similar instruments, one on the west at Truckee (elevation 1,798 metres, or 5,900 feet), thirty miles distant, and the other on the east at Fallon (elevation 1,208 metres, or 3,965 feet), fifty miles distant, thus affording a base line eighty miles long and an apex approximately one mile high. Kite flights have been inaugurated to determine the meteorological error of the summit station. By means of this vertical triangle of stations, data are now being actively gathered on the changing phases of passing storms, and their possible relation to the weather of the valleys beneath. A station with instruments of great precision is being established on the University Campus. The study of the movements of air currents will be made by pilot balloons, for the plateau is too sparsely settled to permit the use of ballons-sondes. A share will also be taken in the international kite-flights.

In the realm of applied science, the forecasting of frost from mountain tops is one of the two main problems through which it is desired to make the observatory of practical service. This problem is still in the stage of data-gathering; however, some relationship is evident between the passing of storms and the occurrence of frost.

This problem has given rise to two others: The Relation of Topography to the Occurrence of Frost, and a Temperature Survey of the Agricultural Lands of the State of Nevada. For the study of the first problem, two stations with delicate apparatus for detecting minute changes of humidity, temperature and air movement are under preparation to be placed near the surface on typical slopes in conjunction with a free air station at the University.

The Temperature Survey has now been in progress for two seasons. The purpose of the survey is the delimiting of large areas suitable for fruit-raising under all forms of economic frost prevention, and the further division of these areas into thermal belts according to the following classification:

(a) Belts where the minimum temperature never falls below 28° F. and fruit-raising would be highly profitable; (b) Belts where the minimum temperature is between 24° and 27° and frost can be combated at reasonable expense; (c) Belts where the temperature falls between 18° and 23° and fruit-raising as an industry would not be profitable. In belts where temperatures of 17° or lower are encountered fruit-raising is not advisable.

Twenty stations equipped with thermographs and standard thermometers are now being employed in the work. The number may finally be increased to twenty-five. These stations are distributed at strategic points from the highest land under irrigation canals to the lowest parts of the valley. It is planned to obtain continuous records at each station for three years before removing the station to a new point. The survey at present covers the basin of the Truckee River on which is situated the metropolis of the State. Owing to the hearty co-operation of ranchers, who act as voluntary observers, the expense of the maintenance of the survey is slight.

In the spring of 1911, when frosts were heavy and frequent, the observatory staff, in conjunction with others, demonstrated the feasibility of orchard-heating even under strenuous conditions, with the result that where only one farm corporation was heating its orchard that season, the present year between fifteen and twenty owners of fruit trees were engaged in the work. To give the orchardists assurance of support in their effort, a night telephone service was maintained for emergency frost-warning and two automatic frost alarms installed. To further aid the isolated orchardists in making their own forecasts of frost, an analysis of the fluctuation of temperature under semi-arid conditions is now being made. To this will soon be added the determination of the quantitative effect of cloudiness and wind on the retardation of falling temperatures.

The second problem to which special attention is being devoted is the influence of Mountains and Forests on the Conservation of Snow. This problem is of vital importance to irrigationists and power companies wherever streams are fed by snow. The data for the study of this prob-

lem are very abundant. Mount Rose is situated between the heavily forested main chain of the Sierra Nevada and the scantily forested ranges of the semi-arid Great Basin, and forms the natural headquarters for the study of both. On the flanks of Mount Rose and its subjacent range are also wide areas long since deforested and now in various stages of reforestation, while the apex of the mountain furnishes abundant opportunity for studying the snow where it falls deepest and longest. The observatory building on the summit has now been supplemented by a headquarters camp, made of sandbags, at Contact Pass (elevation 2,900 metres, or 9,000 feet), and another camp at the base of the mountain. By means of this chain of stations, measurements of snow depth and density, the evaporation of snow, and temperatures within the snow have been conducted on the mountain for limited periods. Adjacent to Mount Rose is the Basin of Lake Tahoe, where a coast line seventy miles long has furnished ready access throughout the winter, by means of motor boat and explorer's camp, to forests of various types and densities, and to all the typical slopes and elevations found in the Sierra Nevada.

The study of the conservation of snow was begun with camera in the winter of 1906, and in the spring of 1908 there was designed a snow sampler by means of which cores can be obtained from snow-fields of all depths and densities, the water content of the sample being determined by weight. Soon after a spring balance was devised that would indicate without any computation the equivalent water in the sample irrespective of variation in the length or weight of sampler used. By means of these instruments thousands of measurements have been made, and the quantitative value of forested areas over open spaces was early established. The minute investigation of the various phases of the problem has proceeded more slowly, but considerable progress has now been made toward their solution. The general principle underlying the conservation of snow is that of protection against evaporation and melting by wind and sun. Snow lies longest where it falls deepest. Cliffs and ice slopes are large gatherers of snow. Yet, wherever forests crown such slopes the capacity of these slopes to gather and conserve snow is increased. In wind-swept regions, timber screens have a snow gathering capacity varying according to their height and imperviousness to the wind. They also, by checking the wind, reduce the evaporation of snow, which under the influence of a wind movement of thirty-three miles per hour, despite the

fact that the snow was frozen, has reached in a single night the total of .10 in. moisture content, or one-one-hundred-twentieth of the total snow on the ground. The action of unbroken forests upon the snow is somewhat unlike that of timber screens, particularly so on the lower slopes where the wind is less violent. These forests catch the falling snow directly in proportion to their openness, but conserve it, after it has fallen directly in proportion to their density. This phenomenon is due to the crowns of the trees, which catch the falling snow and expose it to rapid evaporation in the open air but likewise shut out the sun and wind from the snow that has succeeded in passing through the forest crowns to the ground. The most efficient forest, therefore, from the point of view of conservation is the one that conserves a maximum amount of snow to the latest possible time in the spring. This has been found by measurements to be the forest with a maximum number of glades, which serve as storage pits into which the snow can readily fall but the wind and the sun cannot easily follow. One such forest was found to have conserved at the close of the season of melting three and one-half times as much snow as a very dense forest adjacent to it.

The most efficient type of forest found at levels below 8,000 feet is the fir, whose foliage is much more impervious to the rays of the sun than that of the cedar or pine. At 8,000 feet or higher, the mountain hemlock is most efficient, for not only is its foliage dense but its tapering spire-like crown offers but little resistance to falling snow.

In the light of the above facts forests may be too dense as well as too thin for the maximum conservation of snow. The ideal forest seems to be one filled with glades whose width bears such proportion to the height of the trees that the wind and the sun cannot reach the bottom. These glades can be produced by the forester by judicious pruning and cutting as well as by proper planting. In the field of hydrology, surveys of snow on the Mount Rose and Lake Tahoe water-sheds have been made since the beginning of 1910 to indicate to ranchers and power companies in the basin below the amount of water to be expected during the season, and the better control of the reservoirs. This work will be extended to include a study of the behavior of snow on typical slopes during rising temperature and wind with the view of forecasting the probability and extent of floods. For the purpose of offering foresters in the National Forests and others the advantage of the investigations in snow a course

is now planned at the University of Nevada on the Relation of Mountains and Forests to the Conservation of Snow: a Study in the Improvement of the Storage of Snow by the Planting and Pruning of Forests with a View to Stream Control and the Improvement of Irrigation and Power Resources. Other courses in General Meteorology have already been provided. The staff of the observatory consists of Professor S. P. Fergusson, formerly First Assistant at Blue Hill Observatory, who is Associate Meteorologist, Mr. Arthur L. Smith, Observer in Lake Tahoe Basin, and the writer, who is in charge.

Besides annual reports and news bulletins, the more important recent publications are Experiment Station Bulletin No. 79—The Avoidance and Prevention of Frost in the Fruit Belts of Nevada and an article on the Conservation of Snow; Its Dependence on Forests and Mountains in *Scientific American Supplement*, Vol. LXXIV., No. 1914, September 7, 1912. A bulletin containing an elaborate presentation of the Relation of Mountains and Forests to the Conservation of Snow is now being prepared.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

FREE MASONRY.

BY ROBERT LEWERS, PAST GRAND MASTER.

Carson Lodge No. 1.—The first Masonic Lodge in Nevada was organized in Carson City, Nevada, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California, February 3, 1863, by the following residents of that city, viz.: Philip Stoner, R. B. Ellis, F. A. Tritle, F. W. Peters, J. W. Wayman, W. C. Phillips, Seymour Pixley, D. L. Britton, Herman Armer, Wellington Stewart, W. B. King, H. F. Rice, Abraham Curry and Henry Grice. On the 15th of May a charter was granted and it was given the number 154 on the California roster, and in the charter the following officers appear: M. D. Larrowe, W. M.; Edward J. Smith, S. W.; Henry Rice, J. W. In January, 1865, it was granted a charter by the newly organized Grand Lodge of Nevada, with John S. Van Dyke as Master, and Jacob Tobriner, Secretary. The membership at that time was 54. But two of these names appear on the roll now—E. D. L. Cutts and D. W. Cutts. Carson Lodge has never had a hall of its own, but has always been financially able to take care of its share of the charitable work that falls to the lot of the order. It has been honored by having many of its members in the Grand East, viz: Horatio S. Mason, R. W. Bollem, P. A. Doyle, Tremmor Coffin, George Gillson and Charles L. Fulstone. Its maximum membership was 138 in 1876 and its present roster shows 101 names. The 1913 officers are: Alexander MacDonald, W. M.; Edgar H. Walker, S. W.; Thomas A. Lotz, J. W.; Charles H. Peters, Treasurer and E. D. Vanderlieth, Secretary (18th term.)

Washoe Lodge No. 2.—This lodge was organized in July, 1862, at Washoe City, under dispensation from California, as No. 157, with Geo. W. Brown, W. M.; R. R. Johnson, S. W.; Thomas B. Prince, J. W.

January 16, 1865, it was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Nevada as Washoe No. 2, with Henry W. Brady, W. M.; Ezekiel Morton, S. W.; George C. Cabot, J. W., and Orvis Ring, Secretary. Its maximum membership was in 1868 when it had fifty-eight members. The membership dwindled until it reached twenty-three in 1888, when it surrendered its charter.

Virginia No. 3.—Virginia Lodge was organized January 15, 1863, as Virginia Lodge No. 162, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of California with William H. Howard, P. G. M., California, as W. M.; Joseph DeBell, S. W., and James S. Kelly, J. W. In 1865 it was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Nevada, as Virginia No. 3, with Charles H. Fish, W. M. Its maximum membership was attained in 1878 with 213 members and its present membership is 52. In 1875 fire destroyed the hall of the lodge and its members met on top of Mount Davidson and opened a regular lodge with 351 Masons present. Albert Hires, W. M., presided and in addition to the regular officers many sentinels were stationed around the mountain. The altar was of rough ashlar and the stations of the officers were formed of granite blocks. The Masonic flag floated at the top of the famous flagpole on Mt. Davidson, and the jewels were the ones belonging to the lodge, reclaimed from the ashes of the building, and showing by their half-melted condition, the fiery ordeal through which they had passed. The lodge was opened without form, a petition was received and referred to a committee, and some routine business was transacted. Addresses were made by Hon. Charles E. DeLong, Maj. E. A. Sherman, Gen. Thos. H. Williams, Hon. Rollin M. Daggett, J. C. Currie, Geo. W. Hopkins, and Col. Robert H. Taylor, Melville E. Lamb, W. M.; John C. Harry, Secretary.

Amity Lodge No. 4.—Amity Lodge was organized under the Grand Lodge of California, as Silver City Lodge No. 163, March 20, 1863, with J. C. Currie, W. M.; M. J. Henley, S. W., and W. B. Hickok, J. W. In 1865 it took the name it now bears and the following officers were in charge: Richard T. Mullard, W. M.; James M. Kennedy, S. W., and M. J. Burke, J. W. This lodge attained its maximum membership in 1877 with 76 on the roll, and its present membership is 21. The present officers, 1913, are: Thomas Mayne, W. M.; Adolph Indermuhl, S. W.; S. J. Pedrolí, J. W.; Chas. Hamilton, Treasurer; Amos K. Pollard, Secretary.

Silver Star No. 5.—This lodge was organized at Gold Hill, Nevada, by the Grand Lodge of California as Silver Star Lodge No. 165, with Charles E. Olney, W. M.; L. W. Lee, S. W., and Duane L. Bliss, J. W. It reached its maximum membership in 1877, when the mining activity was at its height, with 194 members; and its present roll shows 21. The 1913 officers are: George F. Harris, W. M.; Alfred S. Harris, S. W.; John A. McKenzie, J. W.; Edward Symons, Treasurer and Fred L. Clark, Secretary.

Esmeralda No. 6.—Located at Aurora, Nevada. Organized September 28, 1863, under the Grand Lodge of California as Esmeralda Lodge No. 170, with the following officers: J. H. Richardson, W. M.; John L. Carter, S. W.; Alfred A. Green, J. W. In 1865 when it passed under the charter of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, the officers were: J. H. Richardson, W. M.; Charles H. Dodd, S. W. Its maximum membership shows as 57 in 1867. This dwindled to 13 in 1901, when its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge.

Escorial Lodge No. 7.—Escorial Lodge was organized in Virginia City, in January, 1864, as No. 171, under the Grand Lodge of California. The first officers were: Geo. W. Hopkins, W. M.; W. A. M. Van Bokkelen, S. W.; Columbus Walker, J. W., and it passed under the control of the Grand Lodge of Nevada in 1865, with the same officers. Its maximum membership was 154, in 1869, and its present roll shows 87 members. The 1913 officers are as follows: James W. Black, W. M.; Wm. J. McQuarrie, S. W.; John W. Mahood, J. W.; R. A. Bulmer, Treasurer and Geo. A. Morgan, Secretary.

Lander Lodge No. 8.—Lander Lodge No. 8 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of California, October 14, 1864, and given the number 172. The Grand Lodge of Nevada, chartered it as known at present, and its first officers were: William W. Wixom, father of Emma Nevada, the great opera singer, W. M.; George J. Love, S. W.; Jeff. J. Work, J. W. The lodge attained its maximum membership in 1869, with 106 on the roll; and its present list shows 32 names. The 1913 officers are: A. J. Maestretti, W. M.; L. J. J. Judd, S. W.; W. J. Williams, J. W., and Jacob H. Trolson, Secretary.

Valley Lodge No. 9.—This lodge was started at Dayton, Nevada, February 20, 1865, and was the first organized under the Grand Lodge of Nevada. Its first officers are: Charles F. Brant, W. M.; Henry Sweet-

apple, S. W., and Albert Gallatin, J. W. Its maximum membership, 39, was attained in 1874, and its present roll shows 26 members. The 1913 officers are: M. J. King, W. M.; T. P. Mack, S. W.; Jos. Greiler, J. W.; W. H. Scott, Secretary.

Austin Lodge No. 10.—This lodge was organized at Austin, Nevada, April 12, 1865, with Thomas Wren, W. M.; William S. Thomas, S. W., and Marcus A. Sawtelle, J. W. It attained its maximum membership in 1868, 57, and surrendered its charter in 1871, being the first lodge to pass out of existence in Nevada.

Oasis Lodge No. 11.—Organized at Belmont, Nevada, December 18, 1867, by J. G. Riddle, A. W. Stowe, G. R. Alexander, M. D. Fairchild, D. C. Turner, Geo. W. Merrill, Jas. M. Kennedy, Daniel W. Cutts, S. Goldstein, E. A. Pullen, E. Pettit, John Sharp, J. A. Ball, Peter Conroy and Jas. O'Brien. The first officers under the charter granted September 17, 1868, were: Jas. M. Kennedy, Master; Daniel W. Cutts, S. W.; S. Goldstein, J. W., and John Sharp, Secretary. Oasis Lodge started with 28 members; reached its highest number, 53, in 1877, and had 28 members when its charter was surrendered in 1885.

Douglas Lodge No. 12.—Organized February 22, 1868, at Genoa, Nevada, with the following officers: Robert W. Bollen, W. M.; Silas E. Tuttle, S. W., and Hiram Doyle, J. W. It started with a membership of 31, reached its maximum, 66, in 1876, and has averaged close to forty members ever since. It is located in a substantial country and will doubtless show a material increase as the years go on. The members own their own hall and have it furnished in a fitting manner. Robert W. Bollen, the first Master, became Grand Master and D. W. Virgin, one of the mainstays of the lodge, was at one time Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. The 1913 officers are: Geo. F. Hussman, S. W.; F. W. Cook, J. W.; Frank Fetic, Treasurer and Fred Klotz, Secretary.

Reno Lodge No. 13.—Organized January 4, 1869 in Reno, with James Z. Kelley, W. M.; M. Borowsky, S. W., and George Geisen, J. W. Its membership has grown from thirty-four to ten times that number. The first meetings were held in a frame building on Virginia street near the river, then it moved to Alhambra Hall, and finally in 1872, it built its own hall at the corner of Commercial Row and Sierra street. It occupied the hall until 1906 when it moved into the new Temple on Virginia street, opposite its first home. The Masonic Temple was built by a corporation

at a cost of \$120,000, and is well equipped for Masonic work. Reno Lodge owns a little over one-fourth of the capital stock, the remainder being in the hands of other Masonic bodies, and members. The oldest officer of Reno Lodge was Thomas K. Hymers, who served as Treasurer for thirty-three years. S. L. Jamison was Secretary for twenty-three years and Henry L. Fish served six years as Master. The present officers, 1913, are: John W. Blum, Master; Sidney C. Foster, S. W.; Robert H. Parker, J. W.; John W. Wright, Treasurer and John H. Sutherland, Secretary.

White Pine Lodge No. 14.—Organized in Hamilton, Nevada, April 5, 1869, with S. D. Ferguson, W. M.; W. W. Hobart, S. W.; and M. J. Henley, J. W. Its greatest membership was 84 in 1872. The membership dwindled with the decline of mining activity and the charter was surrendered on May 29, 1901, when it had only eleven members.

Elko Lodge No. 15.—This lodge was organized in Elko, Nevada, January 21, 1869, with John D. Treat, W. M.; Herman Armer, S. W., and Elijah S. Yeates, J. W. The lodge has grown slowly but surely and its present membership, the largest so far, is 121. Its 1913 officers are: Elmer A. Frissell, W. M.; John D. MacFarland, S. W.; A. L. McGinty, J. W.; John Henderson, Treasurer, and J. F. Triplett, Secretary.

Eureka Lodge No. 16.—This lodge was organized at Eureka, Nevada, April 5, 1872, with Daniel B. Immel, W. M.; David E. Bailey, S. W. and James Riley, J. W. In 1883 its maximum membership was 116, and its present roll shows 53. It has been a very active lodge and its membership roll shows the names of many distinguished Masons. The officers for 1913 are: Francis J. Brossmer, W. M.; Daniel Morrison, S. W.; Peter Loh, J. W., and M. J. Foster, Secretary.

Humboldt Lodge No. 17.—November 7, 1871, this lodge was organized at Unionville, Nevada, with William L. French, W. M.; George F. Fuller, S. W., and O. K. Stampley, J. W. The greatest membership was 25, and it surrendered its charter in 1880 with eighteen members.

St. John Lodge No. 18.—This lodge was organized at Pioche, Nevada, August 10, 1872, with John F. Gray, W. M.; Daniel E. Mitchell, S. W. and Daniel K. Dickinson, J. W. Its greatest membership was attained in 1874 with 84 members. Then the membership declined until the lodge was moved to Delamar in 1896, where it held forth for eleven years. On the decline of Delamar, the lodge was moved back to Pioche, and now

shows a healthy growth. The present officers are: Lewis H. Beason, W. M.; Alton A. Carman, S. W.; D. P. Sullivan, J. W., and John H. Deck, Secretary.

Winnemucca, No. 19.—Organized, November 18, 1874, at Winnemucca, Nevada, with P. W. Johnson, W. M.; A. J. Shepard, S. W., and Thomas Shone, J. W. It has shown a steady growth and its present and maximum membership is 74. The 1913 officers are Henry W. Duncan, W. M.; Thos. H. Guyon, S. W.; Chas. P. Hoskins, J. W., and Chris. Wolf, Secretary.

Palisade No. 20.—This lodge was organized at Palisade, Nevada, June 3, 1876, with T. F. Lawler, W. M.; George Rogul, S. W., and James Marshall, J. W. Its charter was surrendered in 1885 and its greatest membership was twenty-one.

Tuscarora Lodge No. 21.—Organized in Tuscarora, February 7, 1878, with James Z. Kelley, W. M.; W. T. Smith, S. W., and W. J. Hamilton, J. W. Bro. James Z. Kelley was a veteran organizer as his name appears as the first Junior Warden, of Virginia No. 3, and the first Master of Reno No. 13. Tuscarora's greatest membership was 41 in 1894, and its present roll shows 23 members. The present officers are: Chester L. Woodward, W. M.; Rutledge M. Woodward, S. W., Philo S. White, J. W., and Charles E. Secor, Secretary.

Hope Lodge No. 22.—Hope Lodge, located in Yerington, Nevada, was organized July 17, 1880, with Sylvester B. Hinds, W. M.; John E. Hart, S. W., and Ben M. Hague, J. W. For many years the membership was small, but in late years the lodge has shown a vigorous growth and its present membership is 71. The present officers are: Geo. W. Plummer, W. M.; Edward A. West, S. W.; S. L. Netherton, J. W., and Wm. F. Powers, Secretary.

Battle Mountain Lodge No. 23.—Organized at Battle Mountain, March 8, 1881, with O. B. Vincent, W. M.; F. W. Dunn, S. W., and A. B. Hastings, J. W. It started with 13 members, declined to eight, and now shows renewed life with 26. E. T. George, P. M., is one of its vigorous workers. The present officers are: Edw. T. George, W. M.; Wm. C. Hancock, S. W.; L. E. Kendrick, J. W., and Louis A. Lemaire, Secretary.

Steptoe Lodge No. 24.—Steptoe Lodge was organized at Cherry Creek, Nevada, April 11, 1882, with Evan Harris, W. M.; Henry A. Comins, S. W., and Fred J. Griswold, J. W. Its maximum, 30, was attained in

1890, and its present membership is 22. The 1913 officers are: Murdock McAulay, W. M.; Wm. Clark, S. W.; John A. Carlson, J. W., and Jos. H. Leishman, Secretary.

Wadsworth Lodge No. 25.—This lodge was organized at Wadsworth, December 2, 1895, with Thomas L. Bellam, W. M.; Martin Kline, S. W., and Frank C. Hampton, J. W. In 1904 the railroad shops were moved from Wadsworth to Sparks, and the lodge was transferred, but retained its former name. The lodge is located in a prosperous town and shows a steady growth. Its present membership is 103. Its present officers are: Herbert F. McDonald, W. M., and Thos. L. Bellam, Secretary.

Churchill No. 26.—Churchill Lodge was organized at Fallon, Nevada, March 8, 1901, with Wm. H. Sifford, W. M.; Ira H. Kent, S. W. and A. S. Williams, J. W. This lodge promises to be one of the large lodges of Nevada as it is situated in a rich agricultural section. Its present and largest membership is 92. The 1912 officers are: Jas. L. Smith, W. M.; Thos. Williamson, S. W.; Jas. G. Gault, J. W.; Frank G. Hough, Secretary.

Humboldt No. 27.—This lodge, the name, but not the number of the lodge organized at Unionville in Humboldt County, and was organized in March, 1901, with J. A. Ascher, W. M.; Robert Fulstone, S. W., and Ben C. Maris, J. W. Its present and largest membership is 55. The present officers are: George Kennedy, W. M.; A. Jahn, S. W.; J. R. McCrodan, J. W. and B. E. Wyley, Secretary.

Tonopah Lodge No. 28.—This lodge was organized February 7, 1902, with Alfred L. Smith, W. M.; Henry N. Stevens, S. W., and Joseph Lazarevich, J. W. This lodge has prospered from the beginning and its present membership is 132. The 1913 officers are: Sanford Galvin, W. M.; Basil E. Elford, S. W.; James A. Fraser, J. W., and Ralph H. Burdick, Secretary.

Ely Lodge No. 29.—Ely Lodge was organized August 15, 1905, at Ely, Nevada, with Wm. D. Campbell, W. M.; James B. Orr, S. W., and Geo. M. Campbell, J. W. Its growth has been steady and its present membership is 87. The 1912 officers are: Chas. D. Gallagher, W. M.; Chas. W. Dickenson, S. W.; Jos. H. Lewis, J. W.; Wm. B. Graham, Treasurer and Wm. C. Gallagher, Secretary.

Montezuma Lodge No. 30.—Montezuma Lodge, located at Goldfield, Nevada, was organized in 1906, with Chas. H. Beesley, W. M.; Wm. P.

Wood, S. W., and Milton C. Ish, J. W. It started with 50 members and attained a maximum of 139 in 1911. The present membership is 136. The present officers are: David Aspland, W. M.; John H. Greenough, S. W.; Chas. E. Magee, J. W.; Jas. O. Walther, Treasurer, and Chas. H. Beesley, Secretary.

Searchlight Lodge No. 31.—Organized at Searchlight, in the extreme southern part of Nevada, May 6, 1907, with Ben W. Smith, W. M.; Charles W. Lund, S. W., and Walter M. Brown, J. W. The present membership is 35. The 1912 officers are: Charles A. Jenson, W. M.; Chas. W. Lund, S. W.; Austin H. Smith, J. W., and Walter M. Brown, Secretary.

Vegas Lodge No. 32.—This lodge was organized at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1907, with John S. Park, W. M.; E. W. Griffith, S. W., and W. R. Thomas, J. W. This lodge is destined to grow as it is located in an agricultural section and has important railroad interests. Its present and largest membership is 56. The 1913 officers are: E. W. Griffith, W. M.; Henry W. Lillis, S. W.; Chas. P. Squires, J. W., and Frank A. Buol, Secretary.

GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Nevada was organized in Virginia City, January 16, 1865, by the six Masonic lodges then existing in Nevada. Joseph DeBell was elected Grand Master and Charles H. Fish, Grand Secretary. The six lodges in Nevada were granted charters and given new members.

During Grand Master DeBell's term a number of Masons residing in Salt Lake City, applied for a dispensation to organize a lodge in that city. The dispensation was granted and Mount Moriah Lodge was organized with J. W. Ellis, W. M.; W. G. Higbee, S. W., and W. L. Halsey, J. W. The dispensation was granted on condition that no Mormons be admitted into the order. The Utah brethren tried in vain to have the condition removed, and upon refusal to accede to their request, the organization was abandoned. When the Grand Lodge of Utah was finally established, the edict against the admission of Mormons was enforced.

The first Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Virginia, October 10, 1865. A uniform code of by-laws was adopted, and definite policy established requiring but one ballot for the three degrees.

The following table shows the places, dates and Grand Masters elected at the various sessions held since that time:

	Date.	Place.	Grand Master.
1	Oct. 10, 1865.....	Virginia	Jos. DeBell.
2	Sept. 18, 1866.....	Virginia	Jos. DeBell.
3	Sept., 1867.....	Virginia	John C. Currie.
4	Sept. 15, 1868.....	Virginia	Geo. W. Hopkins.
5	Sept. 21, 1869.....	Virginia	Geo. W. Hopkins.
6	Sept. 20, 1870.....	Virginia	George Robinson.
7	Sept. 19, 1871	Virginia	George Robinson.
8	Sept. 17, 1872.....	Virginia	W. A. M. Van Bokkelen
9	Nov. 18, 1873.....	Virginia	Horatio S. Mason.
10	Nov. 17, 1874.....	Virginia	Robert W. Bollen.
11	No session.....		
12	Nov. 21, 1876.....	Virginia	George Robinson.
13	June 12, 1877.....	Virginia	Merrill P. Freeman.
14	June 11, 1878.....	Virginia	Henry L. Fish.
15	June, 1879.....	Virginia	DeWitt C. McKenney.
16	June 8, 1880.....	Virginia	DeWitt C. McKenney.
17	June 14, 1881.....	Virginia	Horatio S. Mason.
18	June 13, 1882.....	Virginia	Horatio S. Mason.
19	June 12, 1883.....	Virginia	Andrew Nichols.
20	June 20, 1884.....	Virginia	David E. Bailey.
21	June 9, 1885.....	Reno	Michael A. Murphy.
22	June 8, 1886.....	Reno	Henry Rolfe.
23	June 14, 1887.....	Reno	A. L. Fitzgerald.
24	June 12, 1888.....	Virginia	William McMillan.
25	June 11, 1889.....	Virginia	C. W. Hinchcliffe.
26	June 10, 1890.....	Carson City.....	John W. Eckley.
27	June 9, 1891.....	Reno	Frank Bell.
28	June 14, 1892.....	Reno	John H. Hubbs.
29	June 13, 1893.....	Reno	John E. Jones.
30	June 12, 1894.....	Virginia	Philip A. Doyle.
31	June 11, 1895.....	Reno	John C. Hazlett.
32	June 9, 1896.....	Winnemucca	Enoch Strother.
33	June 8, 1897.....	Elko	Albert Lackey.
34	June 14, 1898.....	Carson City.....	Matthew Kyle.
35	June 13, 1899.....	Virginia	John M. McCormack.
36	June 12, 1900.....	Virginia	Jos. A. Miller.
37	June 11, 1901.....	Carson City.....	George A. Morgan.
38	June 10, 1902.....	Carson City.....	Alex. O. Percy.
39	June 9, 1903.....	Virginia	Trenmor Coffin.
40	June 14, 1904.....	Virginia	George Gillson.
41	June 13, 1905.....	Carson City.....	Chas. A. Beemer.
42	June 12, 1906.....	Reno	Walter J. Harris.
43	June 11, 1907.....	Reno	Robert Lewers.
44	June 9, 1908.....	Reno	Chas. L. Fulstone.
45	June, 1909.....	Carson City.....	Frank H. Norcross.
46	June, 1910.....	Reno	James C. Doughy.
47	June, 1911.....	Reno	Herman Davis.
48	June 11, 1912.....	Reno	Henry W. Miles.

The present officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Master, Henry W. Miles, of Montezuma Lodge No. 30, Goldfield; Deputy Grand Master, William M. David, of Carson Lodge No. 1; Senior Grand Warden, Theo. J. Steinmetz, of Reno No. 13; Junior Grand Warden, Benjamin W. Coleman, of Ely No. 29; Treasurer, Walter J. Harris, of Reno No. 13; Grand Secretary, Edward D. Vanderlieth, of Carson No. 1; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Thomas L. Bellam, of Wadsworth No. 25; Grand Orator, Rev. Lloyd B. Thomas, of Carson No. 1; Grand Marshal, Thos. Lindsay, of Tonopah No. 28; Grand Standard Bearer, Walter M. Brown, of Searchlight No. 31; Grand Sword Bearer, Wm. B. S. Park, of Vegas No. 32; Grand Bible Bearer, Henry W. Duncan, of Winnemucca No. 19; Senior Grand Deacon, Alfred W. Holmes, of Reno No. 13; Junior Grand Deacon, Walter E. Pratt, of Montezuma No. 30; Grand Stewards, Philip Anker of Humboldt No. 27, and William F. Powers, of Hope No. 22; Grand Pursuivant, Elmer A. Frissell, of Elko No. 15; Grand Organist, Edward Hancock, of Silver Star No. 5; Grand Tiler, Adolph Jacobs, of Carson No. 1.

Charles H. Fish was the first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and served one term, 1865. W. A. M. Van Bokkelen was Grand Secretary in 1865, '67, '68, '69, and '70. Robert Taylor filled the office in 1866 and 1872. John C. Currie served one year, 1871. Samuel W. Chubbuck was Grand Secretary from 1873 to 1876. He was followed by John D. Hammond, who filled the office from 1876 to 1886. His successor was Chauncey N. Noteware, who filled the office with great credit for over twenty-three years. He was born in Owego, New York, January 13, 1825; emigrated to Illinois in 1844, and to California in 1850. He moved to Nevada in 1857, and was elected the first Secretary of State of Nevada, after serving as a member of the Constitutional convention. He was made a Mason in Knoxville Lodge in Illinois June 7, 1849, and all his life long kept up an active interest in the work. At the time of his death, October 29, 1910, he was the second oldest Grand Secretary in the United States in point of service. Edward D. Vanderlieth succeeded as Grand Secretary, and his long experience in writing the correspondence reports for the Grand Lodge, eminently qualified him for the position.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

Lewis Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., was organized in May, 1863, and was

named in honor of the General Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the United States, John L. Lewis. The first officers were George W. Hopkins, High Priest; John H. Wayman, King, and Joseph Stewart, Scribe.

Virginia Chapter No. 2, was organized September 8, 1865, with Geo. W. Hopkins, High Priest; Samuel W. Chubbuck, King, and Samuel Owen, Scribe.

Austin Chapter No. 3, was started in 1866 and the following officers appear on the roll: DeWitt C. McKenney, High Priest; William W. Wixom, King, and Henry Mayenbaum, Scribe.

White Pine Chapter No. 4, was organized at Hamilton, January 10, 1871, with Thomas P. Hawley, High Priest; William Timson, King, and Joseph Tyson, Scribe. It continued in existence until the decline of mining caused it to surrender its charter, June 10, 1884.

St. John's Chapter No. 5, was organized at Eureka, April 26, 1873, with Samuel P. Kelley, High Priest; G. C. Robinson, King, and F. A. Belknap, Scribe.

These five chapters united in forming the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Nevada, on November 18, 1873, at Virginia City. George Robinson was appointed Grand High Priest.

Keystone Chapter No. 6, was organized at Pioche, Nevada, June 12, 1873, with Martin W. Kales, High Priest; A. A. Young, King, and G. R. Alexander, Scribe.

March 1, 1875, Reno Chapter No. 7 was granted a dispensation and the first officers were: Frank Bell, High Priest; Charles Knust, King, and Levi W. Lee, Scribe.

Gold Hill Chapter No. 8, was organized November 23, 1876, with the following officers: Samuel W. Chubbuck, High Priest; George Robinson, King, and Ben. H. Carrick, Scribe. This chapter was very active for many years, but in June, 1899, its membership had decreased in numbers to such an extent that it surrendered its charter.

Humboldt Chapter No. 9, was organized September 19, 1822, with the following officers: George R. Walker, High Priest; Thomas Shone, King, and Charles Duncan, Scribe.

Goldfield Chapter No. 10 was organized February 16, 1907, with William P. Woods, High Priest; Charles H. Beesley, King, and Henry W. Miles Scribe.

Tonopah Chapter No. 10 was organized June 14, 1910, with Alfred L. Smith, High Priest; Pearl E. Keeler, King, and Wm. I. Bray, Scribe.

Elko Chapter No. 11 was organized in June, 1910, with James C. Doughty, High Priest; F. S. Gedney, King, and Charles B. Henderson, Scribe.

The present Grand High Priest is Fred M. Schadler, of Reno; Grand King, Walter E. Pratt, of Goldfield, and Grand Secretary, Edward D. Vanderlieth, of Carson.

The following companions have filled the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter during its existence in Nevada: George Robinson, 1873; Samuel C. Wright, 1874; John C. Currie, 1875; D. C. McKenney, 1876-77; Philip Seldner, 1878; George E. Bailey, 1879; Frank Bell, 1880; William Timson, 1881; Chauncey M. Noteware, 1882; Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, 1883; Thomas A. Menary, 1884; George R. Walker, 1885; Robert L. Fulton, 1886; Enoch Strother, 1887; Philip A. Doyle, 1888; John H. Hubbs, 1889; C. W. Hinchcliffe, 1890; Albert Lackey, 1892; John W. Eckley, 1893; Rufus H. Kinney, 1894; Trenmor Coffin, 1895; J. S. Burlingame, 1896; Matthew Kyle, 1897; John M. McCormack, 1898; Alex O. Percy, 1899; Michael A. Murphy, 1900; William Sutherland, 1901; Frank D. King, 1902; Joseph A. Miller, 1903; Herman Levy, 1904; George Gillson, 1905; Charles L. Fulstone, 1906; William L. Cox, 1907; Pearis B. Ellis, 1908; James C. Doughty, 1909; Theo. J. Steinmetz, 1910; Henry W. Miles, 1911; Fred M. Schadler, 1912.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Nevada Council No. 1, of the Royal and Select Masters, was organized in Goldfield, June 1, 1907, with Adams F. Brown, Master; Charles H. Beesley, R. I. Master, and Joseph Hamilton, Principal Conductor. A charter was granted the council by the Grand Council, September 10, 1912, and the council was duly constituted by Adams F. Brown, special deputy of Grand Master Graff M. Acklin. The present membership is about eighty.

There have been several councils of Royal and Select Masters established in Nevada, but no records have been kept and it is almost impossible to get a definite history of their work. One was established in Virginia City, another at Reno, and still another in Eureka.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

In September, 1866, a number of Knights Templar hailing from Cali-

fornia Commanderies assisted in laying the cornerstone of the State Capitol, and immediately after determined to organize a Commandery in Virginia City. Jacob L. Van Bokkelen was appointed to take the necessary steps and in a short time Henry L. Palmer, Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, granted a dispensation to the following Sir Knights to form a commandery in Nevada, viz.: Jacob L. Van Bokkelen, John S. Kaneen, Nathaniel A. H. Ball, John P. Smith, John C. Hampton, Daniel S. Stevens, Charles Forman, Leonard N. Ferris, Jonah D. Treat, Horace M. Vesey, Henry G. Blasdel, John C. Russell, George W. Hopkins, Charles N. Cook, Ansel S. Olin, and Milton Mygatt. The commandery was christened DeWitt Clinton Commandery, in honor of the first Grand Master of the order in the United States. The Eminent Commanders since its organization have been: Jacob L. Van Bokkelen, John P. Smith, Frederick A. Tritle, Frederick C. Lord, Charles Forman, John W. Eckley, John C. Hampton, Henry Rolfe, John H. Hubbs, George A. Morgan, Enoch Strother, Walter J. Harris, Wm. Sutherland, Henry Patey, Robert S. Meachem, James B. McCullough, Absalom Spencer, Matthew Kyle, and the present Commander is Edward D. Brown. All the records of the commandery were destroyed in the great fire of 1875. In April, 1905, it was resolved to move the commandery to Reno, inasmuch as a fine new Temple was in course of erection there. This step was taken to avoid surrendering the charter, and thereby losing the right to wear the mounted uniform. The members did not desire to lose this distinction as there are now only a few commanderies in the United States that have as fine a uniform. The uniforms owned by the members of DeWitt Clinton Commandery are valued at \$22,000, as there are 110 members, and each uniform is worth \$200. The present officers are Edward D. Brown, Eminent Commander; Harry J. Gosse, Generalissimo; Edward Barber, Captain General; Hosea E. Reid, Senior Warden; Robert Lewers, Junior Warden; Samuel Unsworth, Prelate; Wm. Sutherland, Recorder; Wm. A. Fogg, Standard Bearer; B. J. Genesy, Sword Bearer; Arthur A. Codd, Warder.

Eureka Commandery No. 2.—This commandery was organized at Eureka, Nevada, under dispensation granted by Vincent L. Hurlbut, Grand Master of Knights Templar, in July, 1880. The charter members in part were: H. H. Conklin, first Eminent Commander; W. H. Remington. W. W. Hobart, Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Matthew Kyle, Reinhold Sadler

A. Boungard and F. E. Baker. This commandery was very active for many years, but with the decline in mining, many members moved away and it was difficult to get a quorum to transact business, and finally in September, 1912, the charter was taken up by Wm. B. Melish, Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States.

Malta Commandery No. 3, K. T.—Was organized at Goldfield in the fall of 1908, with Adams F. Brown, Eminent Commander; Henry W. Miles, Generalissimo, and William W. Ashley, Captain General. At the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, in Chicago, August 11, 1910, Sir William B. Melish, Grand Master, this commandery was granted a charter. It was constituted a regular commandery September 16, 1910, by Absalom Spencer, P. E. C., of DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Reno, acting as the special representative of the Grand Master. Adams F. Brown was the first Eminent Commander. Joseph P. Stampher was elected in 1911; Joseph Hamilton in 1912, and McKay B. Aston is the Eminent Commander for 1913. Its present membership numbers forty-two.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREE MASONRY.

The first Scottish Rite lodge to be instituted in Nevada was organized at Hamilton, White Pine County, and was known as Adoniram Lodge of Perfection. It was started September 9, 1871, by Edwin A. Sherman, Deputy Inspector General for the Territories under the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. The charter members were: Thomas N. Browne, Samuel P. Kelly, Edward Johnson, E. S. Gabbs, G. R. Alexander, Joseph Potts, Wm. B. Morse, Thos. M. Martin and Peter A. Wagner. Thos. N. Browne was elected Venerable Master; Samuel P. Kelly, S. W., and Edward Johnson, J. W. Several candidates were elected and advanced to the 14° during the two years the lodge was in existence, but so many of the members left Hamilton, that the lodge disbanded March 3, 1873.

The second lodge was organized in Virginia City, April 23, 1874, and was known as Silver Lodge of Perfection. Its first officers were: George S. Hopkins, Ven. Master; Philip Seldner, S. W.; Stephen H. Goddard, J. W., and the rest of the charter members were John W. Van Zandt, M. J. Henley, J. C. Hampton, Charles E. Davis, J. B. Pichford, and James A. Maynard. It continued its work for about six years and had altogether about one hundred members.

October 16, 1874, Edwin A. Sherman, who is still living and resides in Oakland, Cal., instituted Nevada Lodge of Perfection at Carson City, with the following officers: Edwin A. Sherman, Ven. Master; Eugene B. Rail, S. W.; Levi D. Butts, J. W.; Geo. B. Hill, Secretary; David H. Lentz, Treasurer. The meeting was held in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, and the following members appear on the charter list: Charles E. Laughton, George Flemming, George B. Hill, David H. Lentz, J. M. Hetrick, John H. King, Alex M. Ardery, Thos. J. Hodgkinson, Henry F. Clouette, Eugene B. Rail and Levi D. Butts. The lodge was in existence from October 16, 1874, to December 7, 1879, and the complete membership list shows the following names, in addition to those named in the charter: Wm. H. Corbett, Edmund M. Howe, Morris D. Hatch, Fred D. Stadtmuller, Robert R. LaVallierre, Wm. M. Havenor, Wm. E. Price, George Tuffy, Chas. F. Bicknell, Robert W. Bollen, Daniel Haugh, A. D. Chamberlain, E. Benus, George Robinson, Charles Martin, Thomas Sheehan, Olin W. Ward, J. J. Beaman, B. F. Foster, A. C. Tevis, Trenmor Coffin, Hubbard G. Parker, Thomas Howe, Geo. H. Hayward, John S. Dixon, James H. McQuade, Wm. P. McIntosh, M. B. Ames, M. C. Gardner, Wm. Klink, J. L. Beam, Fred H. Phelps, O. Loudon, M. E. Spooner, Isaac Clouette, Elijah Walker, John A. Johnson and Jos. Robinson. The Grand Commander, Albert Pike, 33°, of Washington, D. C., visited the Carson bodies July 12, 1876. For many years there was no attempt to organize another Scottish Rite body in Nevada, owing to the vast amount of work and expense necessary to keep up the organization, but in 1901, Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, 33°, Inspector General for Nevada, and Matthew Kyle, now 33° Hon., succeeded in getting a scattered membership to unite in forming Nevada Lodge of Perfection at Reno, with the following officers: Thos. Wren, Ven. Master; Reinhold Sadler, S. W.; Richard Ryland, J. W.; E. D. Kelley, Secretary; Matthew Kyle, Treasurer. Forty-two members signed the call, and twenty-nine candidates were elected and received the degrees from the 4° to the 32° in the next six months. The four bodies constituting the Scottish Rite in Nevada, Nevada Lodge of Perfection, Washoe Chapter of Rose Croix, Pyramid Council of Kadosh and Reno Consistory, have a membership of 461, own a quarter of the Masonic Temple in Reno, and are in possession of about \$8,000 worth of paraphernalia. The former lodges organized in Nevada had a hard financial struggle to keep going, but the

present organization has no such trouble. The present officers are as follows:

Nevada Lodge of Perfection, 4° to 14°—Geo. W. Robinson, Ven. Master; Sidney C. Foster, S. W.; Jesse M. Rhodes, J. W.; Henry W. Miles, Master Ceremonies.

Washoe Chapter of Rose Croix—Silas E. Ross, Wise Master; Robert H. Parker, S. W.; John W. Blum, J. W.; Wm. H. Goodwin, Master Ceremonies.

Pyramid Council of Kadosh—Sanford C. Dinsmore, Preceptor; James Fife, S. W.; Charles F. Jackson, J. W.; Charles H. Gorman, Master Ceremonies.

Reno Consistory—Sidney C. Foster, Master; Henry W. Miles, S. W.; Jesse M. Rhodes, J. W.; Fred B. Corle, Master Ceremonies. Matthew Kyle is Treasurer of all the bodies, and Robert Lewers, Secretary. The following members have been honored by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction in Washington with the highest degree given, the 33°. Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, 33° Active; Matthew Kyle, John N. Hill, Frank H. Norcross, William F. Robinson, Alfred W. Holmes and Robert Lewers, 33° Hon.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

Nevada territory belonged at one time to the jurisdiction of Islam Temple of San Francisco, and that Temple initiated a great many candidates from Nevada. In the fall of 1906, quite a number of Nevada Shriners interested themselves in the organization of a Shrine in Nevada. On December 10, 1906, Imperial Potentate Alvah P. Clayton granted a dispensation to organize Kerak Temple at Reno. All Shrine Temples are required to choose an Arabic name, and this one chose the name of a city and province in Asia Minor. The first officers of Kerak Temple were: Robert Lewers, Potentate; Walter J. Harris, Chief Rabban; Theodore J. Steinmetz, Assistant Rabban; Samuel Unsworth, High Priest; Harry J. Gosse, Oriental Guide; M. C. McMillan, Treasurer, and Frank D. King, Recorder. Three ceremonials were held, two at Reno, and one at Tonopah, where a class of sixty-four was initiated. The Imperial Council at Los Angeles in May, 1907, granted a charter to Kerak, and the Temple was regularly constituted with Walter J. Harris, Potentate. Robert Lewers was elected Potentate in 1908 and 1909; Absalom Spencer in 1910; Alfred Warren Holmes in 1911; Hosea E. Reid in

1912, and the present Potentate is William F. Robinson. The other officers for 1913 are: Sanford C. Dinsmore, Chief Rabban; Robert H. Parker, Assistant Rabban; Samuel Unsworth, High Priest; Arthur A. Codd, Oriental Guide; Milo C. McMillan, Treasurer, and Frank D. King, Recorder. Kerak Temple has prospered and now has nearly four hundred members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

BY S. H. ROSENTHAL, G. K. R. S.

The Order of Knights of Pythias was founded February 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C., by Justus H. Rathbone. At a time when "war was in the heart of man, and sorrow in the home," when from ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf, our glorious land was engaged in scenes of carnage and death, Mr. Rathbone saw in Grecian history the germ of an order that should prove a power in dispelling the warmth of sectional strife and restoring the hearts of men to a basis of universal brotherhood, and taking the story of Damon and Pythias as a foundation from which to work, evolved the first ritual of the Order of Knights of Pythias. This bright spot upon the pages of the past was the cornerstone upon which Brother Rathbone builded wiser than he knew. For years the fires burned low upon the altars of the young and struggling brotherhood, but in its present high noon, when from every hilltop the shields of brave and gallant Knights make bright the day of promise, the founder of the order may rest assured that its ascendant star will never wane. The marvelous growth of the organization has been almost miraculous, going ahead by leaps and bounds until at the beginning of the year 1913 its membership numbered 716,000. On January 1, 1913, there were 7,716 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 716,000, an average of more than 14,600 each year during its short existence.

THE ORDER IN NEVADA.

The first lodge instituted in the State of Nevada was Nevada Lodge No. 1, located at Virginia City, and instituted March 23, 1873. On March 31, 1874, the Grand Lodge was instituted at Carson City, when representatives from six lodges were in attendance. At this session the following named were chosen as the first officers of the Grand Lodge of

Nevada: E. L. Stern, Past Grand Chancellor; S. H. Goddard, Grand Chancellor; Geo. Gilson, Grand Vice Chancellor; Charles E. Laughton, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal; George Tuffy, Grand Master of Exchequer; A. Livingston, Grand Master-at-Arms; Caesar Corris, Grand Inner Guard; Lyman A. Frisbie, Grand Outer Guard. Of these named all have passed to the great beyond with the one exception of the Grand Inner Guard, Caesar Corris, who still retains his membership in the Order, being an active and enthusiastic member of Amity Lodge of Reno. The Grand Lodge holds annual sessions at such places as is selected at each session, but when not otherwise designated, Reno is the place of meeting.

A majority of those who have acted as Grand Chancellor in this Domain have passed away. Of those who are entitled to the honor of Past Grand Chancellor, who are still active in their Pythian work, the following is a list: J. E. Bray, W. S. Beard, W. W. Booth, Caesar Corris, H. H. Coryell, O. J. Clifford, T. R. Hofer, Sr., S. J. Hodgkinson, W. D. Jones, Geo. J. D. King, P. H. Mulcahy, C. D. Zeigler, G. A. Macpherson, W. U. Mackey, M. C. McMillan, W. C. Pitt, Benj. Rosenthal, A. B. Stoddard, W. L. Samuels, W. R. Shaber, E. E. Winfrey, N. E. Wilson, F. P. Dann.

Subordinate Lodges.—The Grand Lodge controls twenty-four subordinate lodges, with a total membership in the State of 1,672 January 1, 1913, these subordinate lodges showed total assets of \$76,496.61.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

By WM. SUTHERLAND, GRAND SECRETARY.

Oddfellowship in the State of Nevada dates from 1861, and had its birth on what is familiarly called "the Comstock," at the base of Mount Davidson. In Gold Hill and Virginia City arose a call for organization and relief in 1861-62, and from this situation came assemblages of Odd Fellows, operating in accordance with the teachings of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by "visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, or caring for the orphan."

The territory having been placed under the jurisdiction of California in April, 1862, four lodges were instituted under dispensations from

that Grand Lodge during that year, viz.: Wildey No. 1, at Gold Hill, April 1st; Silver City No. 2, at Silver City, April 14th; Mount Davidson No. 3, at Virginia City, April 23rd, and Carson No. 4, at Carson City, April 25th. Six other lodges were subsequently instituted under the same authority, to-wit: Dayton No. 5, at Dayton, June 2, 1863; Esmeralda No. 6, at Aurora, September 16, 1863; Nevada No. 7, at Virginia City, January 15, 1864; Washoe No. 8, at Washoe, January 18, 1864; Austin No. 9, at Austin, January 23, 1864, and Virginia No. 10, at Virginia City, May 18, 1865.

In a little more than three years' time these ten lodges had been instituted, and they formed the nucleus from which the Grand Lodge of Nevada was organized. At the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1866, a charter was granted for the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and on the 21st of January, 1867, the past grands of the ten lodges before mentioned assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, in Virginia City, and the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Nevada, was duly instituted by District Deputy Grand Sire Daniel Norcross, of San Francisco, California. The Grand Lodge was organized by electing John S. Van Dyke, Past Grand of Carson Lodge No. 4, Grand Master; J. W. Tyler, P. G. of Esmeralda Lodge No. 6, Deputy Grand Master; P. J. H. Smith, P. G., of Silver City Lodge No. 2, Grand Warden; R. H. Taylor, P. G., of Mount Davidson Lodge No. 3, Grand Secretary; R. M. Black, P. G., of Nevada Lodge No. 7, Grand Treasurer, and J. E. Sabine, P. G., of Dayton Lodge No. 5, Grand Representative, and the promise of that day that through it would the principles of the Order be advanced and given a wider dissemination, the superstructure of Odd Fellowship strengthened and permanently established within the State, has been fulfilled, as shown by its present active and progressive membership.

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1867, thirty-one lodges have been instituted, making a total of forty-one, of which two have surrendered their charters and fourteen consolidated with other lodges, leaving at the present writing (1913) twenty-five working lodges, with a membership of over 1,700. The largest membership attained by the Order in this State was in the year 1876, when it numbered 2,045, which gradually declined to 1,255 in 1899, but again, with the improvement of times, progressed until the 1,700 mark has

been passed. While this membership seems small, still, when you compare it with States of much larger population we outrank, as to percentage of membership of population, it being over two per cent. of the present population of this State. Since the year 1867 the Order in this State has expended in relief and charity the munificent sum of \$478,746. Grand Lodge officers for 1912-13: David McLean, Grand Master; C. R. Carter, Deputy Grand Master; W. M. Christian, Grand Warden; Wm. Sutherland, Grand Secretary; C. Novacovich, Grand Treasurer; H. P. Gifford, Grand Representative; F. P. Langan, Grand Representative; Rev. H. B. Adams, Grand Chaplain; Chas. B. Kappeler, Grand Marshal; N. Curnow, Grand Conductor; W. H. Martin, Grand Guardian; W. C. Neasham, Grand Herald.

Encampment Branch.—The introduction of the Patriarchal branch of the Order into this State is also due to California. As early as September, 1862, Grand Representative H. H. Hayden, of California, introduced a resolution in the body that is now styled the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., asking "that the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of California be extended over the territory of Nevada." The request was not granted until the session of 1863. On July 17, 1864, Pioneer Encampment No. 1 was instituted at Virginia City by T. Rodgers Johnson, Grand Secretary of California. This encampment is to-day the first on the roll of Patriarchal Oddfellowship in Nevada.

Carson Encampment No. 2, at Carson City, was instituted by John S. Kaneen, District Deputy Grand Patriarch, November 18, 1867; Piute No. 3 was instituted at Virginia City, February 20, 1868, but later on was moved to Gold Hill; Reese River No. 4 was instituted November 19, 1869, at Austin; Reno No. 5 was instituted at Reno, January 8, 1872; Garden Valley No. 6 was instituted December 13, 1873, at Dayton, and Silver State No. 7 was instituted at Virginia City, February 17, 1874. In 1876 this encampment was merged with Pioneer No. 1.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Nevada, was instituted at Carson City, March 2, 1875, by Special Deputy Grand Sire D. O. Adkinson, Past Grand Representative of Nevada, assisted by Patriarchs Jacob Young, A. Prescott, E. L. Stern, John S. Kaneen, A. Hires and J. C. Smith. The latter was elected Grand Patriarch. Since institution

of Grand Encampment eight more subordinate encampments have been organized, making a total of fifteen subordinate encampments, of which nine are now in active operation—three having surrendered their charters and three consolidating with other encampments. The membership in 1912 is 357. Following are the Grand officers for 1912-13: John Johnson, Grand Patriarch; W. M. Christian, Grand High Priest; M. G. Edwards, Grand Senior Warden; Wm. Sutherland, Grand Scribe; C. Novacovich, Grand Treasurer; John Dunbar, Grand Representative; E. P. McLean, Grand Junior Warden; Geo. R. Emery, Grand Marshal; Spencer Reynolds, Grand Sentinel, and Alfred Tambllyn, Deputy Grand Sentinel.

Rebekah Degree Branch.—The first Rebekah Lodge organized in Nevada was Colfax Degree of Rebekah Lodge No. 1, instituted at Virginia City, March 4th, 1869, by John S. Kaneen, Grand Master—on the same date that the author of the degree (Schuyler Colfax) was inaugurated Vice-president of the United States, and it is claimed it was the first lodge of the kind instituted under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The title "Degree of Rebekah Lodge" was retained until session of Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1891, when it was changed to Rebekah Lodge, No. I. O. O. F. Twenty nine Rebekah Lodges have been instituted in this State since Colfax No. 1, twenty-two of which, including Colfax No. 1, are in active operation to-day, the other eight having surrendered their charters.

On June 16, 1896, representatives from seven Rebekah Lodges met in Reno and organized the Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., of Nevada, Sister Emma B. Coffin, of Harmony, Rebekah Lodge No. 5, of Dayton, being elected its first President. On June 15, 1912, the Rebekah Assembly had cash in hands of Treasurer, \$881.84; in hands of Trustees, \$1,650.97; bonds amounting to \$2,000, and \$3,000 invested in I. O. O. F. Building Association stock, making a total of \$7,032.81. Assembly officers for 1912-13: Alys Johnson, President; Julia P. Smith, Vice-president; Lizzie R. Mudd, Secretary; Angeline Day, Treasurer; Adah Updike, Marshal; Florence Swasey, Conductor; Margaret Jack, Chaplain; Emma King, Inside Guardian, and Mary J. Mack, Emma B. Holmes and Delia Spinney, Trustees.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

BY ROBERT LEWERS.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was organized in New York City, February 16, 1868, by Charles Vivian and his associates. The original ritual contained two degrees, but the present ritual has but one. It was composed at first of those engaged in the theatrical, musical or literary professions, and its object was defined as that of promoting and enhancing the welfare and happiness of each other. In 1871 the Grand Lodge of the Order was founded with a small membership. In 1876, San Francisco founded No. 3; Chicago, No. 4, and Cincinnati, No. 5. The growth for some years was slow, but along about 1895 the Order commenced to grow by leaps and bounds. The list of Grand Exalted Rulers contains the names of many distinguished men, such as Judge Henry A. Melvin, of California, who held that office in 1906, and the present Governor of Pennsylvania, John K. Tener, who succeeded Judge Melvin. The present Grand Exalted Ruler is Thomas B. Mills, of Superior, Wisconsin. The membership of the Order April 1, 1912, was 384,742, and the number of lodges, 1,287. The largest lodge at that date was Brooklyn No. 22, with 3,693 members. The property held by all the lodges footed up \$20,391,832, and the amount expended for charity was \$467,698.53 for the year ending April 1, 1912.

Reno Lodge No. 597.—Was organized June 30, 1900, with the following charter members, viz.: Harry J. Gosse, W. E. Sharon, William L. Cox, Henry C. Cutting, Henry P. Kraus, W. B. Lobner, Ed. F. Smith, John A. Lewis, Fred P. Dann, W. G. Doane, Jos. H. McCormack, Phil J. McGrath, Samuel H. Wheeler, Geo. H. Wilson, James F. Stewart, Chas. S. Hallifax, H. F. Dangberg, Frank M. Lee, Albert W. Cahlan, L. O. Henderson, Frank P. Langan, Nelson Coffin, David W. Rulison, Sidney P. Reaves, R. B. Hawcroft, F. D. Duncan, E. B. Yerington, George T. Mills, Thos. J. Birmingham, David M. Ryan, H. J. Darling, J. M. Benton, Jr., H. E. Epstine, Roy J. Reese, J. A. Yerington, J. F. Aitken, F. D. Torryson, T. R. Hofer, Wm. H. Kirk, J. K. Mayberry, Jay H. Clemons, Eugene Howell, W. A. Phillips, A. E. Cheney, Harry M. Martin, Camille Lonkey, Herman A. Grant, Kyle Kinney, Samuel J. Hodgkinson and Wm. D. Jones. Harry J. Gosse was the first

Exalted Ruler and his successors are as follows:, viz.: William L. Cox, J. F. Stewart, A. E. Cheney, Jos. H. McCormack, R. B. Hawcroft, Oscar J. Smith, Frank M. Lee, Harry E. Stewart, Sidney P. Reaves, S. M. Sample, Fred P. Dann, Wm. Woodburn, Jr., and the present Exalted Ruler is Frank J. Byington.

In 1904, Reno Lodge commenced the erection of its present magnificent home, and finished it in 1905 at a cost of over \$40,000. The present membership is 611. Since 1902 fifty-six members have died and the first death was that of Henry P. Kraus, 'Nasby' who was the postmaster of Reno and treasurer of the lodge at the time of his death. On the memorial tablet are found the names of John Sparks, Ex-Governor of Nevada; Orvis Ring, for many years State Superintendent of Public Instruction; James D. Torreyson, at one time Attorney General of Nevada; Joseph R. Ryan, a prominent Comstock mining man; George F. Turrittin, at one time Mayor of Reno; Nate W. Roff, State Senator; W. H. A. Pike, District Judge; John N. Evans, James H. Kinkead, John B. Overton, William Way, pioneers of Nevada; George S. Nixon, former United States Senator.

Tonopah Lodge No. 1062.—Was organized April 26, 1907, and has shown a healthy growth ever since. Its present membership is 305, and it has a pleasant home of its own. Its property is valued at \$15,300. Its first Exalted Ruler was L. A. Gibbons, who was succeeded by George B. Thatcher, present Attorney General of Nevada; Henry C. Schmidt, Frank P. Mannix, P. E. Keeler, J. T. Garner, and the present chief officer is Ed. Malley.

Goldfield Lodge No. 1072.—Was organized in May, 1907, and became a very active lodge. Its first Exalted Ruler was Milton M. Detch, and his successors were E. R. Collins, Delos A. Turner, Charles H. Beesley, W. H. Weishar, T. F. Dunn. The present Exalted Ruler is J. Emmett Walsh. Arthur E. Barnes has been Secretary of the lodge since its organization. The present membership of Goldfield Lodge is 357, and the lodge owns nearly \$30,000 worth of property.

THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

was organized in the city of Seattle, on the 6th of February, 1898, by John Cort, Thomas Considine, John Considine, H. L. Leavitt, and Mose Goldsmith, in the spirit of levity,

and called the "Seattle Order of Goods Things," and on the 13th of May, 1898, was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington as the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which name was proposed by John Cort. The first Aerie organized in the State of Nevada was on the 20th of February, 1902, when Reno Aerie No. 207 of Reno, was organized by Alex S. Fowler, there being 63 charter members. The principal officers were: Joseph Brearley, Past Worthy President; Dr. P. Harold Foss, Worthy President; F. G. Folsom, Secretary. The present membership of Reno Aerie No. 207 is 328, and the officers are: Pete Kinney, Worthy President; Frank H. Hartung, Secretary. Carlin Aerie No. 229, was instituted on the 11th of May, 1902, by A. S. Fowler, there being 53 charter members. The principal officers were: Dean Durham, Past Worthy President; J. C. Fuller, Worthy President; W. H. Nolan, Secretary. The present membership of Carlin Aerie, No. 229 is 73, and the officers are: C. B. Kuppler, Worthy President; W. S. McKinsey, Secretary. Tonopah Aeria, No. 271, was instituted on the 9th of October, 1902, by D. Leishman, there being 74 charter members. The principal officers were: Kenneth M. Jackson, Past Worthy President; Thomas Fleming, Worthy President; George A. Cole, Secretary. The present membership of Tonopah Aerie No. 271 is 209, and the officers are: William Hawke, Worthy President; L. H. Conley, Secretary. Winnemucca Aerie No. 487 was instituted on the 25th of August, 1903, by Joseph Brearley, there being 54 charter members. The principal officers were: J. D. Vargas, Past Worthy President; R. E. L. Windle, Worthy President; C. E. Robins, Secretary. The present membership of Winnemucca Aerie No. 487 is 106, and the officers are: F. C. Krenkel, Worthy President; C. B. Smith, Secretary. Comstock Aerie No. 523, of Virginia City, was instituted on the 26th of September, 1903, by Joseph Brearley, there being 78 charter members. The principal officers were: Con A. Ahern, Past Worthy President; Joseph Farnsworth, Worthy President; John C. Dewar, Secretary. The present membership of Comstock Aerie No. 523 is 162, and the officers are: M. W. Dandurand, Worthy President; James Ennis, Secretary. Esmeralda Aerie No. 946, of Goldfield, was instituted on the 1st of January, 1905, by Joseph Brearley, there being 160 charter members. The principal officers were: M. M. Detch, Past Worthy President; D. A. Turner, Worthy President; F. H. Maxwell, Secretary. The present membership of Esmeralda Aerie No. 946 is 200, and the officers are:

J. G. Thompson, Worthy President; Clyde P. Johnson, Secretary. Carson City Aerie No. 1006, was instituted on the 5th of March, 1905, by Con A. Ahern, there being 92 charter members. The principal officers were: Will U. Mackey, Past Worthy President; Samuel Platt, Worthy President; H. B. Van Etten, Secretary. The present membership of Carson City Aerie No. 1006 is 134, and the officers are: John Sanger, Worthy President; F. A. Cushing, Secretary. Las Vegas Aerie No. 1213, was instituted on the 15th of September, 1905, by C. A. Ahern, there being 62 charter members. The principal officers were: Dr. E. C. Keyes, Past Worthy President; D. V. Noland, Worthy President; I. W. Botkin, Secretary. The present membership of Las Vegas Aerie No. 1213, is 76, and the officers are: L. A. Wynaught, Worthy President; I. W. Botkin, Secretary. Toquima Aerie No. 1422, of Manhattan, was instituted on the 27th of May, 1906, by Con A. Ahern, there being 64 charter members. The principal officers were: Charles Fancher, Past Worthy President; W. G. Doane, Worthy President; William A. Boyle, Secretary. The present membership of Toquima Aerie No. 1422, is 90, and the officers are: Peter Bleede, Worthy President; L. M. Richards, Secretary. Fallon Aerie No. 1447 was instituted on the 25th of June, 1906, by C. A. Ahern, there being 92 charter members. The principal officers were: E. W. Black, Past Worthy President; Frank Woodliff, Worthy President; Paul C. Groth, Secretary. The present membership of Fallon Aerie No. 1447 is 103, and the officers are: William S. Wall, Worthy President; F. F. Franke, Secretary. Lovelock Aerie No. 1557, was instituted on the 30th of December, 1906, by C. A. Schartzter, there being 100 charter members. The principal officers were: F. A. Preston, Past Worthy President; James M. Hunter, Worthy President; E. E. Cozzens, Secretary. The present membership of Lovelock Aerie No. 1557 is 87, and the officers are: E. T. Torrey, Worthy President; W. H. Davis, Secretary. Yerington Aerie No. 1696 was instituted on the 11th of August, 1907, by C. A. Schartzter, there being 80 charter members. The principal officers were: Lawson King, Past Worthy President; C. B. Wiseman, Worthy President; Harry F. Holland, Secretary. The present membership of Yerington Aerie No. 1696, is 102, and the officers are: W. J. McKenzie, Worthy President; J. F. Barton, Secretary. White Pine Aerie No. 1705, of Ely, was instituted on the 22nd of October, 1907, by M. J. Mahoney, there being 130 charter members. The principal

officers were: W. E. Dean, Past Worthy President; A. G. Cunningham, Worthy President; H. E. Stebbins, Secretary. The present membership of White Pine Aerie, No. 1705, is 195, and the officers are: J. E. Robbins, Worthy President; A. L. Haight, Secretary. Round Mountain Aerie, No. 1799, was instituted on the 16th of July, 1908, by Con A. Ahern, there being 54 charter members. The principal officers were: Andrew Atchison, Past Worthy President; Earl Clair, Worthy President; Archie T. Cook, Secretary. The present membership of Round Mountain Aerie, No. 1799, is 83, and the officers are: John Leary, Worthy President; J. D. Harrington, Secretary. Steptoe Aerie, No. 1876, of McGill, was instituted on the 9th of June, 1909, by A. J. Cunningham, there being 122 charter members. The principal officers were: Roy J. Tilton, Past Worthy President; J. J. Decker, Worthy President; Joseph S. Darke, Secretary. The present membership of Steptoe Aerie No. 1876, is 96, and the officers are: Floyd E. Walk, Worthy President; J. McD. Brown, Secretary. At the present time there are fifteen Subordinate Aeries, with a total membership of 2,044 in the State of Nevada.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

On March 29, 1882, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut passed an Act approving of the incorporation of the Knights of Columbus. Since that time it has grown to become one of the most powerful fraternal orders of the United States.

There are four councils in the State of Nevada, located at Ely, Goldfield, Reno and Tonopah. Prior to April, 1911, the Nevada membership was under the jurisdiction of Utah, with P. A. McCarran as the Territorial Deputy, who was authorized to direct the affairs of the order in the State of Nevada. In 1911, the required membership having been attained, a State convention was called and a State Council was established, and P. A. McCarran was chosen State Deputy. At the convention of 1912, Leonard B. Fowler was chosen to succeed Mr. McCarran as State Deputy. The order now has a membership in Nevada of five hundred. Mr. McCarran represented Nevada as a delegate to the Supreme Council at the conventions held at Mobile, Detroit and Quebec. In 1912 he was again a delegate but for business reasons was unable to attend, and C. J. Leonesio, of Reno, was chosen in his place. State Deputy Leonard B.

Fowler, by virtue of his office, was also a delegate to this convention, which was held at Colorado Springs, in August, 1912.

The first lodge to be organized in Nevada was Reno Lodge No. 569, which came into existence April 19, 1911. Its charter closed with a membership of 569.

Since that time lodges have been organized in Fallon, Virginia City, Goldfield and Tonopah, and further work of organizing is going rapidly on. A lodge has been also organized in the neighboring California City of Portola.

Reno Lodge was represented at the Indianapolis Convention and through the efforts of the Reno delegation the Supreme Dictator of the Moose Lodge included Reno later, on his western itinerary, and his presence and address did much for the Order in Nevada.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER DRUIDS.

The Druids were organized in Reno, May 4, 1901. Roma Grove No. 1, Wm. Semenza, First Noble Arch; L. Lagomarsino, First Past Noble Arch, working in the Italian language. Bayton Grove, No. 2, was organized at Dayton, also Italian. Reno Grove, No. 3, was organized in Reno, February 15, 1903, English. Sparks Grove, No. 4, Italian, at Sparks. Then permission was granted to organize Grand Grove, organized July 2, 1905; C. E. Mooser, First Noble Grand Arch; Wm. Semenza, First Past Noble Grand Arch. Amis-Reunis, No. 5, organized in Reno, French language. Galileo-Galilei, No. 6, at Sparks, Italian. Wm. Semenza, Noble Grand Arch; L. Lagomarsino, Past Noble Grand Arch; C. E. Mooser, Grand Secretary; B. Duque, Grand Treasurer; Present officers of the Grand Grove of Nevada.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen was organized in Iowa February 25, 1897, is now sixteen years old and has a membership of 183,771. It has paid in death and accident claims \$9,165,454.65. The first Homestead in Nevada was organized in Reno in June, 1910; in Goldfield, November, 1910; Tonopah, May, 1911; McGill, October, 1911, and in Ely, June, 1912. In Nevada it now has a membership of nearly six hundred. David Reedy is State Manager.

CHAPTER XXXII.

METEOROLOGICAL WORK.

BY H. S. COLE.

The Signal Corps of the United States Army took meteorological observations and made weather reports and weather forecasts from 1870 to 1890. This work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1891, and the Weather Bureau was organized to take charge of it.

The first Signal Station for meteorological observations in Nevada was established by Corporal John Healey, of the Signal Service, at Winnemucca. He began the work of establishing a station June 12, 1887, and was ready to begin taking observations by July 15th of the same year. A continuous record, with the exception of a few short intervals, has been kept at this station to the present time, a period of thirty-five years.

This record covers the longest period of any government record in the State, although precipitation records were kept by the Central Pacific Railroad agents, and their successors, the Southern Pacific agents, at Battle Mountain, Beowawe, Browns, Elko, Humboldt and Reno, extending back to 1870. The temperature records at Reno extend back to the same date, but at the other five stations the temperature record only extends back to 1878. Very careful and complete records, kept by Mr. Charles W. Friend, at Carson City, extend back to 1875. The above mentioned are the oldest meteorological records in the State.

The Nevada State Weather Service was extended in February, 1887, and Mr. C. W. Friend was appointed director. He erected an observatory at Carson City and furnished all meteorological instruments at his own expense.

The purposes of the State Weather Service, as set forth by Mr. Friend, were, "To collect a fund of knowledge, as complete as possible, of the climatic features of every portion of the State, from which reliable data can be furnished to actual and prospective settlers; to incite an

interest in our people in the study of our climate and to aid in making possible a practical application of the knowledge thus acquired; to assist in developing our agricultural interests by discussion of problems of irrigation, storage of water, economy of water supply and adaptation of soils and climate to specific crops, and, by coöperation with the Signal Service, to secure to our people the benefits of the indications (forecasts) of that service."

The above was written in 1888, and it is gratifying to note how fully these ends are being realized. Director Friend lived to see the attainment of nearly all of them, and the attainments of the past few years are exceeding his most sanguine hopes. He spent the greater portion of the year of 1887 in securing the instruments and making the necessary plans and preparations for the work.

Sergeant Charles A. Read was detailed by the Signal Service to assist Director Friend, and arrived in Carson City, August 2, 1887. By October 1 they had fourteen stations equipped and observations were begun.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining observers in all portions of the State, and a law was passed making it one of the duties of the county auditors to take observations and render reports at the end of the month. Even with this assistance, Director Friend became greatly discouraged. He saw how great were the difficulties before him. The State was sparsely settled and the people were constantly moving. The apparently simple processes of reading thermometers, measuring rainfall, and keeping a record without any contradictory statements on the form, requires considerable care. The reports for the first month showed so many inaccuracies that no use could be made of them. As these reports were not used, interest lagged and some criticisms were offered.

Director Friend and Sergeant Read continued the work of instructing the observers and establishing new stations, and by February, 1888, they received fairly accurate reports from thirty-seven stations. From these were prepared the data for the first report of the Nevada State Weather Service.

In the meantime Sergeant Read, in addition to his work with Director Friend, established a Signal Service Station in the State Printing Building in Carson City, and began taking observations, December 1, 1887.

This office was maintained by the Signal Service until the Weather Bureau was established, and was continued by that bureau until Novem-

ber 11, 1905, when it was moved to Reno by Section Director H. F. Alps. The office has remained in Reno to the present time and now occupies rooms in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Building, at the corner of Center and Second streets.

A third station was established in the State at Tonopah, in 1906, where a continuous record has been kept from that date to the present time.

Sergeant Read, in addition to taking observations and making reports for the Signal Service, assisted Director Friend in the State Weather Service work, and some of the old reports show that Mr. Friend gave him a great deal of credit for his careful, conscientious work. The State Weather Service and the Signal Service, and later the State Weather Service and the Weather Bureau, seem to have worked together from the beginning to the time of Director Friend's death without the least discord. The correspondence of both offices, now on file at the local office of the Weather Bureau, in Reno, does not show any jealousy or friction.

By the year 1896 the work of preparing the forms and overseeing the observers at the sub-stations had nearly all been turned over to the Weather Bureau. The State continued to furnish the equipment for the sub-stations until 1899, when that also was turned over to the Weather Bureau, and it continued printing the monthly weather reports until the bureau discontinued them in all the States, in June, 1909.

Director Friend received a salary from the State for his services, and his name was printed on the monthly weather reports until his death, January 10, 1907, a period of twenty years, showing in what high esteem his services were held by the State and by the Weather Bureau. He was the pioneer in State Weather Service work west of the Rockies, and was so recognized by the Weather Bureau, by the Association of Weather Services, and by such scientists as J. P. Findlay, of the Army, and C. H. Sinclair, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the two latter being his warm personal friends.

The work of recording and compiling data has gone on now for twenty-four years, and at a few stations for over forty-two years, without cessation. At a large number of the sub-stations the record is continuous, the railroads insisting that their agents take observations at certain stations. Some of the sub-stations have been closed and others established, and in this way there are, at present, over one hundred and twenty places

in the State where records have been kept, some for long periods, others for a short time only. Information concerning climatic conditions of any portion of the State may be obtained, free of charge, by applying to the Local Office, Weather Bureau, Reno, Nevada. If there has been a station in the exact locality for which information is desired, data may be obtained from a station near by.

The Water Resources Service of the Weather Bureau was organized in 1908 for the purpose of making careful observations of snow and rainfall at high altitudes. Snow surveys are made each year in order to obtain accurate information regarding the amount of snow in the mountains, and the water content of the same. These measurements are used in estimating the amount of water available for irrigation during the next summer, and the probably time of run-off. The Forest Service, the Water Resources Branch of the Geological Survey, the Indian Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Reclamation Service are intimately associated with the Weather Bureau in this work.

Professors J. E. Church and S. P. Ferguson, of the University of Nevada, are making quite extensive investigations on Mt. Rose and in the Truckee Meadows along meteorological lines, especially on frost temperatures. They are also investigating snowfall and water supply for irrigation in the Truckee Drainage Basin.

The forecasts are used to quite an extent, especially by the railroads, stock men, handlers of perishable goods, and fruit and truck farmers.

This article would not be quite complete without the following climatological tables, which were compiled by the Weather Bureau for the Nevada Section. These averages are from records of from ten to forty years.

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
NORTHERN SECTION.													
Beowawe	0.77	0.75	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.41	0.21	0.15	0.28	0.43	0.63	0.84	6.48
Lovelocks	0.43	0.51	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.24	0.29	0.23	0.25	3.10
Quinn River Ranch	1.36	0.78	0.94	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.18	.014	0.39	0.39	0.51	0.73	6.70
Tecoma	0.64	0.54	0.43	0.63	0.69	0.54	0.18	0.23	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.60	5.66
Wells	1.44	1.24	1.25	0.67	0.92	0.47	0.38	0.20	0.12	0.59	0.44	1.25	8.97
Winnemucca	1.04	0.93	0.95	0.88	1.03	0.64	0.17	0.17	0.34	0.52	0.74	0.99	8.40
CENTRAL SECTION.													
Austin	1.21	1.33	1.50	1.50	1.56	0.63	0.39	0.55	0.51	0.62	0.68	1.24	11.72
Ely	1.07	1.15	1.57	1.24	1.56	0.40	0.53	1.26	0.72	0.66	0.83	1.25	12.24
Eureka	1.87	1.28	2.31	1.07	1.51	0.76	0.53	0.79	0.61	0.61	0.74	1.09	13.17
Potts	0.58	0.74	0.93	0.75	1.07	0.26	0.59	0.66	0.28	0.32	0.45	0.51	7.14
WESTERN SECTION.													
Fallon	0.55	0.76	0.54	0.32	0.72	0.21	0.09	0.06	0.18	0.42	0.27	0.69	4.81
Gardnerville	2.47	1.62	1.54	0.67	0.67	0.22	0.11	0.20	0.22	0.51	1.74	2.15	12.12
Lewers' Ranch ..	5.25	4.06	2.31	1.41	1.68	0.41	0.18	0.34	0.66	1.46	3.18	4.12	26.96
Reno	1.95	1.79	1.22	0.61	0.79	0.24	0.14	0.25	0.27	0.41	1.09	1.67	10.43
SOUTHERN SECTION.													
Belmont	0.85	1.10	0.92	0.68	0.84	0.46	0.49	0.94	0.53	0.46	0.31	1.09	8.67
Hawthorne	0.60	0.35	0.22	0.24	0.36	0.25	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.39	3.56
Logan	1.23	0.87	0.70	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.24	0.55	0.36	0.67	0.56	0.61	6.04
Palmetto	1.93	1.88	2.54	1.26	1.58	0.66	1.32	3.31	0.69	1.03	0.99	1.34	18.53
Pioche	1.01	1.24	1.41	0.97	0.87	0.33	0.68	1.44	0.68	0.50	0.47	1.64	11.24

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL SNOWFALL.

Stations.	Length of record, years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
NORTHERN SECTION.														
Beowawe	14	5.1	5.2	4.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.4	3.6	3.0	24.0
Lovelock	9	2.8	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.2	8.1
Quinn River Ranch	4	3.2	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	6.2	17.4
Tecoma	12	8.0	4.9	3.5	1.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.7	5.2	3.8	28.9
Wells	10	10.2	10.1	10.8	0.9	1.8	0	0.4	0	0.1	0.5	3.6	7.2	45.6
Winnemucca	31	8.6	5.0	4.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	2.4	5.7	29.3
CENTRAL SECTION.														
Austin	9	13.5	10.1	12.5	7.1	3.9	0	0	0	0.6	0.8	5.3	8.5	62.8
Ely	14	9.4	11.1	13.4	8.2	4.1	0	0	0	0.5	1.4	5.2	7.2	60.5
Eureka	6	17.9	13.7	24.1	8.6	10.0	2.0	1.0	0	1.6	1.9	7.9	9.8	98.5
Potts	14	7.3	7.2	8.5	5.8	3.5	0.8	0	0	1.2	1.2	5.1	3.7	44.3
WESTERN SECTION.														
Fallon	10	3.8	4.1	2.8	0.4	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	2.1	14.6
Gardnerville	10	11.4	7.0	4.7	1.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.7	5.9	33.9
Lewers' Ranch	17	15.8	17.4	14.5	5.5	2.4	T.	0	0	0	1.4	4.2	11.6	72.8
Reno	21	7.7	7.5	4.3	0.7	0.4	0	0	0	T.	0.4	1.3	4.3	26.6
SOUTHERN SECTION.														
Belmont	8	8.6	9.3	7.1	4.2	2.2	0.1	0	0	0.6	0.6	1.9	3.9	38.5
Hawthorne	10	2.2	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.9	8.9
Las Vegas	8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3
Logan	6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Palmetto	15	20.8	14.1	18.5	7.4	7.1	0.7	0	0	1.1	1.5	8.9	9.8	89.9
Pioche	5	9.1	6.2	9.9	3.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	6.5	42.9

FROST DATA.

Stations.	Average date of last killing frost in spring.	Average date of first killing frost in autumn.	Date of latest frost in spring.	Date of earliest frost in autumn.
NORTHERN SECTION.				
Beowawe	May 15	Oct. 1	June 18	Aug. 19
Lovelock	May 22	Sept. 22	June 13	Sept. 6
Quinn River Ranch.....	June 19	Sept. 6	All months.	
Tecoma	May 28	Sept. 14	All months.	
Winnemucca	May 15	Sept. 23	June 20	Aug. 22
MIDDLE SECTION.				
Austin	May 21	Sept. 21	All months.	
Ely	June 1	Sept. 18	All months.	
Eureka	June 8	Sept. 20	All months.	
Potts	June 16	Oct. 2	All months.	
WESTERN SECTION.				
Fallon	May 25	Oct. 4	May 31	Sept. 19
Gardnerville	June 15	Sept. 23	July 6	Sept. 12
Lewers' Ranch	May 26	Sept. 28	July 6	Sept. 14
Reno	May 16	Sept. 31	June 7	Sept. 14
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
Geyser	June 23	Sept. 3	July 16	Aug. 11
Logan	April 14	Nov. 6	May 17	Oct. 20
Palmetto	May 30	Sept. 21	All months.	

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE

Stations.	Length of record, years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
NORTHERN SECTION.														
Beowawe	18	60	67	78	87	94	103	104	105	98	86	73	68	105
Lovelock	15	75	75	90	92	100	100	108	108	100	92	81	69	108
Quinn River Ranch.....	8	57	70	75	84	90	98	105	105	97	84	74	60	105
Tecoma	19	58	60	72	85	92	107	110	111	98	84	72	60	111
Wells	19	52	60	75	82	101	102	105	102	95	88	78	65	105
Winnemucca	32	58	69	82	83	96	98	104	102	94	87	73	65	104
CENTRAL SECTION.														
Austin	19	56	58	71	79	88	98	101	95	88	80	69	57	101
Ely	19	66	60	68	77	85	97	99	96	91	78	69	67	99
Eureka	12	59	63	71	87	94	99	110	103	109	87	81	64	110
Potts	15	62	65	69	86	98	105	110	108	100	94	70	65	110
WESTERN SECTION.														
Fallon	14	04	72	78	89	90	94	101	103	95	88	81	72	103
Gardnerville	19	71	75	83	90	93	106	109	108	98	89	83	78	109
Lewers' Ranch	19	62	69	76	81	90	94	101	102	92	82	79	66	102
Reno	21	63	76	74	88	90	95	100	100	94	86	74	68	100
SOUTHERN SECTION.														
Belmont	14	56	55	63	72	86	105	104	92	89	80	69	57	105
Hawthorne	16	65	68	78	88	93	100	101	102	97	88	78	69	102
Las Vegas	8	77	78	91	91	101	111	115	110	107	94	83	73	115
Logan	9	75	86	90	103	110	117	116	117	114	100	85	76	117
Palmetto	19	65	70	74	83	89	98	99	97	91	82	73	68	99
Pioche	10	65	66	76	94	91	102	109	105	99	91	80	61	109
Tybo	11	65	59	70	83	94	99	103	100	90	79	68	63	103

LOWEST TEMPERATURE.

Stations.	Length of record, years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
NORTHERN SECTION.														
Beowawe	18	-39	-20	10	18	26	37	42	43	22	13	-15	-30	-39
Lovelock	15	-10	-10	10	22	28	32	33	38	29	10	0	-8	-10
Quinn River Ranch.....	8	-23	-9	7	4	15	27	30	22	10	1	-5	-9	-23
Tecoma	19	-14	-15	-3	11	23	28	31	22	20	2	-6	-9	-15
Wells	19	-28	-37	-12	14	13	17	28	20	15	6	-23	-26	-37
Winnemucca	32	-28	-22	-3	12	17	29	33	26	16	10	-9	-20	-28
CENTRAL SECTION.														
Austin	19	-18	-12	3	10	10	24	25	26	22	15	0	-7	-18
Ely	19	-27	-23	-12	3	13	21	30	25	15	3	-16	-22	-27
Eureka	12	-26	-23	2	7	10	11	32	30	5	11	-6	-8	-26
Potts	15	-32	-25	-8	0	10	21	26	28	10	5	-17	-21	-32
WESTERN SECTION.														
Fallon	14	-5	-7	9	14	24	33	42	36	26	15	-1	-3	-7
Gardnerville	10	-24	-15	7	12	20	27	32	32	22	12	7	-17	-24
Lewers' Ranch	19	-14	-7	6	16	16	26	30	33	21	17	4	0	-14
Reno	21	-10	-12	-3	14	16	28	35	35	24	16	5	-7	-19
SOUTHERN SECTION.														
Belmont	14	-12	-11	0	11	19	23	35	34	18	14	3	-11	-12
Hawthorne	16	-6	2	8	16	21	32	45	39	28	21	15	0	-6
Las Vegas	8	11	11	16	26	32	35	50	47	38	29	14	12	11
Logan	8	11	10	19	25	29	34	49	50	34	29	19	10	10
Palmetto	19	-17	-17	-6	5	12	18	25	29	13	4	-15	-12	-17
Pioche	10	-25	-7	-5	13	14	20	33	29	20	6	-5	-7	-25
Tybo	11	-10	-5	0	10	20	24	40	38	21	17	-3	-2	-10

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE LITERATURE OF NEVADA.

BY SAM P. DAVIS.

Mark Twain, Joseph T. Goodman, C. C. Goodwin, Rollen Daggett, Harry R. Mighels, Dan De Quille, Thomas Fitch, Dr. Galley, Sam Davis, Adah Meechem Strobridge, Meriam Michelson, Sam Dunham, Fred Hart, Philip Verill Mighels, The Princess Winnemucca, Charles McClure Gottwaldt.

In discussing the impress which Nevada has made upon the world's literature the name of Mark Twain naturally heads the list. He began his literary career on the Comstock, and after blazing his name upon the scroll of the world's great authors, died in New York City covered with honors, and venerated by the literati of both continents.

To produce any of his writings here would be a waste of printers' ink. They are found in every library where the English language is spoken, and they have been translated into the tongues of many countries. They are the most universally read of any modern writer, are found in the cottage of the poor, by the side of the artizan in his workshop, in the palaces of kings. They are appreciated in the Flowery Kingdom, they are standard in the fastness of the Himalayas and quoted from the desert sands of the tropics to the ice-bound regions of the Arctic where the midnight sun hugs the horizon for half the year.

Joseph T. Goodman, who was a sort of literary foster-father to Twain, and who gave him his first employment and sustained him when his heart was heavy and his courage flagged, contributes this close-range view of his characteristics.:

"I recall Mark Twain in so many different personal aspects at various periods of our long acquaintance that it is difficult to say in which particular one I remember him best. Of course, there were always the same slight figure, the same noble head, the same keen gray eyes, the same delicate hands and feet, and the same half-skiping, half-shambling gait;

but I saw all these unchangeable traits undergo by slow gradation the inevitable change from the boyish look of the curled darling of 27 to the venerable appearance of the white-haired sage of 69. I think, however, I recall his personality most distinctly and like it best at that last stage—possibly because I am old myself. He had then taken on flesh, and his complexion, which formerly was sallow, had become ruddy, while age sat on him with a peculiar grace, as though it had only descended to rest sportively, lovingly and becomingly, without impairing him by a single blemishing touch. He made use of the purest English of any modern writer. The simplicity and beauty of his style is almost without parallel except in the common version of the Bible. He had an abhorrence of the use of foreign words, obscure terms and affected phrases in both writing and speech.”

Joseph Thompson Goodman.—Had Joseph T. Goodman done nothing more than to discover Mark Twain, encourage and sustain him when he wanted to abandon the calling of a writer to try something else, the world would have owed him an everlasting debt of gratitude. But Goodman did not pause at this achievement. He wrote the immortal book known through the world as the “Biology of Central America.” In this stupendous work he succeeded, where so many had failed, in deciphering the mysterious inscriptions on the ruined temples of Yucatan, which had for centuries baffled the archeologists of the world.

He, after years of patient research, translated the archaic calendars left in the temples by the ancient Mayas, inscriptions carved in imperishable stone before the pyramids were planned or the songs of the worshipers rose in the pillared temples of Karnak. He demonstrated that the inscriptions were the calendars of the extinct race whose chronological records went back over two hundred and forty thousand years. He showed beyond any dispute that these people kept records of years which were marked by the journey of the earth around the sun, that they allowed for the leap year and knew the science of optics.

This book is now recognized as standard throughout the world and regarded as one of the monumental works of the century.

Rollin M. Daggett.—The State never sheltered a more unique and original human being than Rollin Daggett. In personal appearance he

was rough, uncouth and at times seemed almost brutal. There was a scar over one eye as if a knife had slashed it, and his face was forbidding and coarse-featured to a stranger; but after he had conversed two minutes, his sunny smile and his witty conversation won every one with whom he came in contact.

There is a story current in Placerville, Cal., of his first appearance on the Coast. One day a man drifted into town with a child in his arms driving a white bull. He was nearly dead with fatigue and hunger, and the emaciated waif he held in his arms was nearly unconscious. Those who saw the man's long hair and beard, ragged garments and incoherent talk pronounced him a lunatic. They turned the white bull where there was good grass, washed the man up and cared for the child. The man was Rollin Daggett. He had been with a train of emigrants crossing the plains. They had been attacked by Indians and wiped out. Daggett with the little child in his arms, got away and he carried the child hundreds of miles to civilization. The scar over his eye was a souvenir of that battle with the savages. He said that after he had traveled about a week and was in despair the white bull appeared on the scene and he felt that it was a guide sent by Providence to show him the way to safety.

As an editorial writer Daggett was for years a power in Nevada and he was also elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. He was a poet of the first rank, and wrote many splendid pieces of forceful and delightful verse and had his fugitive poems been collected and published in book form, it would have earned for him a lasting name in literature.

He was also the author of "Braxton's Bar," a novel founded in his experiences in crossing the plains, but as a novelist his work was not on a level with the high standard of his poetry.

Henry R. Mighels.—Was born November 3rd at Norway, Maine, and died in Carson City, May 28th, 1879. He was commissioned by President Lincoln in 1862, as an Assistant Adjutant General and assigned to the staff of General Sturgis. He participated in many battles of the Civil War and in the battle of Petersburg was shot through both thighs. After being mustered out of service because of his wounds, he engaged in journalism in California, being connected with the *Marys-*

ville Appeal, *Butte Record*, and *Sacramento Bee*. He started the *Carson Appeal* and edited it until his death. As an editorial writer he commanded the highest salary ever paid for such a service on the coast. During one of the great political campaigns in California he was called away from the *Appeal* tripod to receive a salary of \$500 a week as political editor of a San Francisco newspaper. After his death a collection was made of his poems and sketches and published under the title of "Sagebrush Leaves," a book replete with quaint humor and odd fancies of an educated man of letters.

Dan De Quille.—Dan De Quille, whose real name was George Wright, was the earliest of the sagebrush writers to attract attention. He spent more than a quarter of a century on the *Enterprise*. He was a gentle, lovable man and one of the few men ever heard of who had no enemies and yet was a man who amounted to a great deal. He had a boundless imagination and was a many-sided writer. He was a humorist, philosopher and the keenest of observers. His pen alone gave the public the true vernacular of the mining-camp together with the dialect of the Indian and the Chinese. He painted street scenes and the ways of the sports and promoters, and for years kept the Comstock laughing with his odd fancies.

Few men understood the "lanes and alleys" of the great ledge as he knew them. He could sketch a map of almost any mine-level at a moment's notice and his reports of mining developments were never questioned. He had the full confidence of the public. No amount of money could induce him to color a mining article or leave out a line that was true. A big operator once said of him: "I could make an everlasting fortune if I could only buy up Dan De Quille."

He wrote the "Big Bonanza," a remarkable book on the Comstock. He died poor, as he seemed to lack the ability of commercializing his genius.

Philip Verrill Mighels.—Was one of the native Nevadans who established himself in the literary world.

On the 12th of October, he met his death at Winnemucca from the accidental discharge of a shot-gun at the Bliss ranch in Humboldt County. He was the second son of Harry R. Mighels, for years the

editor of the *Carson Appeal*. He was born at Carson City, April 19, 1869. When twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, but not finding the law congenial drifted into literature. He began writing on the *San Francisco Chronicle* as a reporter, but two years later made his home in New York. His first venture was a book of poems, "Out of a Silver Flute." His published books were as follows: "Nella, the Heart of the Army," "When a Witch Was Young," "Dunny," "Chatwitch, the Man-Talk Bird," "Bruvver Jim's Baby," "Sunnyside Tad," "The Inevitable," "The Ultimate Passion," "The Crystal Scepter," "A Husband by Proxy," "The Furnace of Gold," "The Pillars of Eden," "Thurley Paxton."

"The House of Iron Men" was published under the name of "Jack Steel." The book which met with the largest sale was "The Furnace of Gold," with the plot laid in Goldfield.

Several of his works were re-published in England and met with heavy sales. He was also a steady contributor of short stories and descriptive articles for *Harper's* and other magazines.

At the time of his death he had established a firm foothold with the book-loving public and his stories were regarded as true portrayals of Western life. His second wife, who was with him at the time of his death, now resides in New York City.

His death was a shock to the community where he had made his home in boyhood, and removed a notable figure in Western literature. He was of sterling integrity and gentle breeding, and was cut down on the threshold of a splendid career.

Sam Dunham.—This writer made his first mark in the Klondike, and after coming to Nevada he published the *Tonopah Miner* which soon became a mining authority in the State. He was known as "The Goldsmith of Nome," because the many stirring poems he wrote of the North. Recently he published a delightful book of verses entitled. "The Men who Blazed the Trail" which is a true portrayal of the characteristics of the pioneers who lived in the frozen North above that parallel of latitude above which there is "no law of God or man." The preface of the book was penned by Dunham's friend Joaquin Miller to whom the publication was affectionately dedicated.

Ada Meacham Strobridge.—No pen ever painted the beauties,

mysteries and grandeur of the Nevada desert with such deft touch and fidelity to nature as Ada Meacham Strobridge. She wrote "The Miners' Mirage Land," describing scenes in which she had spent her childhood. It is a fascinating work to those who have breathed the same and slept under the same sky in the land which she describes so faithfully and with the touch of a true artist. She is now living in California, but her Nevada sketches are universally recognized as reproductions of sagebrush life which have the realism of a photograph.

Meriam Michelson.—A girl born and raised in Virginia City and sister of Albert Michelson, who received first prize from the French Academy of Sciences for the discovery of a method for measuring the velocity of light, wrote "The Bishop's Carriage" a book that was the best seller for the year and afterwards dramatized into a play that still holds the boards.

There are many other writers of note who became famous in Nevada, but whose published works the compiler of this History has been unable to secure. Among these are Thomas Fitch, author of "The Wedge of Gold" and his talented wife, Anna Fitch, who wrote a great deal of good poetry in the early seventies.

Dr. Gally was the author of many very original short stories and sketches. His most notable effort was "Big Jack Small." The amusing situation in the narrative was where a clergyman rode over the country with Jack Small on his freight-wagon and remonstrated with him for his lavish use of profanity, when addressing his mule-team. Presently the wagon turned over on a steep grade pinning Small under it, and throwing the parson some yards into the sagebrush unhurt. Small, pinned under the wagon, gave directions to the parson how to utilize the mules in pulling the wagon to an upright position. When they were turned at right angles with the wagon and everything was in readiness, the parson attempted to move the string of mules, but not one would budge, from the simple fact that they were waiting for the profanity of the driver before settling down to the pull. Small finally persuaded the preacher that his life depended on his using profanity when dealing with mules and taught him some picturesque blasphemy from under the wagon. The preacher proved an apt scholar and when he turned loose Jack Small's lesson on the ani-

mals, they pulled the wagon off the prostrate man and a life was saved. It is related that the hero of the story resigned from the ministry and went into the freighting business.

Fred Hart gained considerable fame with his book "The Sazarac Lying Club" published at Austin. It was in this little town that Emma Nevada, who became a world famous opera singer, took her first lessons in vocal music.

R. E. L. Gibson, a brother of Dr. Gibson of Reno, published a very commendable volume of Sonnets and Lyric, in 1901.

Mrs. Lou Spencer, of Carson City, issued a small book of very readable poems which was not put on sale but merely published for private distribution among friends.

Mrs. Emmett Boyle, the wife of the late Senator Boyle published a number of poems in the magazines, but no published collection of them can be found to-day.

T. De Witt Turner, of Reno, has given to the press many striking poems as has also William McClure Gottwaldt who still writes verse for the magazines.

Princess Sarah Winnemucca, daughter of the Piute Chief, went east to a seminary where she was highly educated and published a book which had a wide circulation.

The most enjoyable book to old Nevadans that was ever published was "The Comstock Club" from the pen of Judge C. C. Goodwin. It simply overflowed with quaint scenes, fine writing, and clever stories which made the old characters of the Ledge live again.

The most pretentious book in the shape of a Nevada novel was published in the early days entitled "Robert Greathouse" from the pen of Congressman Swift. It laid the lash of satire on the backs of many well known men. It was a masterly story but it made a crop of enemies for Swift that he never lost while life lasted.

Sam Davis, the editor of this history, has found time occasionally to turn from his calling as a journalist and write for the eastern magazines. He contributes poetry and prose to these publications.

His only published book is entitled "Short Stories and Poems" of which there was but a limited edition.

THE LURE OF THE SAGE-BUSH

Have you ever scented the sage-bush
That mantles Nevada's plain?
If not, you have lived but half your life,
And that half lived in vain.

No matter where the place or clime
That your wandering footsteps stray,
You will sigh as you think of her velvet fields
And their fragrance of leveled hay.

You will loiter a while in other lands,
When something seems to call,
And the lure of the sage-bush brings you back
And holds you within its thrall.

You may tread the halls of pleasure,
Where the lamps of folly shine,
'Mid the sobbing of sensuous music
And the flow of forbidden wine.

But when the revel is over,
And the dancers turn to go,
You will long for a draught of her crystal streams
That spring from her peaks of snow.

You will sigh for a sight of the beetling crags,
Where the Storm King holds his sway,
Where the sinking sun with its brush of gold
Tells the tale of the dying day.

And when you die you will want a grave
Where the Washoe zephyr blows,
With the green of the sage-bush above your head,
What need to plant the rose!

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE DRAMA IN NEVADA.

From the earliest times Nevada had a strange attraction for members of the theatrical profession. There was not only a charm in the free style of life and the cordiality with which they were welcomed that made them anxious to visit Washoe, as it was then called, but there was also a lure in the wonderful country itself which induced a number of players to forsake their profession and cast their lot with it. No community ever kept a warmer place in its heart for the poor strollers, and none ever received so affectionate a return. To be "booked for Washoe" was a piece of good fortune that thrilled all with pride and delight.

Nevada was a good theatrical field when its principal towns were scarcely more than camps. Virginia City had a theater in 1860—the old Howard—while its population was little, if any, over 1,000, Topliffe built the big theater on North C Street early in 1862, and Maguire's Opera House, on D Street, was opened in the summer of 1863. But these theaters represented only a part—and at one time a very small part—of the amusement business of the town. Large halls were temporarily converted into show-places, with as many as five legitimate companies and six or seven variety troupes all playing to crowded houses at the same time. And they were not barn-storming companies or inferior plays, either. For years every star and dramatic attraction that came to the Pacific Coast was billed as regularly in Virginia City as in San Francisco, and not infrequently the engagement in the former place was the more profitable one.

Some of these disciples of the drama liked Nevada so well that they deserted the theatrical field to cast their lot with the sage-brush. The first of these was James Stark, who in his palmy days ranked with Murdoch and Davenport as a tragedian. He played an engagement at Topliffe's theater in 1862, and was so impressed by the wonders and the enticing prospects he saw on every hand that he resolved to look the Territory over; and being particularly pleased with the promises of

Esmeralda County, he put aside his profession, invested in mines there and built a quartz mill at Aurora. Stark was a member of our first constitutional convention. If everything had gone prosperously with him, his name might have been a prominent one in the history of the State, for he was able and ambitious; but his investments and enterprises failed and left him nearly penniless, and worse than that, he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him helpless for a number of years.

Charles Pope, one of the best all-around actors of his time, was another actor who yielded to the allurements of Nevada. At the expiration of an engagement at Virginia City, in 1864, he quit the stage, with the intention of becoming a resident of the State. After remaining on the Comstock for a while, the glowing reports from the Reese River country drew him to that region. But fortune, as if offended by his recreancy to his profession, seemed to have no favors in store for him anywhere within our borders; and the upshot was that after a year or more of strenuous trial he was forced to don the sock and buskin again and returned East to manage a theater in St. Louis.

Pope's wife, a charming actress, remained in Nevada longer than he did. Through an unfortunate misunderstanding, they had separated in Virginia City, she resuming her maiden name—Virginia Howard. She resided for some time in the State, highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson dropped out of the theatrical procession in very early days to become permanent residents of Virginia City, though they continued to make their appearance from time to time upon the local boards. Maggie Daly also left the stage there, married and lived for many years in the shadow of Mt. Davidson.

But of all the deserters from the ranks, the one best known to later Nevadans was Bob Lindsay. He came to Virginia City with the Zavitowsky troupe. He had a dash and heartiness that carried him farther than a great deal more ability might have done. Our free and reckless style of life just suited his nature, and he unhesitatingly cut loose from his calling to take part in it; and, as the most exciting part, he sought the position of gun-fighter in a mining dispute. Luckily he was seriously wounded in the very first engagement. To beguile the tedium of a sick-bed he took up the study of law, and became wedded to it. But for that wound, Bob Lindsay might have turned out a desperate character instead of a peaceable lawyer and a good citizen.

It is but fair to say that Nevada has compensated the stage for the lights withdrawn from it by contributing more than an equal number in return. The list would be creditable to any community, but it is especially so to a sparsely settled frontier one.

The most promising one of all—Emma Wixom, the Austin girl, who, as "Emma Nevada," flashed on the world as a prima donna in the early '80s—unfortunate for the public, prized affection more than fame, and suddenly turned from the triumphs of a shining operatic career to the seclusion of domestic life. Her appearance was meteoric in its briefness as well as its brilliancy, but those who listened to the crystalline purity of her notes will always believe the world lost one of its divinest voices by her retirement.

The Pixley sisters, of Carson City, appeared on the stage while quite young, and Annie developed into a very fine actress. She married Robert Fulford, the actor, and shortly afterward went East.

Lottie and Nellie Gibson, of Gold Hill, were also two pleasing little actresses who made their debut on the local boards. The latter, for some reason one could never understand, became known as the "California Diamond," and was billed under that sobriquet for many years as a popular star, both on this coast and in the East.

Carrie Clark, a Virginia City girl, was another of Nevada's contributions to the stage. She married James Ward, the comedian.

In the latter '70s came George Osborn, who, while running a car at the Ophir mine, made so pronounced a hit in an amateur performance that he became a professional, and was a great favorite in San Francisco during the '80s, playing generally in combination with Lew Stockwell. Richard Jose graduated from the forge of a Reno smithy in the latter '90s to become a singer of international reputation. Flora Finlayson, who alternated with Jessie Bartlett Davis in the halcyon days of "The Bostonians," and Madeline Bouton, who met with a tragic death a few years ago in San Francisco, also left their homes in Reno to enter the theatrical profession. Mabel Bouton, her sister, became a raging favorite in New York when she created the part of "Little Christopher." At the time of her death the New York papers published full-page pictures of her face, which was mentioned as the most beautiful that had graced the American stage for a decade.

Nina Varian, the sister of Charles Varian, the Reno attorney, who was

Speaker of the Nevada Legislature in 1883, made a memorable hit in "The Danachiffs" at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco. Mrs. Cora Hall, of Reno, is now singing operatic roles in Italy.

Mollie Raynor was a Virginia City girl who became a popular favorite and Georgie Woodthorp earned her first recognition and Madam Murtha Portius first sang on the Comstock.

In the flush bonanza days, Piper's Opera House played the best stars that could be obtained. John Mackay was a partner in the enterprise. If there was a surplus after the engagement Piper took it, and if there was a deficit Mackay paid it. Under this arrangement Mackay only asked that he be allowed to go on the free list. The public was exceedingly liberal in its patronage. Once on the occasion of a benefit given to John McCullough there was over \$22,000 in the box office.

The Opera House was opened in July, 1863. It had the prestige of Tom Maguire's name, and was affiliated with his San Francisco theater in respect of an interchange of stock companies and stars, but Johnny Burns was the principal owner and local manager. From the time of the opening the *Enterprise* devoted considerable space to it, and the ability and discrimination of its criticisms soon attracted the attention of the public and the theatrical profession alike. If ever a paper tried to be just and do its best in the line of dramatic criticism, it was the *Enterprise*. Goodman, Mark Twain and Dan de Quille, or, later on, Daggett, Goodman and Dan de Quille, would all attend a first night together, then write their separate impression of the performance and hold a symposium as to which article, or what blend of two or more of them should go into the paper. With such painstaking on the part of four able writers, and the fact that the articles were widely copied by dramatic and other journals abroad, it was no wonder it should come to be believed that the *Enterprise* could make or unmake anyone's professional reputation, and there was always great anxiety among the members of every newly arrived company to learn what was to be their fate.

In recognition of its influence, the management of the Opera House had given all of its poster and bill printing to the *Enterprise* and set apart the whole front row of orchestra seats to the right of the aisle—a dozen or more—for the attaches of that paper; and to make sure that no one should occupy them by mistake, a big sign with an immense spread eagle

and the words, "Reserved for the *Enterprise*," was stretched clear across their backs.

Everything went on harmoniously between the Opera House and the *Enterprise* until the engagement of Adah Isaacs Menken, in March, 1864. It would be difficult to convey an exact idea of Menken's position in the theatrical world at that time. She was classed only as a "shape" actress, but she created a furore wherever she appeared. The truth is that, except for her grace, she was no actress at all; but she possessed the most winning face, the divinest form and the greatest soul of any woman that ever trod the stage. The *Enterprise* critics met and as a result of their conference decided to vivisect the Menken, but after seeing her, returned to their office and wrote rapturous things about her. Joseph Goodman wrote most of the commendatory notices of her which so excited the jealousy of the rest of the company that they introduced several "gags" at the editor's expense. The Menken at once demanded that the manager make a public apology to Goodman, which he declined to do and as a result The Menken refused to play "Mazeppa" that night and the large audience had to be dismissed. She relented on the following night and Mark Twain's notice of the play was copied all over the United States. At the conclusion of her engagement the Opera House turned on the *Enterprise* to punish it. It withdrew its printing and advertising and suspended the free list for everybody connected with the paper. It was just what the critics were always aching for, the chance for a good open fight. And they engineered it well and made it very hot and uncomfortable for the Opera House. If a good show came, they wouldn't mention it, and no one would ever have known from the *Enterprise* that there was such a place of amusement in town; but if a vulnerable one made its appearance, Goodman or Mark or Dan would pay his dollar for admission and then take a hundred dollars' worth of fun or satisfaction out of the hides of the poor actors and actresses.

Mark Twain went away a little while afterward, but Daggett came on the paper about the same time. Above all other pleasures in the world, I think Daggett reveled most in keen and bitter writing, and he threw himself with zest into the Opera House fight. Some of his onslaughts were classic in the purity of their abuse.

The situation soon grew to be a terror to the theatrical profession, and instead of the eagerness with which they had formerly sought engagements

in Virginia City, companies came with reluctance or refused to come at all. Pauncefort, an excellent but very eccentric actor, was ridiculed so that he threw up his engagement. Walter Montgomery, an English tragedian of high repute, who was booked for two weeks, after reading the *Enterprise's* criticism of his Hamlet, the second day, boarded the stage and left in disgust, saying he had enough of Virginia City. Emily Thorne, a very beautiful actress, opened an engagement in "Mazeppa," and received such a notice from the *Enterprise* that she refused to appear again, and the theater was finally closed.

Johnny Burns, who was the worst sufferer, had meanwhile been making overtures for a reconciliation, but he was informed that in loyalty to the memory of the loyal Menken there could be none without an apology, a restitution of the former patronage and the dismissal of Stage Manager Graves. They were harsh terms, but under the stress to which the Opera House had been driven by its foolish action, they were complied with.

Some of the greatest stars of the profession visited the Comstock after this: Helena Modjeska, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Amiee with her French Opera Company, Sheridan, Ada Cavendish, Rose Etynge, Mrs. Drew, McKee Rankin, Caroline Richings Barnard with her English Opera Company, Richard Mansfield, Nance O'Neil, Nellie Holbrook, Jennie Lee, Barton Hill, The Majoronies, Winetta Montague, The Worrell Sisters, Robsen and Crane, James McNeil, Frank Mayo, Tom Keen and scores of others.

Goodman and Daggett wrote "The Psychoscope," a piece of imaginative work that foreshadowed the book by Stevenson, "Jekyll and Hyde." It had a tremendous run on the Comstock, but the prudish San Francisco managers refused to give it recognition unless a certain scene was eliminated. The authors declined to change their work and it was never again produced.

Piper lost his Opera House twice by fire but he rebuilt it and performances are still given there.

The finest theatrical structure in the State is the "Majestic," erected in Reno by the late George Nixon. Not long ago Sarah Bernhardt played there to a packed house, completing the list of notable lights of the drama that have appeared in Nevada.

There is a commodious place of amusement in every leading town in Nevada, and even some of the smaller towns have up to date halls with suitable stages for dramatic production.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TURF.

From the earliest time horse-racing was a popular sport in Nevada. The first man to breed thoroughbred horses for the turf was Theo. Winters on his extensive stock-ranch in Washoe County. He had his horses for the purses, always holding that the pool box was the bane of a noble sport. Only on one occasion did he break his rule. Thinking his own horse was out of condition, he wagered \$1,500 on another. His colored jockey, seeing him buying the pools on another horse, asked his master if he wanted him to pull his mount. Winters told him that he would kill him if he did, and the darkey, remarking that it was a shame to burn up the stable money, proceeded to win with the Winters horse, for which excellent riding he was remembered with a tip of \$100.

For a long time Winters was regarded as the King of the Turf, when an attorney of Virginia City, Charles Bryan, announced that he would spend \$100,000 to dethrone Winters.

Bryan's earnings were enormous.

In the Chollar-Potosi case alone his fee was \$100,000. But he squandered his princely income as fast as it came, and even in his most prosperous days seldom had money enough to meet his bills. His tactics in the trial of a case were calculated to mislead and confuse methodical lawyers, and in his address to the jury he always held a force in reserve as dreaded as the Imperial Guard of Napoleon. "Sandy" Baldwin once said to "Bill" Stewart, after the testimony in one of the big suits was all in: "I should consider the case won if Charley Bryan were not in it, but no man living can predict what effect he may induce upon the jury."

He had a bantering, quizzing manner, which a peculiar cast in one of his eyes rendered doubly perplexing. His puzzled opponents were liable to run an earnest tilt against a windmill or to treat as farcical some skillfully arranged plan for their discomfiture. They were practically left in the dark as to his intentions. This faculty for bewildering, to-

gether with his power of retrieving the fortunes of the day by his electric eloquence at the last moment, made him the terror of the systematic members of the profession. The members of the legal fraternity in Virginia were rather pleased to learn that he had decided to abandon the court for the race-track. He purchased a good many pedigreed horses, but they always went down to defeat before the Winters' entrances. The monotony of defeat became wearisome to Bryan, and he resolved to put an end to it. He went quietly to California, and bought "Emigrant Maid," a mare of considerable note in her day, and the superior of any racer in Nevada at that time. With a view to secrecy and to prevent any foul play, he led the mare all the way over the mountains, walking himself. If he had sought to give publicity to his doings he couldn't have hit upon a better way. Winters learned of Bryan's purchase and speedily secured a flyer to pit against "Emigrant Maid." The contest soon came off, only to add another count to the monotonous score of the lawyer's defeats.

Shortly afterward it was announced that Bryan had bought the great "Lodi" and that the matchless racer would soon arrive from the East. The news created a sensation. People believed that the luckless attorney had at last outflanked his rival, and that henceforth no one could hope to dispute successfully his supremacy on the turf. Bryan himself was so confident that he became elated to the pitch of exultation.

But both the people and he had failed to take into account a very determined and energetic man, and a thorough turfman withal. Winters did not propose to surrender his laurels without a struggle. Upon the first inkling of the purchase of "Lodi," he proceeded to act with characteristic promptness and good judgment. Within a few weeks it was known he had bought "Norfolk" for \$15,001, a great price for a horse then, and that the peerless Kentucky stallion would be on hand to dispute the field with "Lodi." The extra dollar was paid because the owner of Norfolk's sire had bet a round sum that it would produce a colt which would sell for more than fifteen thousand.

That famous race at San Jose was a notable event in that State, but it finished the career of Charley Bryan as a turfman. He went down once more before Theodore Winters, never to try again. So excited had he been over the approaching contest and so suspicious of trickery that he slept in the stall beside his horse, and on the eventful day was guard-

ing "Lodi" with a shotgun in so threatening a manner that he had to be kept in custody during the race.

It is impossible to say how much these racing events contributed to the overthrow of Bryan's mind, as no one can tell the relative effects of innumerable and complicated influences. The only thing that can be stated positively is that by this time his unbalanced condition had become so marked and generally known as to destroy confidence in his ability to conduct an important case, and in consequence there was an end alike to his extensive practice and to his princely income.

William Thompson, of Washoe County, was the next turfman to try conclusions with Winters, but he shared the same fate as Bryan, and never went into a race with his neighbor that he did not have the disappointment of seeing the Winters colors leading at the finish.

Winters, after his success in Nevada, branched out into other fields. He went into competition with the California turfmen at the Bay District track at San Francisco, and generally scored upon his rivals.

He was an advocate of clean sport and never was involved in any trickery or turf scandal. He crowned his career as a successful turfman by winning the American Derby at Chicago with his peerless racer "Del Rio Rey," bred on his Washoe County ranch.

Of late years horse-racing has fallen into disrepute in Nevada. "Red Oak," a Carson Valley horse, still holds the world's half-mile record. "Todhunter," also a Carson Valley horse, clipped a second from the record, but being in a five-furlong race the time, 46 3-4, was not recognized officially.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

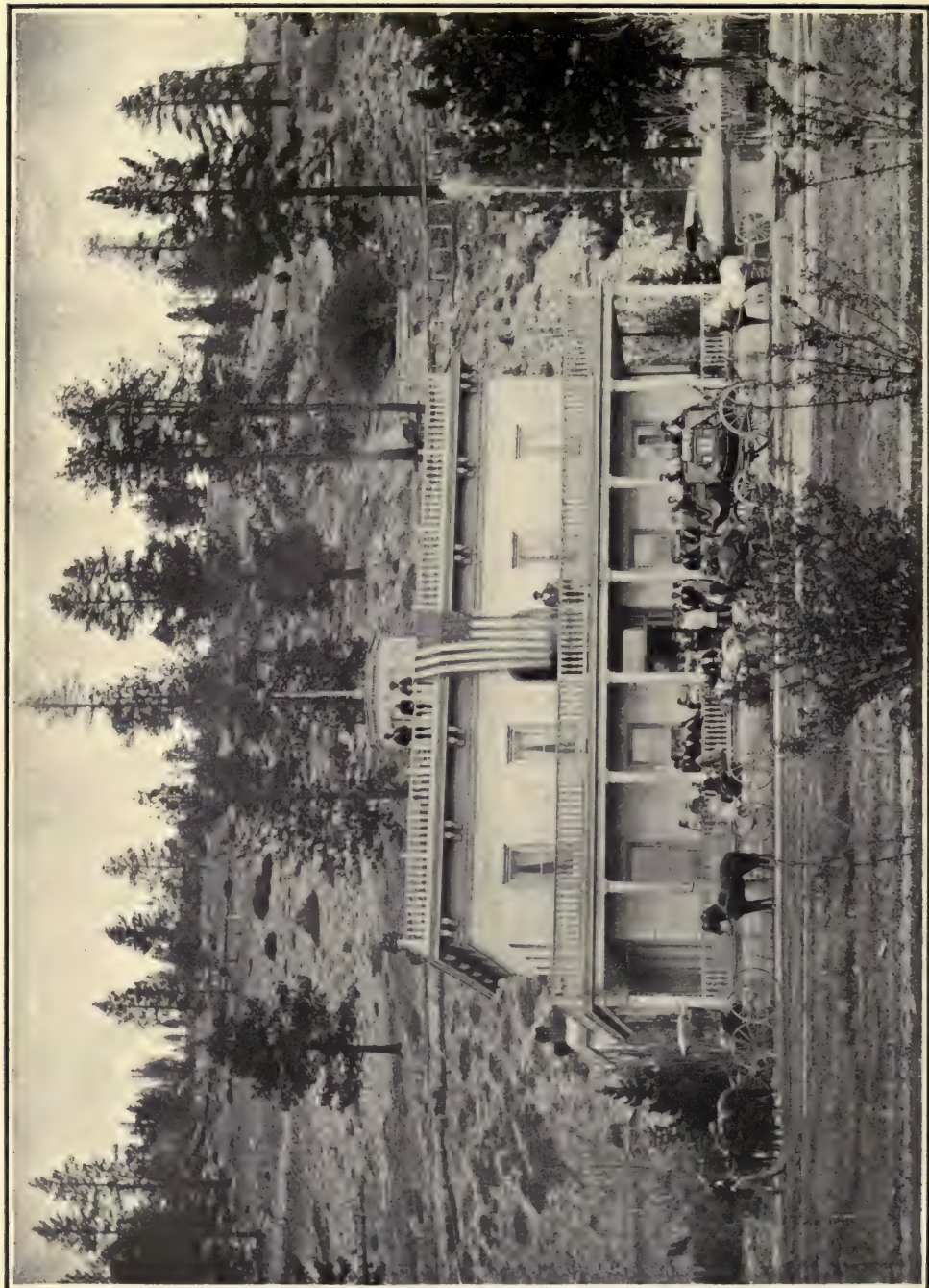
SANDY BOWERS AND HIS MANSION.

No stranger tale of the sudden rise to affluence and the swift descent to poverty was ever told than this true story of Sandy Bowers and his accidental acquirement of a great fortune. He was a waiter in a Gold-Hill restaurant, and there he met Mrs. Gowan, a young woman serving in the same capacity. They were both simple-minded people with no thought in life except to work at their calling and get their slender wages.

The miners who patronized the place thought it might be rather good fun to induce the two to marry. With this end in view they promised them one million dollars as a wedding gift, that is a donation of stock certificates whose par value would total a million. These stocks represented holdings in Gold-Hill mines and were considered of so little value that the miners papered their cabins with them, and some even kindled their fires with them.

On the wedding night the miners gathered at the marriage-feast with mock solemnity and one of them presented the young couple with about a bushel of stock certificates "to begin house-keeping with," and everybody made merry, and the linking together of this odd couple was one of the jokes of the town.

Not long after, however, ore was struck in the mines of Gold-Hill, and these stock certificates suddenly began to advance in value. Some of them went in leaps and bounds and Bowers took the friendly advice of a broker and unloaded. The stocks, given him amid so much hilarity, netted something over one million in cold cash, and then the laugh was on the wags who had made Bowers a millionaire as a practical joke. The day he got his money he made a short talk from the veranda of the International Hotel, and in closing announced that he "had money to throw at the birds" and that he wanted to treat every man on the ledge. He had made arrangements with the saloons to keep the conviviality up all night, and champagne was the favorite tippie on



BOWER'S MANSION

that occasion. No one ever knew what that great spree cost Bowers, but the accounts he settled the next day went into many thousands.

The pair went to Europe and Mrs. Bowers was "presented to the Queen." This was probably the greatest day of her life and she gave orders to the dressmakers to have a gown that would be mentioned in the Court journal as the costliest of the season, which it was.

Returning to Nevada, they purchased a piece of ground in Washoe County, where there was a forest of giant pines, and a natural hot-spring. "The Mansion" cost something like \$600,000, but the middlemen got most of the money. The windows were all of French-plate and the door-knobs solid silver. Bowers had designing advisers in those days, and they led him into all manner of foolish extravagances. His convivial disposition induced him to keep open house at the Mansion, and with a cellar full of wine, an orchestra of musicians, and a well-stocked larder, he managed to have plenty of company. There was a dance nearly every night in the year, and he was never happier than when his place was jammed with guests. The throb of the music, the midnight wassail, the light, laughter, and bubbling wine, all made their inroads into Sandy's bank account, and the end came at last.

He and his wife tried to stem the tide of poverty by taking what little they had left and building additions to the house that they might entertain summer boarders. They remodeled the place, and issued printed circulars to their old friends, inviting them to come and spend the season at twenty-five dollars per week. It is claimed that of all their old-time friends they had entertained so lavishly, not quite a half-dozen responded. The ominous figures "\$25 per" seemed to be the main stumbling block to a renewal of past acquaintance. So the place fell into other hands, being sold under the Sheriff's hammer to satisfy debts.

Sandy Bowers died and lies alongside of his wife in the rear of his old home. After his demise Mrs. Bowers earned a precarious living telling fortunes, being known as "The Washoe Seeress." A few years after she had been presented at the English Court in a gown that dazzled the British aristocracy, she was out at night on the bleak hillside gathering fagots to keep her fire alive.

Some twenty years ago a Reno newspaper-man visited the spot and gave the following graphic pen picture of the scene. His name cannot be ascertained.

"The gate was tied up, and the unbroken road showed that no carriages had passed through it for many a day. A stroll over the grounds showed that they were really deserted by everything except the birds and jack-rabbits. The dancing hall was empty and the old bath-house supplied with water from the hot springs had been turned into a sort of hostelry for the wayfaring tramps, who, at the approach of footsteps, crawled out and betook themselves to the hills. The trees, no longer pruned or cared for, had begun to assume the form and look of the natural production. The fountain, which in better days had sent its jet of silver high in the air and showered its spray upon the grass when the wind was high, had evidently not been in a state of activity for years. The upper basin was as dry as a limekiln, and the lower one was in but little better condition. At the approach of the scribe a number of frogs croaked a lugubrious acknowledgement, which, if the language of reptiles means anything, was a palpable hint to take a walk. A black snake lay coiled on the edge of the masonry. Unabashed by human presence, he continued basking in the sun, and wore the air of a party who knew his rights. Lizards darted in and out of the crevices of the stones; and mottled toads, with bellies of aldermanic pattern, sweated and sweltered in the grass, the growth of which no lawn-mower had ever worried.

"The house had kept pace with the premises in the matter of decay. The doors were all nailed up, and any one stepping on the porch would wager any amount that the building was empty. Each tread was multiplied into a score of echoes which only empty houses respond to. A peep through the windows showed nothing but uncarpeted floors, bare walls and ghastly white ceilings.

"In one corner, however, the reporter discovered a ragged plaid apron whose stains of yellow soap, etc., told of its brave service in the interest of cleanliness and its many desperate encounters with the wash-board.

"At the north end of the house, evergreens, boxwood and laurel grew each after their own fashion as if in their native forest, and the tall grass and weeds reared themselves so rankly that if they could only hold out through the long winter and tackle the proposition afresh in the spring, they would soon outstrip the trees. Masses of coarse ivy with leaves as broad as one's hand hung from the walls. The presence of

this plant, which seems to gloat over decay and foster dilapidation, completed the picture for a ruins; without ivy it is only a fraud of a ruin anyhow and will not pass muster as a genuine antiquity."

It afterwards fell into the possession of Theodore Winters, who in turn gave it to General Clarke, the attorney, for a fee. It is said that Winters avoided General Clarke after that, fearing that Clarke might take a notion to give it back to him. It was later purchased by Philip Mighels, the novelist, but a single summer convinced him that it was not exactly the place for a human habitation. He sold it to Henry Ritter of Reno, and it is now utilized as a summer resort. It has been restored to something of its old beauty by the expenditure of large amounts of money, and to some extent the old scenes of gaiety are being re-enacted in the summer season, when gay picnic and moonlight excursion parties come down from Reno.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MILITARY.

TROOP M.

BY C. B. HENDERSON.

The Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, more commonly known to the people of the country as "Torrey's Rough Riders," has passed into history. Its career began in May, 1898, and ended on the 25th day of October of the same year. Prior to mustering the regiment into service much work was done in the several States which furnished the twelve troops composing it. Seven troops came from Wyoming, from Colorado two, from Utah one, from Idaho one, and from Nevada, Troop M.

The purpose of this article is not criticism, but a brief recital of the organization, history and character of the troop from Nevada. Neither time nor space will permit the mention of each member of the troop, although much might be written to the credit of the men furnished by this State. A more hardy lot of boys could not be found in the country. Loyalty and patriotism were written on every face, and it was the earnest desire of every man to be given an opportunity to fight for the flag—but such was not our good fortune.

It was known throughout the State some time before the Governor issued his call for volunteers that the State was to furnish one troop. What the future of that troop was no one knew. Not until its organization was completed was it known to any of the men to what regiment the troop would be assigned. Willing to serve their country anywhere, the volunteers hastened to Carson City. There, at the race track, they found tents ready for their occupancy. As soon as the men were enrolled, blankets were issued to them and camp life and military routine began; officers were placed in command, guards instituted and passes issued.



Charles B. Henderson

The Governor and Adjutant-General were in daily attendance to see to the wants and comforts of the boys.

This sort of life was kept up about a week. Word then came from Washington directing the Governor to appoint three resident physicians to examine the men. This was done in order that the best men physically might be selected and to avert the possibility of rejection at Fort D. A. Russell, where the men would be examined by an army surgeon just before mustering in. It was truly a day of excitement when the men were divided into three squads and marched to the places provided for the examination. A thorough test was made of every man's physical condition. So thorough was the examination that out of eighty-four men sent to Fort Russell, one only was rejected. As each man came from the dressing-room a chorus of voices greeted him with, "Did you pass?" "Was it severe?" but before an answer could be given it was known by the expression on the face if he was one of the accepted.

The day after the examination came the selection of the men to compose the troop. All were anxious to go, for peace was feared at any moment and the thoughts of war tingled in every one's veins. W. L. Cox, of Gold Hill, was appointed by the Governor as captain, while R. C. Gracey, of Virginia, and C. B. Henderson, of Elko, were named first and second lieutenants, respectively. The boys who had passed in the examinations the day previous were formed in line. The Governor then announced that he would begin at the head of the line and count three, every third man being the one to compose the troop. If enough men were not secured by the first count, the remaining men were again formed in line and another count had until eighty-one men were picked. A second line was formed by the men called "lucky third." A dejected and crestfallen look came over the countenances of the "unlucky third." Many were the efforts made to exchange places with those in the first line. Had they but foreseen the events of the next few months the boys then called "unlucky" would have considered themselves the lucky ones, for those composing the second line went out as the First Nevada Cavalry, and are now fighting in the far-away Philippines. They are the ones that are experiencing the excitement, the peril and the hardships of actual warfare.

As soon as the troop had been selected it was sworn into the State service. It was the eighth day of its encampment at Carson City when

the troop was sworn in, and on the tenth day, which was the 14th of May, 1898, it left for Cheyenne, Wyoming. The hurry and excitement caused by the news to leave reminded one more of some big picnic or pleasure trip instead of going to war. Nor did we realize where we were going until the time came for our train to pull out of the little depot at the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, in Carson. A company of the National Guard escorted the troop to the Capitol, where a few brief remarks were made by the Governor wishing us God-speed and a safe return, and then we marched to the train. We could not leave Carson without a feeling of sadness. During our ten days there the citizens of that town endeared themselves to every member of the troop. The kind and courteous treatment accorded each and every one of us was not to be forgotten. During the days that followed many remarked, "Oh, if we were only in Carson how different it would be." And as the train slowly pulled up the grade on the V. & T. road out of Carson, Dick Hoskins played "You'll remember me," and many an eye was dimmed with tears.

At Reno the people held a big demonstration in honor of the troop until time for the east-bound overland train to leave. All along the line of the railroad we were greeted with cheers which showed the hearty good will and feeling of the Nevada people for her soldiers. At Elko the Depot Hotel Company gave the boys breakfast and the good women of the town had large baskets well filled with eatables. It was more like a triumphal return than a sad going and leave-taking of our relatives and friends. At Ogden we met the Utah troop under command of Captain Cannon, later Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. From there the two troops proceeded to Cheyenne to join Colonel Torrey's command. It was the afternoon of the 16th day of May that we stepped from the cars onto the Government reservation at Fort D. A. Russell and marched to the barracks. Now began the actual army life. We were stationed in barracks on the extreme right of the grounds facing north. It was a large brick building just recently vacated by the outgoing troops for Cuba. Here it was that Troop M received its first impressions of army life. It was late in the afternoon of the 16th that the first call for mess was sounded. How vividly the picture presents itself now—bread, potatoes, bacon and coffee composing the menu. It changed but little during the remainder of the year, beans, oatmeal, rice, onions and hardtack being

added. Blankets were issued to each man that evening and by 9:45 all were in the land of dreams. The following evening Colonel Torrey called and made a stirring speech. From that time on the Colonel was a favorite. His patriotic utterance, his care and attention for the men under him, placed him in complete control of his men, and won from them their esteem and confidence. He visited every barrack and held elections for the officers that should lead the men. His idea was that the men who looked through the sights and pulled the triggers were the ones to say who should lead them. The Colonel was right, for without confidence in your leader you might just as well quit. A captain without the confidence of his men had a dissatisfied command and invariably a poorly drilled and unorganized body of men. At their election the men from Nevada chose the same three officers that Governor Sadler had appointed. In picking the first two the men acted wisely. They were well qualified and thoroughly conversant with military ways. They understood the drill, the wants and needs of the men in camp. Both had long been members of well organized companies in the State, and Captain Cox, at the time of his appointment, held the rank of major on the Governor's staff.

On the morning of the 19th day of May, 1898, the troop was mustered into the service of the United States Volunteer Army. From that time on rigid discipline and strict adherence to everything military was enforced. From reveille to retreat each man had his duty to perform, and it can be said of the members of Troop M that they performed their duties well. 'Tis true it was not done with the precision of the regular soldier, but it was done as nearly right as was known to the volunteer. It was not expected of him that he would drill, guard, salute and in all things military, do as well—though before the close of the war the volunteer was well advanced in army ways.

The month that was spent drilling at Fort D. A. Russell made a marked difference in every man. From the raw recruit could be seen the advance made toward a regular. The steady and manly bearing, the rhythmic tramp, tramp, tramp as the troops marched from one side of the drill ground to the other showed the improvement made daily in drill. The different evolutions were executed with precision and regularity, and the commands were obeyed without uneasiness. After two weeks' drill a visiting officer standing in front of Colonel Torrey's quarters was heard

to remark, "Well, I didn't expect to see such drilling in so short a time." It was near the middle of June before horses enough had been purchased by the Government to make an issue to the troops. The officers had been receiving mounted drill under the excellent and efficient instruction of Major Harboard. It was a new page in the life of the troop when it was mounted. A number of the men were fine riders, a number were not. Those who were not furnished the amusement for those who were. I have seen the drill stopped to watch some poor fellow grabbing blindly for the pommel of the saddle in order the more securely to establish his seat on the horse, and at last land flat on his back in the dirt. But learn to ride they must.

It was about the middle of June when a meeting of officers was called to get an idea as to where the majority of the men desired to go. We had our choice, we were informed, of going to the Philippines without our horses, or to Cuba and take them with us. There was a division on this proposition. Some wanted to go to the Philippines and leave the horses behind. Some wanted to go to Cuba in true cavalry fashion. Some said the pride of a cavalryman would not permit of his traveling as a "dough boy." Some sneered at this, for war is war, whether one is on horseback or on foot. It was at last decided to take Cuba, if we could, on horseback. Orders shortly afterward came directing the regiment to report to General Lee, at Jacksonville, Florida. The time seemed ripe now to reach the front. It was the opinion of many that we would be ordered direct to Cuba. How eagerly all looked forward to the day of departure, which was set for the 22d of June. The old fort was in a fever of excitement. The Rough Riders' war song was echoed from barrack to barrack. Tales of Indian fights and battles of the Civil War were repeated. The Spaniard was doomed. We were going to Cuba. Guns were cleaned, saddle-bags and outfits overhauled and everything put in readiness for actual campaigning. For all thought our stay in Florida would not be long. How visionary was our hope. How little did we dream of spending the remaining days of our service camped in Florida. It was surely a disappointed regiment that was mustered out in Jacksonville on the 25th day of October, 1898.

In the evening of the 22d of June four trains pulled out of Cheyenne carrying the regiment on its way South. It was an eventful trip. At St. Joseph, Mo., the engine pulling our section turned over in the yards,

killing both the engineer and fireman. At Tupelo, Miss., our train crashed into the rear of Colonel Torrey's train while it was taking water. Fortunately, none of the Nevada boys were seriously hurt, but as a result of the wreck eight members of the regiment were buried and over fifty wounded. The personality and pre-eminent power of our Colonel was shown on this occasion. Lying in a little negro hut a short distance from the track, with both feet badly crushed, head cut and bleeding and body bruised and sore, he had men reporting to him at brief intervals the condition of affairs, and from his cot he issued the necessary orders. His thoughts were not of his own safety, but of the safety of his men. I remember I rushed up to where he lay and asked what I could do for him. Taking my hand in his, the blood running down his face from a cut over the right eye, he said, "Nothing, Lieutenant; but there is lots you can do for the men." It was Colonel Torrey who succeeded in getting from the railroad company \$5,000 for each family that had lost a son or relative, and from \$100 upward for the boys who were wounded. From the very first day that the troops began to arrive at Fort Russell to the date of muster out, Colonel Torrey bent every energy toward the betterment and comfort of his regiment. It was his earnest desire to win for the Western cowboys a name worthy their metal, and to show to the world the quality of the man who throws his leg over a bronco and hunts the western plains for cattle.

Panama Park, where the regiment went into camp on the 28th of June, is just seven miles from Jacksonville. At the time of our arrival there were about fourteen regiments camped around Jacksonville, but before two weeks had passed the number increased to twenty-seven. We were the only regiment of cavalry in the Seventh Army Corps. Extended order in drill was immediately taken up to prepare the troops for Cuba. From six to eight hours a day was spent in drill. As soon as the troops understood the different movements in extended order, squadron drill was begun. Troop M occupied the right of the second squadron, under command of Major Wheeler, of Denver, an old Indian fighter, and at one time captain in the regular army. The constant drilling under the semi-tropical sun of Florida was telling on the men. The month of August saw twenty to thirty men in line for drill, when forty to fifty were out during the month of July. September saw a still less number. The drill hours were cut down, until finally one drill a day was had,

and that in the early morning, occupying about two hours and a half. Our drill ground was any open spot large enough for four troops to maneuver in. Every Saturday morning inspection of troops and camp was held. But of all the days in the army, the most enjoyable is the pay day, and those were the days few and far between.

A decided improvement was made in drilling by all the troops until it was learned that we were expected to do garrison duty in Havana. When war ceased and the fighting had stopped the interest in the work that had been progressing so nicely dropped off. Most of the men had given up good positions to enlist. Now that they were not needed to fight they wished to return to their positions. Strong protests were raised in opposition to the garrison duty which it was said we were expected to do. Petitions were circulated, small groups of men could be seen discussing the situation. A committee was appointed to wait on Colonel Torrey. The matter drifted along, but the protests had their effect.

During all this time the hospitals were steadily filling up with the sick. The troops were becoming weaker and weaker in numbers. At one time only twenty-two men out of eighty in Troop M were able for duty. Every day saw men leaving on sick furlough. Every day saw some one taken to the depot wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The Colonel was doing all in his power to check the sickness. He cut down the number of guards. The police detail was lightened and work done only in the morning and evening. It was apparent that something must be done. The camp was becoming foul. A number of attempts were made to move the camp, but all fell through. At last Colonel Torrey made a trip to Washington, the result of which was the mustering out of the regiment on the 25th day of October.

What happened between the middle of September and the day the regiment was mustered out is left for others to tell. On the 22d of September I was taken down with typhoid fever, and it was the 10th of November before the doctor would allow me to be taken from the bed.

During our four months in Florida it was the good fortune of Troop M not to lose a man by sickness. While a great many were taken down with the fever, and some were near death's door, still all lived to return home. Some still suffer from the effects of the southern climate, and one has died since his return. Sergeant Hill, from Winnemucca, was the only one of Troop M to give up his life for his country. He died

from the effects of sickness contracted while in the army a few months ago. By his faithfulness to men and officers, his courteous treatment of those under him and the ready performance of any duty assigned him, he soon rose in the esteem of his fellow-soldiers and the officers of the troop. It was with sorrow and regret that we read of his untimely death. Of the little band of patriots that went forth to represent the State at the first call for troops, Sergeant Hill's name is the only one that receives no response at roll call.

NEVADA NATIONAL GUARD.

BY COL. C. R. REEVES.

The Nevada National Guard was organized as follows: Chas. R. Reeves, being a member of the Governor's staff and a Colonel, resigned that office and position to organize the Nevada National Guards, as the State had no military officers except the State Police. Co. A was organized on June 24, 1912, at Reno, Nevada, with Chas. R. Reeves as Captain, L. G. B. McDowell as First Lieutenant and Macon Elder as Second Lieutenant. Co. B was organized under the direction of Captain Reeves on July 27, 1912, at Fallon, Nevada, with C. M. Way as Captain and Wm. H. Reeves as First Lieutenant and Chas. M. Wainscott as Second Lieutenant. Co. C. was organized in February, 1913, at Reno, Nevada, with Macon Elder as Captain, John Pohland as First Lieutenant and Fred Arnold as Second Lieutenant. Co. D was organized September 7, 1912, at Lovelock, Nevada, with Edward L. Connell as Captain, Caisto S. Park as First Lieutenant and Howard Riddle as Second Lieutenant.

The Nevada National Guard consists of one battalion of infantry 304 strong. In the annual report of the Adjutant-General of 1912, on page 17, he states: "After being without organized militia for a period of six years and two months the State has a body of citizen soldiers as above enrolled."

ENCAMPMENT AT RENO, JUNE, 1913.

The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of California and Nevada met at Reno, June 10 to 14, 1913. For a number of years the State has been trying to secure the encampment. On April 3, 1912, Governor Tasker L. Oddie, upon the request of O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R., and Relief Corps, of Reno, appointed Col. C. R. Reeves, a member of his staff, a representative of the State to present Nevada's claims to the encampment at Stockton, California. The *Stockton Record* commented on the contest for the encampment at Stockton, 1912, and declared it was the most spectacular contest ever waged in California. It was stirring and exciting. Col. Reeves was ably supported by George Fick, of Sacramento, and J. M. Walling, of Nevada City, Miss Lenore Sollender, of Tonopah, and Cora Merritt, formerly of Reno. On the evening of the 12th of April, 1912, at Stockton, California, in response to the invitation and the address of Col. Reeves, the members of the G. A. R. voted by an overwhelming vote to hold the encampment at Reno. It was the first time that the State had won a meeting or a gathering larger than a State gathering since its admission into the Union.

After the encampment at Stockton, Col. Reeves returned to Nevada and reported to the Governor the success of his mission, on the 18th of April, 1912. On March 6, 1913, the executive board fixed the encampment at June 10 to 14, 1913, inclusive. On the 20th of March, 1913, at Reno, an executive committee was formed with A. G. Fletcher as chairman and Col. C. R. Reeves as secretary. For weeks before the encampment every detail was carefully arranged for the comforts of the old soldier. On the 9th and 10th of June, 1913, thousands of visitors arrived in Reno for the week. The Los Angeles Fife and Drum Corps, composed of veterans of the Civil War, the Boys' Choir, of Oakland, that sang patriotic songs during the Civil War, were among the noted visitors who attended. Captain Rolland, of Wells, Nevada, brought the original Old Glory flag and placed it on exhibition at the Nevada Historical Society. It was a week of festivities and pleasures, the whole State of Nevada joining in doing honor to the visiting veterans. Senator Miller, of Lander County, introduced a bill in the Legislature appropriating 2,500 to assist in meeting the expenses. Large sums of money were raised by the citizens of Reno, and on Friday, the 13th of June, 1913, the

veterans of the Civil War boarded a train at the Virginia & Truckee Railway and visited Virginia City and the State Capitol, where they were royally entertained. All of the rolling-stock available for transportation on the Virginia & Truckee Railway was put into use to handle the excursion to Virginia and Carson, so great was the demand for transportation to Virginia City and Carson that the railroad company could not handle them and hundreds remained in Reno. It was the first time in the history of the State that the miners of Nevada, who took from the earth millions of dollars during the Civil War, that was used to purchase clothing and food for the soldiers in the Federal army, met the soldier on common ground. It was a saddened surroundings to see a miner old and gray clasp the hand of a feeble veteran in memory of the trying days that both had gone through.

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the week a holiday and attended the encampment personally, accompanied by his personal staff. On June 11, 1913, hundreds of old soldiers of the Civil War formed into a parade and marched through the streets of Reno, accompanied by the famous Fife and Drum Corps of Los Angeles, an Indian band from the Stewart Institute at Carson City and the brass bands of Reno. Under the management of Mrs. Georgia Hodgman, of Oakland, California, the women of the Pacific Coast formed in long lines and columns facing the line of march of the soldiers with large flags waving as the soldiers of the Civil War marched through the streets of Reno. It was the grandest view of the heroes of the Civil War that was ever afforded the citizens of Nevada.

Phil Kearney Post No. 10, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, was first organized in Virginia City in 1868. All records of this Post were lost in the fire of 1875. The above Post was reorganized and granted a new charter on October 2, 1879, with twenty-one charter members. John A. Robertson, the present adjutant, is the only member living in Virginia City that was a member of the original Post of sixty-eight members, and has held the office of adjutant for twenty-seven years. *Phil. Kearney Women's Relief Corps No. 85*, auxiliary to the above Post, was organized at Virginia City, Nevada, December 20, 1894, with eighteen charter members.

Custer Post No. 5, Department of California and Nevada, was organized at Carson City July 17, 1878, with twelve charter members: J. A.

Burlingame, C. A. Witherell, Marshall Robinson, C. Kitzmeyer, C. H. Maish, D. H. Lentz, C. N. Harris, T. J. Edwards, Geo. W. White, Jos. W. Carpenter and J. E. Cheney. D. H. Lentz was first commander of this Post.

Custer Women's Relief Corps No. 15 was organized at Carson City, auxiliary to Custer Post, February 6, 1884, with twenty charter members, Hannah Clapp being the first president of said corps. Mrs. D. Cobb is the only one of the charter members living at present.

In Reno, September 27, 1884, Colonel Zabriskie, in obedience to orders from Headquarters G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrades W. E. Lindsay, F. F. Laycock, A. A. Evans, H. H. Hogan, J. M. Thompson, N. P. Jaques, A. G. Fletcher, Wm. Lucas, E. P. Beemis, D. D. Butterfield, S. R. Kemp, A. Zimmer and organized Gen. O. M. Mitchell Post No. 69. The officers having been duly installed by Colonel Zabriskie, P. C. Lindsay took charge as Post Commander, A. G. Fletcher as quartermaster, which office he has held to the present time. The greater number of the above named comrades rest in the Hillside G. A. R. plot, which is given the best of care by Gen. O. M. Mitchell Post and Women's Relief Corps, and where services are held on our National Memorial Day every year for both the living and dead.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell, Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to above Post, was organized at Reno, Nevada, July 1, 1886, with twenty-five charter members, Mrs. C. Jaques being the first president and Mrs. L. O. Fletcher treasurer. There are still three of the charter members holding membership in this corps at present.

Gettysburg Post No. 122 was organized at Tonopah, Nevada, August 17, 1912, with a charter list of twenty members, Miss Sollanger being the first president.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

NEVADA DIVORCE LAW.

The unenviable reputation, throughout the length and breadth of the land, in regard to the divorce law, has heaped ignominy on the State of Nevada. A few unscrupulous members of the legal fraternity, little better than outcasts at home, have come to Reno and besmirched the good name of a great State by their activity in converting into pernicious channels a law originally intended to give relief to mismated couples who could not travel the matrimonial highway in peace and harmony.

The divorce law of Nevada was enacted by the first territorial legislative assembly in 1861. The law was good enough for Nevada and gave general satisfaction until its exploitation for purely mercenary motives began.

Twenty-two States have practically the same divorce laws in force on their statute books, with the exception of the provision regarding residence. Until this year, Nevada required only six months' residence, but that had to be clearly established before action for dissolution of marriage could have any standing in the courts of the state. The residence had to be absolute, without the lapse of a single day except where good and sufficient reason could be shown, and to the entire satisfaction of the trial court.

Six months' residence was also necessary for citizenship in Nevada and enabled a man to exercise all the rights of a citizen. Therefore, it naturally follows, that he could prosecute a divorce, or any other kind of a suit, in the State of which he was a citizen.

In order that the reader may reach an intelligent understanding of this much mooted question, the statute on divorce is quoted in full:

Divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be obtained * * * for the following causes:

"First—Impotency at the time of marriage, continuing to the time of divorce.

"Second—Adultery, since marriage, remaining unforgiven.

"Third—Wilful desertion at any time, of either party by the other, for a period of one year.

"Fourth—Conviction of a felony or infamous crime.

"Fifth—Habitual gross drunkenness since marriage, of either party, which shall incapacitate him from contributing his or her share to the support of the family.

"Sixth—Extreme cruelty in either of the parties.

"Seventh—Neglect of the husband for the period of one year, to provide the common necessities of life, when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband, which he could have avoided by ordinary industry."

As the law governing the term of residence, to acquire citizenship, which obtained in Nevada for half a century without causing even passing comment, has been taken advantage of for mere mercenary motives, the unanimous verdict of a righteously indignant people went forth that the law should be amended, in some way, to correct the evil. Thus at the last session of the Legislature the time required to obtain a residence before obtaining a divorce was changed from six months to one year.

If some sister States are stricken with remorse or find themselves in a sudden paroxysm of virtuous indignation, let them pass a law and enforce it, correcting the evils complained of at home, which will keep their divorces from coming to Reno—Nevada does not want them. If they persist in coming, let their home State enact a law which will make a divorce decree obtained in Nevada, void and of no effect whenever and wherever said divorcee sets foot within the borders of the home State. When other States enact and rigidly enforce some such drastic measure, the West will begin to have some regard for their particular brand of virtue. Until then, the West may be pardoned for believing that cant and hypocrisy often join hands with the lawless element and make a grandstand play for political effect.

Economic conditions in the West are vastly different from those in the East. Nevada is a sparsely populated country, and it is not considered to the best interest of the State to hedge about too closely the road which leads to citizenship. Anything which may have a tendency to obstruct immigration or turn it in another direction, is conceded, in this neck of

the woods, to be unwise statesmanship. The State has a vital interest in securing and holding as large a population as is consistent with her rapidly increasing resources; always keeping steadily in view the fact that none but desirable citizens are wanted. If, however, the other kind come, as they sometimes do, Nevada is ready to cope with the situation, as many of that class can testify from personal experience.

Nevada is a veteran of the Civil War, having been organized as a territory in 1861, and admitted as a State of this glorious Union in 1864. No soldier on the field of battle ever made a more gallant defense of his country than did this "Battle Born" State during the trying times of the war. What she lacked in men was made up in money. Nevada was baptised in the blood of the nation and paid for her baptismal rite in a flood of gold and silver. With this flood of gold and silver, she saved the commercial honor of the country. This gold and silver paid the armies of the Civil War, averted national bankruptcy, and enabled the Government to resume specie payment in 1873.

Those were dark days in the financial and political history of the United States, and Nevada, maligned and despised as she is to-day in some quarters, was the savior of her country in that most critical period of her history. The State that furnished the sinews of war should have some standing in the hearts and minds of the American people, even if Republics are ungrateful.

From the best information at hand, it would appear that the mines of Nevada have yielded the enormous sum of two billion dollars during the past fifty years. Of this amount it is conceded that the Comstock alone produced fully one-half. The figures are given in round numbers, but are considered by mining men who are posted in such matters to be conservative. Thousands of discoveries, many of them marvelously rich, are still being made all over the state, in hitherto unknown and undeveloped territory. Besides gold, silver and copper, immense deposits of salt, borax, lime, platinum, sulphur, soda, potash-salts, cinnabar, arsenical ores, zinc, coal, antimony, cobalt, nickel, nitre, isinglass, manganese, alum, kaolin, iron, gypsum, mica and graphite exist in large quantities.

Proudly conscious of her strength and probity of character, great big-hearted Nevada looks down from her lofty pedestal and freely pardons all who may have misjudged her. This is Nevada's record. Match it, if you can.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NEVADA, TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

BY D. W. COLE.

Counties—Churchill, Storey and Lyon.

Townships—17 and 18 N., Rs. 17 to 30 E.; 19 N., Rs. 26 to 31 E.; 20 N., Rs. 22 to 31 E., Mount Diablo meridian.

Railroad—Southern Pacific.

Railroad stations—Fernly, Hazen and Fallon.

Average elevation of irrigable area—4,000 feet above sea level.

Average annual rainfall on irrigable area—4 inches.

Range of temperature on irrigable area—0° F. to 105° F.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of water supply—Truckee and Carson rivers.

Area of drainage basin—3,450 square miles.

Annual run-off in acre-feet—Truckee River at Tahoe (519 square miles), 1901 to 1908, maximum, 703,000; minimum, 112,000; mean, 310,000. Truckee River at Vista (1,520 square miles), 1890 to 1892 and 1899 to 1907, maximum, 2,220,000; minimum, 394,000; mean, 927,000. Carson River at Empire (988 square miles), 1890, 1895 and 1900 to 1908, maximum, 789,000; minimum, 178,000; mean, 434,000.

ENGINEERING DATA FOR COMPLETE PROJECT.

Reservoirs—Lake Tahoe—Area, 125,000 acres; capacity, 750,000 acre-feet; length of spillway, 85 feet; elevation of spillway, 6 feet above stream bed. Alkali Flat—Area, 8,500 acres; capacity, 228,000 acre-feet. Lower Carson—Area, 11,000 acres; capacity, 290,000 acre-feet.

Storage Dams—Lake Tahoe—Type, concrete sluiceway regulator; maximum height, 14 feet; length of crest, 109 feet; volume, 425 cubic yards. Lower Carson not designed.

Diversion Dams—Truckee River—Type, concrete sluiceways; maximum height, 22 feet 4 inches; length of masonry, 171 feet; length of earth fill, 1,160 feet. Carson River—Type, concrete sluiceways; maximum height, 20 feet 9 inches; length of masonry, 240 feet. Others not designed.

Length of canals (first unit)—104 miles with capacities greater than 300 second-feet; 79 miles with capacities from 300 to 50 second-feet; 502 miles with capacities less than 50 second-feet.

Aggregate length of tunnels—2,830 feet.

Aggregate length of dikes—50,000 feet.

Water power—Estimated total, 8,000 horsepower.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Irrigable area—Whole project, 206,000 acres; first unit, 96,573 acres.

Present status of irrigable lands (whole project)—21,979 acres, entered subject to the Reclamation Act, 21,859 acres open to entry, 96,613 acres withdrawn from entry, 102 acres of State lands, 65,447 acres in private ownership (including 10,031 acres of railroad lands).

Area for which the service is prepared to supply water, season of 1910—85,000 acres.

Area irrigated, season of 1910—35,000 acres.

Length of irrigation season—214 days.

Character of soil of irrigable area—Sand, sandy loam, adobe and clay.

Principal products—Alfalfa, grain, potatoes and onions.

Principal markets—Nevada mining camps, California cities.

LANDS OPENED FOR IRRIGATION.

Dates of public notices and orders relating thereto—May 6, 1907; November 1, 1907; January 30, 1908; April 4, 1908; June 5, 1908; December 26, 1908; March 1, 1909; September 28, 1909; April 26, 1910.

Location of lands opened—Tps. 18, 19 and 20 N., Rs. 24 to 30 E., Mount Diablo meridian.

Present status of irrigable lands—21,979 acres entered subject to the Reclamation Act, 102 acres of State lands, 46,117 acres in private ownership (including 10,031 acres of railroad lands).

Limit of area of farm units—Public, 80 acres; private, 160 acres.

Duty of water—3 acre-feet per acre per annum at the farm.

Building charge per acre of irrigable land—\$22 and \$30.

Annual operation and maintenance charge—\$0.60 per acre of irrigable land.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Reconnaissance made and preliminary surveys begun in 1902.

Construction authorized by secretary, March 14, 1903.

Carson River headworks and main distributing canals completed September, 1905.

Main lower Truckee canal completed June, 1905.

First irrigation by Reclamation Service, season of 1906.

First unit 90 per cent. completed June 30, 1910.

IRRIGATION PLAN.

The irrigation plan of the Truckee-Carson project provides for the storage of water in a number of small reservoirs on the head-waters of Truckee River, in Lake Tahoe, in the Alkali Flat reservoir, near Churchill, Nevada, and in Lower Carson reservoir, on Carson River, near Hazen, Nevada; the diversion of water from Truckee River by a dam about twenty miles below Reno, Nevada, in the main lower Truckee canal, supplying water to lands in the Truckee and Carson River valleys and to the Lower Carson reservoir; the diversion of water from Carson River by a dam near Dayton, Nevada, into two canals, one watering lands south of the river and the other watering lands north of the river and supplying Alkali Flat reservoir; the return to Carson River through an outlet tunnel and canal of water from Alkali Flat reservoir; the diversion of water from Carson River by a dam about three miles below the outlet of Alkali Flat reservoir into two canal systems watering lands in Churchill Valley on

both sides of the river; and the diversion of water from Carson River by a dam about five miles below the Lower Carson storage dam into two canal systems, one on either side of the river, watering lands in the Lower Carson River Valley.

ORIGIN OF PROJECT AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Irrigation has been practiced in a small way along the streams of Nevada for a good many years. In 1889 and 1890, under the direction of Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, systematic investigations were begun of the flow of the Truckee River and tributary streams, and reconnaissance and surveys of lakes considered feasible for storage reservoirs were made. Further surveys of the lakes were made in 1900, and additional data collected in reference to stream flow. On January 11, 1902, the director of the Geological Survey, in response to a resolution by the United States Senate, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report upon the utilization of Lake Tahoe as a reservoir of water for irrigation purposes, in which report it was held that by providing for control of six feet in depth on the lake, or an actual storage capacity of 750,000 acre-feet, an annual storage supply of 200,000 acre-feet could be depended upon for irrigation.

Immediately after the organization of the Reclamation Service in June, 1902, Mr. L. H. Taylor, in charge of the investigations in Nevada, was instructed to prepare for utilizing the waters of Truckee and Carson Rivers in an irrigation project. Based upon the investigations that had already been made, and on further surveys begun immediately, general plans were prepared in the fall of 1902 and early part of 1903. These plans, as outlined in a letter by the Director of the Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 7, 1903, included the storing of water in Lake Tahoe, the construction of a canal from Truckee River, near Wadsworth, to the Carson River, a storage reservoir on Carson River, the necessary systems of distribution canals, and eventually other storage reservoirs in the Truckee and Carson River basins. It was recommended that development of the general project as outlined be approved, that the examination of irrigable lands, reservoirs, etc., be continued, that steps be taken to procure title to the lands needed for reservoirs, and that work be continued in greater detail for the ascertainment of facts neces-

sary for the preparation of specifications and the letting of contracts for the construction of irrigation works. On March 14, 1903, the Secretary of the Interior approved the general project as recommended and authorized the preparation of plans and specifications for construction to be submitted to him for approval.

CONSTRUCTION MAIN LOWER TRUCKEE CANAL.

The first work undertaken on the Truckee-Carson project was the construction of a canal, known as the main lower Truckee Canal, to divert water from Truckee River and convey it in part to the Carson River, and in part for the irrigation of adjacent lands.

This canal is thirty-one miles in length and has a capacity of 1,500 second-feet at the intake, and of 1,200 second-feet at its end where it discharges into the Carson River. For about ten miles, the canal passes along the steep sides of the canyon of Truckee River, where concrete lining was required in many places and where three tunnels were needed, aggregating about 2,700 feet in length. For the remaining distance, the canal is in earth section and in general offered little difficulty in construction.

The diversion dam on Truckee River comprises a set of sixteen concrete sluice-ways and an earth-fill dam 1,160 feet in length. The concrete structure rests on a foundation of compact gravel and boulders. It has a floor 30 feet wide and 8.8 feet thick, and the length of the structure including the abutments is 171 feet. The foundation was reinforced with old steel rails and the upper part of the structure was reinforced with steel girders. Each sluiceway is 5 feet wide, and is closed by double cast-iron gates to a height of 10 feet, and, when desired, by 5 flashboards reaching 40 inches higher. The intake to the canal is placed at right angles to and at the south end of the diversion dam. It contains nine gate-openings, closed by double cast-iron gates similar to those used in diversion sluiceways, and by flashboards, increasing the height by sixteen inches. The intake structure is reinforced with a steel girder above the gates and steel columns in the piers. Immediately below the intake of the canal is a concrete spillway, 100 feet in length, discharging through a concrete and rock-lined channel into the river below the diversion dam.

In a distance of two miles, beginning about six and one-half miles from the head of the canal, are three tunnels having lengths of 901, 308.7, and 1,515 feet, respectively. All of the tunnels are lined with concrete. In the canyon there are, besides the headworks, three important concrete structures, two wasteways, 4.6 and 7.6 miles, respectively, from the head of the canal, and the headworks of the Pyramid branch canal six miles from the Truckee River diversion dam. Each of the wasteways has five openings placed in the side of a concrete-lined basin 45 feet long with its bottom 6 feet below the bed of the canal. The basin in the first wasteway is 36 feet wide, and in the second, 16 feet wide. The wasteway openings are each 5 feet square in the clear and are closed by Taintor gates operating on horizontal shafts at the level of the top of the gate-opening. The radius from the center of the shaft to the outside surface of the gate is 7 feet $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The gates are counterweighted with buckets filled with water; and all of the gates can be opened in one operation by means of a crank turning a shaft to which the gates are attached by wire cables and suitable drums.

The discharge from the first wasteway is into an open channel lined with concrete for a distance of about 80 feet, but the second wasteway discharges into a shaft about 47 feet deep, and thence through a tunnel 115 feet in length under the Southern Pacific Railway to an open channel lined with concrete for a short distance. In both cases the waste water returns to Truckee River. In connection with the headworks of the Pyramid Branch Canal there is installed in the main canal a check-gate structure with six openings, each 5 feet wide by 13 feet high. Above the check gates and on the north side of the canal are located the headworks of the Pyramid Branch Canal, with two openings 5 feet wide by 10 feet high. Both the check gates and the canal head gates are double cast iron gates, similar to those used in the diversion dam and the Truckee Canal headworks. When desired, flashboards can be used over the check gates to close the full height of 13 feet. The abutments for the Pyramid branch headworks were stepped down to the foundations and left in this condition with the intention of extending the walls to include a fore-bay for a siphon across the canyon when the branch line shall be built. The gates were banked with earth on both sides for the present.

About ten miles from the headworks of the canal the end of the Truckee Canyon is reached, and the remainder of the canal line lies on a gentle slope from the foothills along the edge of a wide valley. The canal ter-

minates about seven miles south and west of Hazen, and at this point the water is discharged into the Carson River through a temporary wooden flume or chute built on a steep side of a hill. No other structures were built on this division of the canal.

Plans and specifications for the construction of the main Truckee Canal and headworks were approved by the department in May, 1903 (Specifications No. 1) and proposals were opened July 15. The work was divided into three divisions, the first embracing the diversion dam, the headworks of the canal, a portion of the canal excavation in the canyon, and the Pyramid branch headworks; the second division including the remaining canal excavation in the canyon, with the tunnels and wasteways; and the third division consisting of canal excavation only for about twenty miles through the valley. Contracts were executed for Divisions 1 and 2 on September 3, 1903, and for Division 3 on August 28, 1903. The work on Division 1 was completed in June, 1905, that on Division 2 in April, 1905; and that on the Division 3 in September, 1904. The temporary chute at the end of the canal for discharging its waters into Carson River was built by force account in the year 1905. In the spring of 1910 the construction of a permanent concrete structure for this purpose was begun by force account.

CARSON RIVER DIVERSION WORKS AND MAIN DISTRIBUTING CANALS.

On Carson River, about four miles below the end of the Truckee Canal, are located the headworks of the main distributing canals of the project. Diversion is accomplished by means of concrete regulator sluice-ways across the river and concrete headworks with rising weir gates. The dam or regulating works contains twenty-three gate-openings, each 5 feet wide. The openings are closed by double cast-iron gates 10 feet in combined height and similar to those used in the Truckee dam, together with flashboards for an additional height of 32 inches when desired. The concrete floor of the dam is about 32 feet wide in the direction of the stream and rests on a timber floor supported by round piles and having two rows of sheet-piling, one at the upper and the other at the lower edge. At the south end of the dam is the intake of a canal having an initial capacity of 1,500 second-feet, and at the north end is located the intake of a canal having an initial capacity of 500 second-feet. The intake for the south side canal is controlled by three steel rising weirs each 15 feet long and 5 feet high, and

the intake for the north side canal has one such rising weir. The south side canal constitutes the main canal system and extends for a distance of about twenty-two miles, and together with the necessary laterals and distributing ditches will irrigate a large amount of land on the south side of the river. The canal in its course crosses both the south branch and New River, which are channels carrying parts of the natural flow of the Carson River. About seven miles from the head of the canal is located a drop in the canal of 6.74 feet, in connection with which there is a wasteway designed for returning any desired portion of the canal flow to the South Branch. The North side distributing canal serves lands north of Carson River and northwest of Old River Branch. Both of the distributing canals have concrete structures for diverting water into laterals at various places.

Early in 1904 plans and specifications were prepared for the construction of the distributing canals and structures, including the headworks on Carson River (Specifications No. 13). These plans and specifications were approved by the department April 15, 1904, and proposals for the work were opened July 15, 1904. Four contracts were executed as follows: For bridges, on August 19, 1904; for the excavation work, on September 9, 1904; for the head gates and other structures, except the Carson River headworks, on September 17, 1904; and for the Carson River headworks, on September 29, 1904. The work was begun promptly on all of the contracts and was carried on during the fall of 1904 and the early season of 1905. The bridges were completed in March, the excavation in June, the Carson River headworks in July, and the other structures in September, 1905.

LATERAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The lateral system for the distribution of waters from the main distributing canals to the lands to be irrigated is divided into seven divisions or districts, supplying from 20,000 to 50,000 acres of land each. In the larger laterals the principal structures are made of concrete in a substantial manner, but many of the farm turn-outs and other structures on small laterals are constructed of wood. On November 17, 1904, the department approved plans and specifications for the construction of about 150 miles of lateral irrigation canals, together with necessary structures (Specifica-

tion No. 20). Proposals were received December 15, 1904, respectively, January 21, 24 and 30, 1905. The contracts were completed during the seasons of 1905 and 1906. In connection with the structures for these laterals there was included the construction of a large concrete drop on the main south side distributing canal about six miles below the head of the canal. The drop in water surface is 25.6 feet, and the capacity of the canal at this point is 1,400 second-feet. In connection with the structure there were built substantial concrete foundations for a proposed powerhouse for utilizing the fall of water in developing electric power, but no superstructure has yet been erected or planned.

Other plans and specifications for extension of laterals and the building of structures were approved by the department on March 9, 1906 (Specifications No. 80), and July 27, 1906 (Specifications No. 112). No proposals were received under the advertisement for either of these sets of specifications and the work was authorized to be done by force account and was completed in the seasons of 1906 and 1907. Slight additional extensions of the distributing laterals and the building of a few additional structures were carried on during the seasons of 1908 and 1909, when the distribution system for the irrigation of the first unit of the project, containing about 90,000 acres of irrigable lands, was practically completed.

LAKE TAHOE RESERVOIR.

On April 29, 1905, the department approved plans and specifications for the construction of outlet controlling works for Lake Tahoe (Specification No. 37). Proposals were opened on June 15, 1905, and a contract was executed for the work on July 5. Shortly after the contractor began work he was stopped by an injunction secured by landowners in the vicinity of the outlet. Settlement was finally made with the contractor and the work abandoned for the time. In 1909, however, under a proposed contract with one of the power companies utilizing water from Lake Tahoe, the construction of regulating works was begun by the company and partially completed. It is hoped that the project will be able in the near future to control the outlet of the lake and gain the full advantage of its storage capacity.

IRRIGATION.

In 1906 the service began the delivery of water through the distributing system for irrigation purposes. For that season delivery of water was confined to lands in private ownership that had previously been irrigated and for which the service was bound by contract to supply water. About 15,000 acres were irrigated during the season. In succeeding seasons the delivery of water for irrigation was gradually extended to larger areas, including both private lands previously irrigated and public lands entered under the homestead laws. The areas irrigated have been 27,450 acres in 1908, 33,000 acres in 1909 and 35,000 acres in 1910.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1910.

The extension of the lateral system in district 5 to water a portion of the land allotted to the Piute Indians was surveyed in the fall of 1909, and proposals for excavation were received and contracts awarded in November. There were 21 miles of laterals and drains, and the excavation of 94,000 cubic yards of material was required. The necessary structures were built by force account, and the work was completed in April, 1910. An office building for project headquarters at Fallon was constructed by contract, and was completed in May, 1910. A topographic survey of the state of the Lower Carson storage dam was made, and the sub-surface foundation material was investigated by diamond drill and wash-drill borings, test-pits and tunnels. The construction of a concrete chute to discharge water from the main lower Truckee canal into the Carson River had been commenced. During the year a complete review and revision of project estimates and general plans for development were made, new estimates of the cost of the parts of the project not yet constructed being prepared. The character of ownership and irrigability of the lands in various parts of the project were given special attention, and reports of areas have been adjusted to conform to the conditions thus determined. The operation and maintenance of the completed portions of the project have been continued during the fiscal year without unusual incident. An adequate supply of water has been available to meet all demands for irrigation and no serious interruptions in delivery have occurred. In July, August and September, 1909, and in June, 1910, stored

water from Lake Tahoe was used, through the courtesy of the power company in control of the outlet, to supplement the natural flow of Truckee and Carson rivers. This was done pending the conclusion of arrangements by means of which the United States would secure the control of storage rights on Lake Tahoe. On June 30, 1910, there were in effect on the project 261 homestead entries, containing 16,748 acres of irrigable land; 373 water-right applications for lands in private ownership, containing 30,317 acres of irrigable land, and contracts recognizing vested water-rights for 12,861 acres of land. The production of crops during the season of 1909 was generally good throughout the valley. The principal crops, acreages and yields were: Alfalfa, 8,124 acres, 21,265 tons; grass-hay, 2,083 acres, 2,777 tons; small grains, 4,873 acres, 2,972 tons; potatoes, 385 acres, 1,793 tons; 13,685 acres were used as pasture and 134 acres have been planted to orchards in which over 8,000 trees are growing.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAHONTAN RESERVOIR.

In accordance with the original plans for the project, the construction of a water storage reservoir in the Lower Carson River was commenced early in 1911.

This large feature of construction was authorized by the Secretary of the Interior on December 31, 1910, and the approved method of work was by direct employment of government forces instead of contract work. A railroad station was established and a commodious camp built on the Goldfield Branch of the Southern Pacific Railway about seven miles south of Hazen, the station and camp being named "Lahontan," in commemoration of the early explorer and the primeval lake which was christened for him; and hence the name Lahontan dam and Lahontan reservoir which constitute the principal storage unit of the project. Actual construction work on the dam was begun in the spring of 1911, and good progress in all lines was made throughout the year.

An important feature of this construction was a hydro-electric plant for developing electric power by means of the fall of the main Truckee Canal into Carson River below Lahontan dam. This power plant was designed not only for furnishing energy to construction motors in the work of building the dam, but was also made of sufficient capacity for supplying electric current for power and lights at Fallon and elsewhere on the pro-

ject. By contract with the City of Fallon, the Government built a transmission line from Lahontan to Fallon and undertook to furnish 200 kilowatts of power for distribution by the city to the consumers.

The feature of work on the dam during 1911 was the excavation by steam shovel of the two large spillways appurtenant to the dam.

Early in 1912 excavation had proceeded far enough so that the construction of the concrete cut-off wall across the bed of the river and up the sides of the valley underneath the dam could be made. This was followed by the building of the double nine foot diameter concrete conduits which form the outlet of the reservoir and furnish the means of delivering water from storage in the reservoir and discharging it into the stream below the dam, whence it flows to Carson dam for diversion into the main canals.

During the summer of 1912 excavation and concrete work was in active progress, and the work was being carried out according to programme by a force of from 250 to 300 men together with a large number of teams and the employment of a large amount of electric and other machinery.

The construction plant was of the most modern type of labor saving machinery, and work was being carried on very smoothly by a competent organization.

According to the programme of operations the reservoir was to be completed in the spring of 1914 so that the flood waters of that season could be retained for irrigation purposes on the project in the late summer of that year.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION IN 1911.

Pending the completion of the storage reservoir, no attempt was made to enlarge the settlement of the project or the opening of additional lands during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. There was, however, a distinct increase in acreage cultivated, in population resident, and in crop values during these years.

In 1911 the agricultural population reached a total of about 1,600 upon 469 farms. Horses, cattle and hogs numbered about 9,000 in addition to the large numbers of cattle and sheep driven in from the ranges during the fall of the year to be fed for the western markets. The poultry busi-

ness also reached very large figures. The dairy business was a growing industry, and the creamery at Fallon was making considerable shipments of butter.

During 1911 a very large sugar factory was completed and the first sugar made from beets grown on the project was turned out on January 2, 1912.

The late spring of 1911 somewhat reduced the yield of early crops of Alfalfa, but notwithstanding this, the total yield of the year showed a substantial increase over previous years and amounted to above 31,000 tons. The yield of grain was above 2,000 tons, potatoes 2,600 tons and considerable quantities of other crops.

The total value of crops produced on the project during 1911 aggregated nearly half a million dollars.

MINOR FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION.

In 1910 there was completed the new concrete chute which forms the lower terminus of Truckee Canal for discharging the Truckee River water into the Carson. The new concrete chute takes the place of the original timber chute which was built at the time of completing this main canal and was intended for temporary use pending the construction of the reservoir in the Carson River into which the new concrete chute would discharge.

Various extensions of the lateral and drainage systems were made during the three years under consideration, and considerable amounts of structure work, both in timber and in concrete, were carried on in connection with this water distribution system.

Early in 1912 an improved form of spillway was made at Truckee dam near Derby whereby the driftwood coming down the river could be discharged over the dam without interference with the sluice-gates.

An additional improvement on this Truckee dam was the rebuilding of the fish-ladder for the purpose of facilitating the migration of fish upstream from Pyramid Lake to the upper reaches of the river. The operation of this ladder was carefully watched, and it was found that the fish encountered but little difficulty in making the passage through the dam by this means.

An improvement in the Truckee Canal below Fernley consisted in the erection of a concrete and timber-check structure by means of which water in the canal when at low stages could be retarded sufficiently for supplying the laterals in the vicinity of Fernley.

GENERAL RESULTS.

At the date of compiling this history the prospects for the project were most encouraging; the experimental stage had been passed; the reclamation of desert lands had been successfully carried out, and abundant crops were being produced upon lands which formerly were desert wastes grown up in greasewood and inhabited by jack rabbits and coyotes.

The farmers generally were attaining a measure of success—some more than others, according to skill and capital invested.

The Government on its part was continuing the large investment of money and the active work of enlarging the project to the scope which was originally designed.

CHAPTER XL.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

BY F. L. PETERSON.

Since the greater part of agriculture in the State of Nevada is absolutely dependent upon irrigation for crop production, or the artificial application of water to the soil, the question of water supply is of vital importance, not only to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, but to the entire population of the State, and a knowledge of the extent, character and distribution of this supply, and means for the best distribution of the same, becomes a matter of interest to every citizen.

To many the thought has never occurred as to why the State of Nevada is so arid, and the following description of the State will not be amiss at this time. The only source of Nevada's water supply is the snow that falls upon her own mountain ranges, together with some additional moisture from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas in California, the southeastern part of Oregon and the northeastern part of Utah. The precipitation that occurs in the form of rain is so light and so scattered that dependence upon it to make up what is lacking in atmospheric humidity is practically negligible.

In topographic configuration Nevada is peculiar. All the main mountain ranges have a general northerly and southerly trend, so that in conformation Nevada can be likened to a wash-board. The following description of the topography of Nevada is taken from the Monograph on Lake Lahontan by Israel C. Russell: "In crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the Mexican boundary and the central portion of Oregon, one finds a region, a high plateau, bounded by the Sierra Nevada on the west and the Rocky Mountain system on the east, that stands apart in marked contrast to the remaining portions of the United States. The traveler in this region is no longer surrounded by the open, grassy plains and heavily tim-

bered mountains of the Pacific Slope, or by the well-rounded and flowing outlines of the Appalachians, and the scenery suggests naught of the boundless plains east of the Rocky Mountains. He must rather compare it to the parched and desert areas of Arabia. To the geographer the most striking feature of the country stretching eastward from the Sierra Nevada range to the Rocky Mountains is that it is an area of interior drainage. For this reason it is known as the Great Basin. No streams that arise within its borders carry their contributions to the sea. All the snow and rain that falls within its rim is returned to the atmosphere either by direct evaporation from the soil, or after finding its way into some of the lakes that occupy irregular depressions, to sink, or be lost by deep percolation. . . . The area thus isolated from oceanic water systems is 800 miles in length and about 500 miles in width at its widest part,, and contains close to 208,500 square miles of territory. The southern part of this region includes the Colorado Desert and Death Valley, and much of the arid country in California and Nevada. The central portion of eastern Oregon and northwestern Nevada are the northern limits of the Great Basin." The entire State of Nevada is not within the confines of the Great Basin. A considerable portion of southeastern and northern Nevada are out of the limits and have streams that drain into rivers discharging into the sea. The Muddy and Virgin Rivers in southeastern Nevada, and the Salmon, Bruneau and Owyhee in northern Nevada, drain into the sea through the Colorado and the Columbia systems.

In very recent geological times, but now passed away, an ancient body of water known as Lake Lahontan covered a number of valleys of northwestern and central Nevada. Into this lake drained the rivers in Nevada that are in the Great Basin—the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson and Walker. The confluence of these waters made a large and very irregular shaped lake, having an approximate area of 8,422 square miles, and in the deepest part, the present site of Pyramid Lake, it had a depth of 886 feet. The extreme southern limit of this lake was but a few miles from Hawthorne, Nevada, the extreme northern limit was the Honey Lake Valley in California. The western edge reached into the Truckee Canyon a few miles west of Wadsworth and the most eastern point was at Golconda, Nevada. This

lake had two flood stages and did not overflow. After the second flood stage the waters evaporated to complete desiccation, and left a number of existing lakes which we now know as Humboldt Lake or Sink, North Carson Sink, Pyramid, Winnemucca and Walker Lakes, in Nevada, and the Honey Lake in California. This is sufficient history of Lake Lahontan for use in connection with the description of the Great Basin and the topography of Nevada.

Owing to Nevada's location to the east of the lofty Sierra Nevada mountains, which lie between it and the ocean, whence come the rain-bearing clouds, and which intercept the clouds, robbing them of most of their moisture, the precipitation over the greatest part of the State is small. In the agricultural valleys the precipitation varies from three to twelve inches. The average precipitation of the State as ascertained from the U. S. Weather Bureau gives 9.81 inches as the average annual, while during the year 1912 Spooners Station, on the eastern edge of the Lake Tahoe drainage, received 32.49 inches precipitation as the maximum and Mina received the minimum of 2.49 inches. Thus to the natural barrier of mountain ranges on the western edge of the State is due the fact that Nevada is arid. The rainfall that a region receives is a silent though potent factor, controlling an almost infinite series of results in its physical history and topography. In a humid region the hills have a flowing outline, erosion is rapid, and the whole scene has the beauty and softness of a garden. In an arid land like the Great Basin all this is changed. The mountains are rugged and angular, and for the most part unclothed, except for a scant covering of brush, though some small, favored sections carry a little timber. The drifting of the snow into the deep canyons of these lofty ranges, and the later melting and run-off, is the source of the irrigating water for the Nevada farmer.

Physical conditions, the light rainfall, the rapid evaporation of moisture, the aridity of the soil, pushed the pioneer farmer into the valleys. He would have gone there anyhow. Here the soil was moistened by the annual overflow of the streams, or was moist by sub-irrigation. Here were the natural meadows, and here grew up, and simply—the stock farm. Farm life in the early days of the Overland Trail had to take the lines of least resistance. This was the first stage of Anglo-Saxon irrigation in Nevada and occurred from 1847 on.

"Irrigation on the American continent is older than historical records. Even modern irrigation is comparatively old. It began seventy years before the English colony landed at Jamestown, when the Spanish explorers gained a foothold in the valley of the Rio Grande. They built churches which still stand and planted gardens which still flourish; but in watering their gardens they taught nothing new to the inhabitants. The Spanish explorers as they rode up in the valley of this river in the first half of the sixteenth century found Pueblo Indians irrigating the thirsty soil as their forefathers had done for centuries before them, and as their descendants are still doing."—Mead Irrigation Institutions. Little is known of early irrigation in Nevada. It is stated that the Spanish missionaries in 1795 crossed the San Bernardino desert and practised irrigation in the extreme southern portion of the State, to which region they gave the name of Las Vegas, meaning "the meadows." In this section were flowing springs, but the agriculture established in this region was not a very permanent one. On the east side of the range of mountains from Las Vegas a Mormon community was established about 1870 which practised irrigation from the Muddy River. From 1847, the date of first Anglo-Saxon irrigation in the arid west, in Utah, till about 1860, there was but very little irrigation carried on in Nevada, except on the well-defined Overland Trail. From 1860 to about 1900 marked the era of the small stock and wild hay farmer. The second step in Nevada's irrigated agricultural progress was the trend towards the general farm. This necessitated the enlarging of the canals and the securing of a greater quantity of water and a more stable supply than the pulsating rivers gave. This era commenced when the United States Government commenced the Truckee Carson project about 1901-02.

Water Supply and Stream Systems.—The melted snows from the mountain ranges, finding their way down the canyons, form several large rivers, and numerous small streams, which, tho' inconsiderable in themselves, in the aggregate form no mean water supply. Most of the streams have their source high among the slopes of the mountains and descend rapidly towards the valleys. Their downward course is seldom an entirely uninterrupted one, however, except in the case of the small streams issuing from the abrupt slopes of the

mountains to the southward of the upper Humboldt River. Usually at one point or another they traverse upper valleys, sometimes the beds of ancient lakes of greater or less extent, where frequently a portion of the water is used for irrigation of forage and other crops. Leaving these the streams enter rocky defiles or canyons to emerge upon lower valleys, and, receiving tributaries on the way, they finally pass through the foothill region and out upon the fertile plains. At about this point a change usually takes place in the character of the channel, which, from a rocky torrential or gravelly stream bed with rapid fall, becomes a more or less shifting channel, in which the stream often divides and sub-divides in low water, and finally loses itself on the plain, or, if it is a larger volume, forces itself far out to join some lake, or sink. Practically every river in the Great Basin in Nevada follows out this general description.

The sub-surface waters of the State have their source of supply in the same initial source as the surface waters. A portion of the melting snow must pass into the ground or soil of the mountain top. The structure of the mountains is such that the waters that enter beneath the strata at various points are carried beneath the surface under an impervious strata to appear at the surface of the plain many miles away. The water obtainable from beneath the surface of the ground within the State of Nevada, although relatively small in amount when compared with that of the surface streams, is important from the fact that dependence must necessarily be placed on this where running waters cannot be had. In many portions of the State water in considerable quantity can be found near enough the surface to warrant its being pumped by means of horse, gasoline or electric power for irrigation of considerable tracts of land. In some localities the formation of the earth's surface is such that water rises to the surface and overflows as a natural spring, or is obtained as an artesian flow by drilling. Artesian water occurs very frequently in the State, but the most defined channels are located in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Clark County. Smith, Carson, Eagle and the Truckee Valleys have quite a number of flowing wells.

Prior to 1894 the measurement and investigation of the water supply of the principal drainage areas in the Great Basin was only carried on at intermittent times. Since that time, however, the measure-

ments have been carried on with a good deal of vigor and we are in the possession of much valuable data of the four principal rivers of Nevada. The longest record by the U. S. Geological Survey is upon the Humboldt River, then the Truckee, Carson and Walker. These four streams comprising the principal rivers of the State furnish water for more than three-fourths of the present irrigation, and the drainage basin, physical characteristics and utilization of each are described in the following paragraphs, in rather general detail, together with the crops grown and other information.

Humboldt River Drainage.—The Humboldt River is one of the longest and most important streams in the west, both on account of the volume of its water and of the area of agricultural land along its course. It differs from many of the streams of the west in that its drainage basin of 13,800 square miles lies wholly within a single State. There are eight of the United States that have a smaller area than the drainage basin of the Humboldt. Delaware and Maryland have a combined area of 14,260 square miles, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have a combined area of 14,555 square miles. The area of the watershed of the Humboldt comprises about one-eighth of the area of the entire State of Nevada. The length of the Humboldt as one would drive from its mouth to source is about 350 miles. Its length, if measured by following the water in its flow, would not be far from 1,100 miles, due to the tortuous course of the river on the floor of the various valleys.

The Humboldt River has its source in Elko County, in the north-eastern part of the State, and flows in a generally southwesterly direction through the southwest part of Elko County, the northern parts of Lander and Eureka Counties, and through the southeastern part of Humboldt County, and thence empties into the Humboldt Lake, or Sink, at the lower end of the Lovelock Valley.

The course of the Humboldt lies through a succession of valleys and canyons separating the valleys. The valleys vary from a few hundred feet to several miles in width. The soil in these valleys is largely alluvial and quite subject to erosion during the floods of early spring and summer, the soil being so light that considerable quantities of it are carried down the stream and deposited on the lands of the lower valleys during the irrigating season. From Golconda to the

Sink the Humboldt flows on the floor of the ancient Lake Lahontan in a very tortuous course.

The Humboldt Valley is divided into several distinct divisions or districts. The eastern, or upper division, lies within the counties of Elko and Eureka and consists of a number of small basins, each drained by a creek, except the two larger divisions, which are called the North and South Fork Valleys. The drainage from this division has cut what is known as the Palisade Canyon through the range of mountains that separate the upper from the central valley, or as the latter is termed, the Battle Mountain Valley. To the western end of this central valley is the Emigrant Canyon, through which the Humboldt emerges onto the Golconda Valley. Passing through the Golconda Valley the Humboldt passes through a narrow canyon opposite the old railroad station of Oreana and emerges for the final 18 miles of its length upon the Lovelock Valley before passing into the Humboldt Lake.

The Humboldt Wells, which are sometimes spoken of as the source of the Humboldt River, are located in a natural meadow a short distance below the town of Wells, Nevada. They number about 150, and new ones are reported from time to time. They vary in size from a few feet to several rods across. During a portion of the year no water flows from these wells, the water standing a few inches from the surface. In the latter part of the year the water level commences to rise and a stream flows from the meadow. The main sources of supply of the Humboldt is the snow on the lofty East Humboldt, Ruby, Independence and Diamond Ranges, together with the lower ranges that have an earlier run-off.

The availability of the Humboldt for power purposes is small, owing to the very slight fall of the main river. However, a few places present fall enough to turn the wheels operating small electric generators and one flour mill. On the streams tributary to the Humboldt in the upper section, however, several excellent opportunities exist. Possibly the best stream for future development is the South Fork.

The possibilities of storage of flood waters on the Humboldt are many. The basin of the Humboldt offers several ideal reservoir sites. At present the Pacific Reclamation Company at Wells

has a reservoir at Metropolis, to store the flood waters of Bishop Creek. The Humboldt Irrigation Company have just completed two reservoirs opposite Humboldt House which when completed to the maximum elevation will store about 40,000 acre feet of flood water, for use in the Lovelock Valley in seasons of shortage.

The crops grown under irrigated agriculture in the valley of the Humboldt are extremely varied. The upper valley, in the vicinity of Elko and to the east, produces as its largest crop, natural wild grass hay, and a smaller amount of timothy and alfalfa. Some of the grains are also grown. The valley of the North Fork has native grass hay and pasture as its largest crop. The bottom lands from Cluro to Golconda, which comprise the central section or the Battle Mountain Valley, and on which is located some of the largest ranches on the river system, produces wild hay and pasture as its largest crop. Some grain, the usual quota of garden truck and some alfalfa, are also produced. The valley from Golconda past Winnemucca produces native grass, hay and pasturage, alfalfa, some grain and considerable garden truck. The Lovelock Valley is one of the largest and most important valleys of the Humboldt, and of the State as well. The Humboldt in this section has cut a channel on the floor of the valley 15 to 35 feet deep, necessitating the use of canals several miles in length to get water onto the lands. Due to this natural obstacle the Lovelock Valley has had to develop the most comprehensive irrigation system on the Humboldt, the balance of the valleys irrigating to a very large extent by wild flooding, secured by tight dams across the river, backing the same up for several miles in several instances. The principal crop on the Lovelock Valley is alfalfa hay. Thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped into these valleys during the winter and fed for market. Honey is an important by-product here, several carloads being shipped every season. Wheat, barley and oats have a considerable area devoted to them and are very heavy producers. Sugar beets grown for the first time in 1912 made excellent yields and contained an extremely high percentage of sugar.

Although opportunities for reclamation and betterment of existing irrigation practice are many, the most of the necessary work would be very great, due to the engineering features to be overcome.

Truckee River Drainage.—The Truckee River is the most northerly

river on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas emptying into the Great Basin, and the ancient bed of Lake Lahontan. The Truckee River comprises the main river and several tributaries, all having their chief supply in mountain lakes. The Truckee River itself is the natural outlet of Lake Tahoe, a beautiful mountain lake lying at 6,225 feet above sea level, with an area of 124,000 acres or 193 square miles. The total length of the Truckee is about 110 miles and its total fall from Lake Tahoe to Pyramid Lake, where it empties, is about 2,350 feet. The area of the drainage basin of the Truckee River at a point 18 miles north of the town of Wadsworth, where a gaging station of the U. S. Geological Survey used to be maintained, is 2,310 square miles.

Issuing from the northwest side of Lake Tahoe, the Truckee flows almost due north to the town of Truckee, California, where it turns east and enters Nevada. At Wadsworth, Nevada, the Truckee turns north again and discharges into Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes, brackish bodies of water without outlets. From Lake Tahoe to Verdi, Nev., a distance of about 35 miles, the country is heavily timbered with fir and pine; below Verdi, a few barren stretches alternate with the three fertile valleys—the Verdi Valley, the Reno or Truckee Valley, and the Wadsworth Valley. The Truckee River emerging from the Wadsworth Valley enters the Pyramid Lake and is then lost to the beneficial use of agriculture.

The Truckee and the Humboldt Rivers were along the line of the Overland Trail to California in the days of '49 and irrigated agriculture in Nevada dates back to that time. From what can be learned, active irrigation of any considerable area did not take place till about 1855 to 1860. Small farms sprang up where conditions were favorable and the farmer disposed of his produce to the people who were traveling to California.

In its descent of 2,350 feet in 110 miles the Truckee affords many opportunities for the development of electrical power. Within 28 miles west of Reno, are located five power stations, generating as follows: Farad, 1,500 kilowatts; Fleish, 2,000 kilowatts; Verdi, 2,400 kilowatts; Washoe, 1,500 kilowatts, and the sub-station on the outskirts of Reno, 750 kilowatts, a total maximum output of 8,150 kilowatts, or 10,920 horse-power. These plants are under one man-

agement and is at present the largest power development in Nevada. Several opportunities exist below the town of Reno in the Truckee Canyon, one plant of which is projected to be built during the coming year.

The trend towards the general farm and the improvement of irrigation conditions throughout the State commenced about 1901 with the commencing of the Truckee-Carson Reclamation Project. At a point about five miles above Derby, Nev., is located the diverting dam of the before-mentioned project. By means of a canal over 30 miles long the waters of the Truckee are delivered into the Carson River at a point above Lahonton Dam. From here the waters are taken down the Carson River, and then applied to the fertile plains of the Carson Sink Valley in the vicinity of Fallon. The first unit of lands embraced to be irrigated under the Truckee-Carson project numbered 100,000 acres, but this area exhausts the natural flow of the two rivers during the irrigating season, and the lands subject to entry have been withdrawn till the Lahontan storage reservoir can be completed. The Lahontan Dam is located about seven miles south of Hazen, Nev. This dam across the canyon of the Carson River will create a lake about twenty-three miles long and from a quarter to five miles wide, and a storage capacity of 300,000 acre feet of water. The Lahontan Dam is to be an earth-fill dam with concrete cut-off wall, to have a width on the foot of 625 feet, maximum elevation of 125 feet and a length of 1,700+ feet, and is said to be the second largest dam of its type in the world. The flood waters of the Truckee will be stored in this reservoir as well as the flood of the Carson.

The products of irrigated agriculture under the Truckee River system are extremely varied. The Verdi Valley produces alfalfa, potatoes, grains, apples, pears, small fruits and garden supplies. The Reno Valley produced alfalfa, timothy, onions, celery, sugar beets, native grass hay, small fruits and garden truck. The Truckee-Carson project in the Carson Sink Valley produces everything that the Reno Valley does, with the addition of cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, beans and a larger sugar beet area. Hon. Lem Allen, one of the pioneers of Nevada and a resident of the Carson Sink Valley has

manufactured syrup from cane grown on his ranch. The Wadsworth Valley produced everything that the Reno Valley does.

The furrow method of irrigation is the largest practised method of irrigation under the Truckee River system. The land has such slope that irrigation by flooding, except in favorable instances, cannot be practiced.

Carson River Drainage.—The Carson River basin includes that area which lies south of Lake Tahoe and between the Walker and the Truckee Rivers. Carson River is formed by its East and West Forks, which rise in the extreme eastern part of California, in a rugged and mountainous country, heavily timbered with fir and pine, on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The general course of the two forks is northeastward to the point of their union near Gardnerville, Nev. From this point the river flows in a generally northerly direction to about three miles east of Carson City, thence eastward through a barren and rugged chain of hills, onto the Dayton Valley and the Carson Sink Valley. The Carson River is about 120 miles long, falling about 1,900 feet in this distance. The drainage area of the Carson River at Empire, Nev., is 988 square miles.

In contradistinction to the Truckee drainage, the Carson basin contains no lakes, but is derived entirely from snowfall and run-off from the high mountains. Though there are no lakes, many ideal reservoir sites are available near the headwaters and along the main river. During the early spring and summer months the Carson is a swollen stream, but in the later summer months there is barely enough water to supply the irrigating demand. By building reservoirs in the mountains this condition could be greatly improved, and the waters of the two forks so controlled that the daily average flow would be greatly increased. The distribution of the water during the irrigating season is in the hands of a water commissioner, who distributes the water in accordance with adjudicated rights to its use, and even though the supply gets short at times, everyone gets along fairly well.

Good power sites are available along the banks of both Forks, but at present are wholly undeveloped. Several farms, however, have

their own individual hydro-electric power units for lighting and for power.

Irrigated agriculture under the Carson River occurred in the vicinity of Genoa about 1850, and consisted of grass pasture, some orchard small fruits and garden truck.

The products of irrigated agriculture under the Carson River system are as varied as those under the Truckee. Several fertile valleys lie along the course of the Carson, but much land is unutilized on account of the scarcity of water late in the growing season. The Carson Valley is one of the best farmed and most prosperous valleys in the State, for in addition to the irrigated products of alfalfa, timothy, grains, orchard, small fruit and vegetables, dairying is carried on to a very large extent. The Dayton Valley is famous for its production of potatoes, which is its largest crop, in addition to onions, alfalfa and orchard.

Walker River Drainage.—Walker River rises on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada range in two main branches, whose basins are separated by a group of mountains known as the Sweetwater Range. The East Fork of the Walker River receives the drainage from the eastern slope of the Sweetwater Range and from the western slope of the Walker River Range. The West Fork flows at the base of the main Sierra Nevada Range. From the union of the two forks near Yerington, Nev., the river flows sluggishly northward, passing through the fertile Mason Valley to a point east of Wabuska, where it turns to the east and the southeast, and sixty miles beyond enters the Walker Lake. The length of the Walker is about 120 miles, in which distance it falls about 1,600 feet. The drainage basin of the Walker contains 2,420 square miles.

The basin of the Walker contains three important valleys, in addition to other small open areas; Antelope Valley on the West Fork, Smith Valley, a fertile table land presenting ample opportunities for reclamation, also under the West Fork, and the Yerington or Mason Valley, which takes its irrigation water from both Forks. Only recently the water rights of the Mason Valley have been adjudicated. The minimum flow of the Walker is not sufficient to supply the de-

mand during summer months, although excellent reservoir sites near the headwaters of both Forks are available to store the flood waters that go into the Walker Lake, only to be lost to agricultural use. The snowfall in the winter is ample to assure a supply of water for the reservoirs.

The irrigated agriculture of the Walker River valleys is very diverse. Mason Valley, containing about 250 square miles, has not all of its fertile land under cultivation, due to the low flow of the river at the latter part of the irrigating season. As a general rule the land holdings are large, alfalfa the principal crop and stockraising the chief industry. Potatoes are a special crop and of fine quality. Wheat, barley, oats, apples, peaches, small fruits and garden truck comprise the crops grown. The crops raised in the Smith Valley are the same as those in the Mason. The Carey Act project of the Walker River Power Company proposes to impound the flood waters of the East Fork and to carry the stream by a high line canal to reclaim a large area of fine sage brush land and to develop as an ultimate load 30,000 electrical horse-power.

Small Stream Systems, Northern Nevada.—In addition to the large river systems above described, in the State, innumerable cultivated areas of land occur wherever the flow from a spring or small stream occurs. The total irrigated area of lands falling under this classification in the State is close to 100,000 acres or about one-seventh of the irrigated area of the State. The Steptoe Valley is traversed by Duck Creek from the north and Steptoe Creek from the south. Native grass hay, alfalfa, fruit and grain are the products of irrigated agriculture. In the White River Valley in east central Nevada the White River has a length of about 75 miles and has a run-off of about 28,000 acre-feet per annum. The Salmon, Bruneau and Owyhee empty their contents into the drainage basin of the Columbia, though a considerable area is irrigated by them in Nevada.

Southern Nevada; the Muddy River.—The Muddy River system is located in the extreme southern point of Nevada and belongs to the drainage system of the Colorado, which in turn empties into the Gulf of California. Contrary to popular opinion, this section of Nevada is not in the Great Basin, though the divide passes very

close to this region. The Muddy River has its source in constantly flowing springs in the Arrow Canyon. From the source of supply, the Muddy River flows southerly through the Meadow Valley Wash and thence through the Muddy River Valley, past the town of St. Thomas, and thence empties into the Rio Virgin, about twenty-five miles above the confluence with the Colorado. The normal annual flow of the river is about 28,000 acre-feet. The very constant daily discharge of the Muddy is at times augmented by storms, when the river attains considerable size. The Muddy Valley is in the sub-tropical section of Nevada. The products of irrigated agriculture are grapes, figs, cotton, cantaloupe, asparagus, vegetables, grains and alfalfa. The scarcity of the water supply has limited the occupancy of all the fertile land in the valley to about 5,000 acres.

Las Vegas Valley, Artesian.—Across the range from the Muddy Valley is located the broad stretch of country known as the Vegas Valley. Aside from the Vegas spring and the other spots made fertile by small mountain streams, this region was once believed to be an unconquerable desert. It is in this valley that the early Spanish missionaries are said to have established a limited irrigation when they were building their chain of missions on the Pacific Coast.

In 1906 the first artesian well was drilled, developing an artesian flow at a depth of 300 feet. Since that time, and particularly since two years ago, a number of well drilling outfits have been at work and the number of flowing wells have been increased to over 50. The range of crops grown under artesian irrigation in the Las Vegas Valley is practically the same as the Muddy Valley, and on the best lands enormous yields of grapes, cantaloupe, lettuce and early garden stuff in January, and fruits both large and small. Cotton is grown on a small scale in this vicinity every year.

The great problem in Nevada is not one of land, but one of water. There is good land enough to sustain many times the population, but the use of it is limited by arid conditions. With the proper conservation of the flood waters, and a better knowledge of the correct application to crops, the irrigated area of Nevada could be doubled.

Irrigation Census in Nevada.—The following figures for the State

of Nevada are taken from the thirteenth census of the United States during 1909 and show the total approximate land area of the State as 70,285,440 acres. Of this area 701,833 acres were irrigated during 1909, or approximately one per cent. of the land area of the State. In the data collected, showing the relation to works supplying water for irrigating purposes, the figures show a total length of canals of 3,151 miles, having 1,939 miles as main canals, with a combined discharge of 17,579 cubic second feet. The number of independent irrigation enterprises are 1,347. In the acreage irrigated classified as to source of supply, 661,762 acres are irrigated by streams; 906 acres supplied by small lakes; 187 acres from wells; 38,840 acres from springs, and 138 acres from reservoirs. The only reservoirs that are treated as independent sources of supply are those which are filled by collecting storm water from water courses that are ordinarily dry.

CHAPTER XLI.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In the fall of 1908, the Twentieth Century Club of Reno issued a call for a convention of all the women's clubs of the State for the purpose of forming a State Federation. Four clubs responded, and the organization was perfected with Mrs. Sam Davis, a pioneer club-woman, as president. Under Mrs. Davis' regime the federation joined the General Federation of Womens' Clubs. The growth of the Nevada Federation was slow, as the clubs were few, and each fighting a brave local fight had little time or money for outside work.

In October, 1911, the federation met in Reno and it seemed that the organization must be abandoned, but the delegates from the Woman's Book Club begged that it be continued, and presented the name of Mrs. George West for president, promising that though young, she would be able to pull the organization through and make it worthy of this great State. Mrs. West has proven all that they promised and more. During her term of office the past two years, the Nevada Federation has become recognized as a live organization. It has increased from five to nine clubs, has active departments on education, civics, art, library extension, legislation and conservation.

At the last session of the Legislature the women secured the passage of a bill giving equal rights to the mother as well as the father in the care and custody of the child, and another bill establishing a home for delinquent children at Elko, thus saving many useful citizens to the State. The federation raised \$100 toward the General Federation Endowment, and expect to raise \$1,000 for a loan-fund to assist girls with their education. One girl has been graduated and there is still a large surplus to the credit of the fund.

The officers for 1913 are: Mrs. George F. West, president, Yerington; Mrs. F. B. Patrick, first vice-president, Reno; Miss Bird M. Wilson, second vice-president, Goldfield; Mrs. C. A. Bovett, recording secretary, Mason; Mrs. D. D. Crowinshield, corresponding secretary, Yerington;

Mrs. Omer Maris, treasurer, Manhattan; Mrs. Chas. P. Squires, auditor, Las Vegas.

Leisure Hour Club, Carson City.—The Leisure Hour Club is unique, as it is composed of both men and women. Its members comprise the progressive citizens of Carson, and though their work has mainly been along lines of personal development, in the last two years they have taken an interest in civic improvements and town and school affairs. The club is one of the oldest in the State, having been organized in 1897. At present they are erecting a modern club-house and are to be the hostess of the annual meeting of the State Federation in the fall of 1913.

Parents-Teachers Association, Elko.—This, the newest club in the State Federation, is composed of mothers banded together for the interest of education. They study the problems of the school and help solve them. At the same time they are becoming better mothers through their study.

Goldfield Woman's Club, Goldfield.—The Woman's Club was organized by Mrs. Chas. P. Sprague, a woman of considerable force of character, for literary advancement and philanthropy. The club has done much good as a dispenser of clothes and food, and has held interesting meetings. They own one of the prettiest club-houses in the State, and have it nicely furnished. Last fall they were hostess to the State Federation, entertaining the delegates most royally.

Toiyabe Club, Manhattan.—Sixty miles from a railroad, in a little mining settlement, is one of the liveliest clubs in the State. This club started with the purpose of social pleasure and literary study, but has long since outgrown its swaddling clothes, and is in reality a woman's club, doing excellent civic work. They have a charming club-house, a good circulating library, have equipped a playground at the new schoolhouse, and still have time and energy for the social and study side of their natures. Mrs. Omer Maris was the first president.

Woman's Club, Mason.—The town of Mason is only a few years old and among its first efforts was the organization of the women of the new town for the purpose of civic improvement. The club has conducted clean-up days, assisted in the building of an amusement hall, a church, a school, furnished a playground, etc. It has joined the State Federation.

Wadsworth Club, Sparks.—One of the most interesting clubs in the State Federation is the Wadsworth Club of Sparks. This club was organized in 1909 by the wives of the railroad men of Sparks, who had

formerly lived at Wadsworth. As the object of its organization was to renew "auld acquaintance," it was mainly a social club, but as its members were experienced women, they grew tired of mere social pleasures and began to study and read the poets of the United States. Mrs. J. H. Whited has been president since its organization, but has resigned to go to California. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Chas. George.

The Woman's Book Club, Yerington.—The Woman's Book Club was organized by Mrs. Della Willis Hoppin in the fall of 1907 for the purpose of study and self-culture. Mrs. Hoppin was president for two years and saw the club well launched. It has remained largely a cultural organization, having done much for the development of its members, but is not devoted to civic or philanthropic work. The membership has reached fifty, and the club is pleasantly housed in the old Grammar School building, which the school board kindly gives them for their use. This is the only club in the State individually federated in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mesquite Club, Las Vegas.—This was organized in 1911. The first call for a woman's club was made by Mrs. O. J. Enking, Mrs. David Farnsworth and Mrs. William Penn Bates. The call was general and the response was a large number of ladies meeting at the home of Mrs. O. J. Enking on February 11, 1911. Organization was effected at once, with a membership of twenty ladies as a beginning. The first election gave the following officers as the first executive members of the Mesquite Club: Mrs. James G. Givens, president; Mrs. William Penn Bates, vice-president; Mrs. W. U. Beckley, recording secretary; Mrs. O. D. Hicks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. J. Enking, treasurer. The Mesquite Club soon had a membership of forty. It now belongs to the federation. Its first work as a real helper in the community was the planting of the streets of Las Vegas with shade trees. More than two thousand trees were planted in one day through its action and help, its object "A Town Beautiful."

The Twentieth Century Club, was organized June 4, 1894, its object being the association of the women of Reno for purposes of broader cultivation and the promotion of public welfare.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Walter Mc N. Miller; Vice-President, Mrs. J. N. Evans; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Elizabeth Webster; Secretary, Mrs. John Michael.

There were about forty charter members but the number of names of

those now belonging to the club is 147. November 24, 1897, the Twentieth Century Club was admitted to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. During the eighteen years of its existence not only the number of members but of its activities have increased. Not only does the Reno Kindergarten, one of the finest on the Pacific Coast, owe its existence to club members, but the well equipped department of Domestic Science and Manual Training, of which the Reno Schools are so proud, owes its origin to the same organization which nine years ago began this work by paying for material and for an instructor. Within the last few years a handsome club-house has been bought, yet social and civil reform have not been neglected. Divided into many departments, that of Philanthropy has been responsible for providing for helpless waifs, educating needy students, and in many ways assisting the helpless and unfortunate.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"MONTEZUMA CHAPTER."

The first chapter of the D. A. R. in Nevada, and so far, the only one, was organized and received its charter, February 12, 1910.

Mrs. Charles Silvey Sprague, who was a member of the Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs, was the moving spirit. Mrs. Sprague is a direct descendant of John Alden and Miles Standish, her genealogy running back unbroken to these distinguished characters in Colonial History. Mrs. Sprague had been appointed State Regent of Nevada, by the National Board of the D. A. R. Wishing to spread the influence of this patriotic organization and bring her adopted State—Nevada—which had before been unrepresented, into the National organization, Mrs. Sprague began the forming of a chapter in Goldfield. It was no easy task, to be a member as it is necessary for one to have a complete and authentic genealogy reaching back to some revolutionary patriot of record, and very few ladies of Goldfield were found who have the authentic and verified records necessary. To form a chapter of the D. A. R. it requires not fewer than twelve members, and it took a little over three years of work and research to complete the records of enough persons to form a chapter. The name "Montezuma" was adopted by the chapter because of local historical significance. The following are the minutes of the first meeting, taken from the official records: A chapter of the Daughters of the

American Revolution was organized at Goldfield, Nevada, February 12, 1910, at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Sprague. The meeting was called to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. R. G. Withers. The first business was to vote upon a name, and it was moved and carried unanimously, that the Chapter was to be called, "Montezuma," the Regent then appointed the officers for the ensuing year. Register, Mrs. Christine Dyer Watson; Treasurer, Mrs. Nancy Bingham Seaman; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Dunbar Sweet.

It was moved and carried that the next regular meeting be held on Monday, February 21st at two o'clock at the home of the Regent.

Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Sprague were appointed a committee to draft By-Laws and a Constitution, submitting them at the next meeting.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, and as the day of our organization was also Lincoln's birthday and that of the oldest daughter of Mrs. Seaman, of the new Chapter "Montezuma."

List of the charter members: Mrs. Evelyn M. B. Chandler, Mrs. Elsie Louise Coote, Mrs. Laura B. Dorsey, Miss Mary Richards Gray, Mrs. Ethel Ione Finch, Mrs. Alice Boutille McNaughton, Mrs. Nancy Bingham Seaman, Mrs. Blanche Seaman Brown Sprague, Mrs. Christine Dyer Watson, Mrs. Mary Dunbar Sweet, Mrs. Gretta Hays Withers, Miss Clerimond Withers.

Later the following ladies joined the chapter: Mrs. Camilla N. Bates, Mrs. Louisa D. Hatton, Miss B. M. Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. Harper.

Officers for 1912-13: Miss B. M. Wilson, state regent; Mrs. Blanche Seaman Sprague, chapter regent; Mrs. Louisa D. Hatton, vice-regent; Mrs. Christine D. Watson, registrar and treasurer; Mrs. Camilla N. Bates, secretary.

CHAPTER XLII.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

BY NETTIE P. HERSHISER.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., with her secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, toured the Southern and Western States in the interests of the temperance work in 1883. They arrived at Reno in May, where they organized the Nevada W. C. T. U., with Mrs. H. Elizabeth Webster as president. A local union, which had been formed in Reno the year previous, became auxiliary to the State union. The first convention was held there in 1885 and the second met at Carson City in 1887. Mrs. Lucy Van Deventer was elected president and continued in office until 1895, with the exception of two years when Mrs. A. M. Ward (Clara S.) was president. Dr. Eliza Cook, of Sheridan, succeeded Mrs. Van Deventer and retained the position until 1901. At that time Mrs. J. E. Church, of Reno, was acting president.

A young woman's branch existed for several years at Reno, another at Carson City, and a third at Elko. The children's Band of Hope was merged into the Loyal Temperance Legion, and several unions reported this branch of endeavor as part of their work. The most complete report of organization is that given by Mrs. Emma Pow Smith in 1888. She delivered one hundred addresses, added three hundred members to the W. C. T. U. and organized two hundred boys and girls into Loyal Temperance Legions.

There were fifteen unions in the State in 1888. Other national workers who visited Nevada and strengthened the cause were: Miss C. S. Burnett, Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley, Miss Esther Pugh, Mrs. M. L. Wells, Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, Miss I. C. Develling and Major Hilton.

Legislation.—The W. C. T. U. was instrumental in having laws passed through petitions, circulation of literature and holding public meetings as follows: scientific temperance instruction in the public schools; an

anti-treat law ; also legislation relative to the sale of cigarettes and obscene literature ; and a restriction placed on immoral houses relating to distance from churches and public schools ; the age of protection for young girls was raised from twelve to fourteen years ; also efficient work resulted in the defeat of the State lottery bill in 1888. Petitions on behalf of suffrage and prohibition were presented but ignored. The Legislature of 1891 was the third to be petitioned for woman suffrage.

In 1890, the Reno union purchased a lot on Second street, corner of West, for State headquarters.

A convention was held at Virginia City in 1895, at which time the president reported that the last payment on the State tablet in the Temperance Temple, at Chicago, had been made. In 1897, a convention was held at Reno, but the record is lost. The departments adopted were : Evangelistic, Sunday School, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Health and Heredity, Flower Mission, Legislation and Petition.

The first delegate to represent Nevada at a national convention was Mrs. Flora McRae, of Reno, who went to Seattle in 1899. In the spring of the same year, the national president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Miss Anna A. Gordon visited Reno and addressed a meeting at the Opera House. In 1901 Miss Florence Murcutt stopped at Elko and came on to Reno, spending a week, encouraging the local union to call a State convention, which was held in October. Miss Marie Brehm, of Illinois, was present and gave two addresses.

Mrs. A. E. Hershiser, of Reno, was elected president and a new era began for the State work.

It required almost heroic efforts to again place Nevada in working order. But a few of the faithful members coöperated effectively with the new officers. Mrs. Hershiser attended the national conventions at Fort Worth, in 1901 ; at Los Angeles, in 1905, also Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Church, of Logan ; at Denver, in 1908. Miss Gertrude Bonham, of Reno, went to Cincinnati in 1903 ; Mrs. W. E. Bell, of Sparks, to Omaha in 1909 ; Mrs. Alice Chism, of Reno, to Baltimore in 1910, and Mrs. S. G. Blum and Mrs. Sarah Roberts, of Reno, to Portland, Oregon, in 1912.

Organization.—The main objects of the temperance army being to create sentiment and to aid in the enactment of good laws, the divisions of organization and legislation rank first. The State president has arranged routes for fifteen or more national organizers, entertained them

and the lecturers in her own home, and followed up their work by personal letters and literature.

Mrs. Alice Elder, of Reno, organized a Y. W. C. T. U. at the University. Mrs. Ella Becker, of Sparks, organized a young people's branch there and at Fallon.

Mrs. Wm. Van Buren, when president of the Reno Union, presented a fine drinking fountain to the city, the gift of the Union and the Red Cross Society, combined.

Sixteen local unions have been organized. The largest paid up membership was one hundred and seventy-five, in 1910. Washoe and Churchill Counties are organized for the first time. Eleven Loyal Temperance Legions were started, but most of them soon failed for lack of leaders.

Nevada has been aided by money from the National Organizing Fund, raised by offerings at the meetings held on February 17 of each year all over the nation, in loving memory of Miss Frances E. Willard.

Legislation.—The bill incorporating the W. C. T. U. was passed in 1903, at our request. An amendment to a bill increasing the fine for selling to minors also passed and became law.

Under the inspiring influence of a lecture by Miss Marie Brehm, the W. C. T. U. took the initial step in the anti-gambling crusade.

Petitions have been presented to three legislatures pleading for an industrial school for boys; while this has not been granted, the agitation paved the way for the juvenile court, with a salaried probation officer and an assistant.

Three times petitions for local option have been presented and lost. In 1911 over 2,000 signatures were obtained. In 1905 the Legislature repealed the law protecting girls, from sixteen years down to fourteen years; and in 1909 a petition was sent to Carson City asking that eighteen years be the limit, but the law was passed making sixteen years again the age. The question of suffrage was considered by the State Executive Committee, but was not adopted on account of the pressure of the work for the boys and girls.

A marked influence has been exerted on behalf of purity, of uniform divorce laws, for an anti-polygamy amendment, to regulate or suppress the white slave traffic, to abolish prize fights, and also to obtain and retain the anti-gambling law. The law forbidding to sell to minors was re-

enacted by the 1911 Legislature; also at the same time a law was enacted not to sell to habitual drunkards, nor drunken men.

Evangelistic.—The spirit of the early crusade days has been kept alive by faith and prayer, by work in mothers' meetings, among railway men, by literature sent to mining camps and isolated places, by teaching the principles of pure living and the results of impurity, and by efforts to raise the moral tone of the community. The children's rescue work has benefited and saved infants and children and cared for a girl lured by a white slaver. Mrs. Jennie G. Nichols, of Oakland, is endorsed and aided in this grand work of mercy and redemption.

Social.—Under the social division, we note many parlor meetings in homes and churches, with their gains in membership; the flower mission department, including all forms of charity, through the distribution of flowers, with Scripture text-cards attached, is the chief line of work.

Educational.—Under this division, there have been held prize essay contests in the public schools, six silver medal declamation contests and one gold medal contest, at Reno. Through the State Sunday School Association, literature has been sent to over one hundred Sunday Schools for use on the quarterly temperance Sundays. Lessons in physical culture were given to contestants and white ribboners by an expert teacher. Temperance literature, also petition work, have gone to fifty towns in the State. A convention has been held each year save one, Reno, Sparks and Fallon sharing in the entertainment. One of our honorary members, Major G. W. Ingalls, has supplemented the work by forming boys' anti-cigarette leagues at Reno, Sparks, Fallon, and Elko.

May, 1913, will witness the close of three decades of temperance endeavor in Nevada.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BY MISS ANNE MARTIN.

The movement to enfranchise Nevada's women and give them full electoral and constitutional rights with men is not exclusively local, nor is it sporadic or ephemeral. It is part of the great world movement for democracy and freedom which is one of the dominant characteristics of the history of the nineteenth century, the realization of which will be the crowning achievement of the twentieth century. The establishment of this sounder democracy, which for so many decades has been the dominating influence in the thought and action of the dreamers of this world will create greater equality of opportunity for every human being, irrespective of sex, and many of the evils of our time will be eliminated by a process of evolution toward a higher and completer type of civilization.

That this great movement is not "anti-man," that it has not produced sex-antagonism, is proved by the fact that there are more than thirty men's leagues for woman suffrage in the United States, with a national organization and headquarters. There is also an international organization of men for woman suffrage.

When a democracy based on human instead of sex-rights is established, there will be less waste and destruction of human material by blind government Juggernauts which cannot see their goal, there will be more and more conservation of human and social forces, and greater usefulness and happiness for a far greater number. We are living in great and stirring times. Every Nevada woman who joins and lends her aid to the cause of equal suffrage is assisting constructive forces which will make the world a better place, will help to evolve the dream of one generation in to the reality of the next.

The history of the woman suffrage question in Nevada is part of the evolution of a great human movement. Referring to the Journals of

the Nevada Legislature from the earliest times, we find the Hon. C. J. Hillyer delivering a speech for woman suffrage in the Assembly on February 16, 1869, which should be preserved among the orations on human rights and liberty. At a time when equal suffrage had not been tried in any modern government (except in the Territory of Wyoming), and in the same year that the women of the State of Wyoming were enfranchised, we find this man anticipating every argument urged today for woman suffrage, now based upon practical experience and the good use women have made of the vote in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, and California. His peroration is significant and interesting historically as well as intrinsically. At the time he spoke the Civil War and the great life of Lincoln were but four years ended:

"To my Republican friends I say: Look to your laurels. They are green and fresh, and magnificently abundant, but they may wither and fade, and your brow yet go uncrowned, unless fresh garlands are gathered. With us the past is at least secure. I would not barter for the highest political preferment which this nation can bestow the satisfaction that I have a part, however insignificant, that I share, however humbly, the rich glories which cluster around the history of our yet youthful party. But we must remember that we have succeeded, not because we were the Republican party, but because we were right. We have won because, in a progressive age, we have been the party of progress; because when the nation was marching we have marched in the van; because we had the courage to pluck out, from the overwhelming mass of prejudice in which it was buried, a principle of eternal truth; dared boldly to inscribe it on our banners and to march to battle with the watchword of universal freedom Beware of a halt The inexorable law of progress will not modify itself to suit our movements; it will not stay its operation through either respect for our party name or past achievements, but will as relentlessly consign us to defeat and oblivion as it has for the same cause there consigned our Democratic predecessors.

"Here is the great question of the hour"

Although greeted with "round after round of applause" at the conclusion of his speech, "the loneliness of those who think beyond their time" was this statesman's portion, as the proposed amendment to strike the word "male" from the suffrage clause of the Constitution was shortly afterward laid on the table. So far as attempted legislation goes, the woman suffrage question appears to have been quiescent for some years. Resolutions to amend Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution with reference to *male* suffrage were dealt with by successive Legislatures, notably in 1883, 1885, and 1893, but there seems to have been scant effort to reform the Constitution for the benefit of women.*

*The investigation of the Senate and Assembly Journals for the purposes of this article has been done by Miss Clara Smith, president of the College Equal Suffrage League of the University of Nevada.

An attempt was made in the Legislature of 1887 to secure a constitutional amendment as follows, taken from the Senate Journal of 1887, p. 321: "Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended by striking out the word 'male' in said Section 1." This resolution was lost by a vote of 7 for to 13 against. A resolution to amend the Constitution "relative to the right of suffrage" was defeated in the Assembly in 1889 by a vote of 12 for and 27 against. From the years 1885 to 1895 there were efforts on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State to bring the matter favorably before every successive Legislature through petitions, containing names from all over the State. We find one of these petitions briefly dealt with in the following laconic report in the Assembly Journal of February 15, 1889: "Your committee on public morals . . . beg leave not to report on petitions on woman's suffrage, as it has been before the house heretofore (sic). J. B. Williams, Chairman."

As stated, these petitions continued to be presented to every Legislature, in spite of successive discouragements. In 1895 we find a petition from the W. C. T. U. relating to woman suffrage laid on the table in the Assembly, in conjunction with a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male." In spite of the efforts of Mr. H. H. Beck to rescue the measure, it was finally rejected by a vote of 14 for to 17 against, according to the Assembly Journal for 1895, pp. 74-75.

Following this defeat the Nevada State Equal Suffrage Association was organized in McKissick's Opera House on October 29, 1895. Mrs. J. R. Williamson, of Austin, was elected president, Mrs. P. S. Marshall secretary, and the names of the members are a roll of honor in themselves: Miss E. C. Babcock, Mrs. D. B. Boyd, Miss H. K. Clapp, Mrs. C. Gulling, Mrs. J. N. Evans, Miss Mary Henry, Mrs. A. Chism, Mrs. Blossom and Mrs. Williams, of Genoa; Mrs. Rinckel, of Carson; Mrs. Shaw, of Virginia; Mrs. Elda Orr, Mrs. Rousseau, Mrs. E. A. Morrill, Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. May Gill, Mrs. Vandeventer, Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. M. E. Pratt, Miss Martha Wright, Miss Eva Barnes, Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Mrs. William Webster, Miss Mary Taylor, Mrs. Flint, Mrs. C. B. Norcross—these and many others who have passed on were active suffragists in the days when, as in the life of Susan B. Anthony, to be a suffragist, to be an upholder of justice to women, meant to be ridiculed and mis-

understood. All honor to these courageous, public-spirited women who kept the flag flying that we may win victory today!

The society started under splendid auspices. A letter from Susan B. Anthony, advising non-partisan methods, was read at the first convention, Rev. T. Magill and Dr. Stubbs, then recently appointed President of the University, spoke, and very successful meetings were held. Through the personal efforts of Mrs. Williamson, of Austin, the State president, some counties were organized, and the work throughout the State was advanced by the tour of Miss Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Shaw in 1896. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, too, visited Nevada in the interests of equal suffrage, and spent some time in Reno as the guest of Mrs. Orr.

Through the efforts of the society a resolution was introduced into the Legislature of 1897 to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male." Majorities were pledged to the measure in both houses. It passed the Senate, but was finally defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 14 for and 16 against, one of the members pledged to the bill, voting in the negative. The women seemed disheartened by this defeat. During the following years petitions continued to be presented to the Legislature to enfranchise women, and backed by women's organizations the age of protection for girls was raised from 14 to 16. But the work of the Nevada State Equal Suffrage Association lapsed, though interest in the question was kept alive by local clubs and organizations like the W. C. T. U. in different parts of the State.

Undoubtedly stimulated by the English militant movement, which has quickened the suffrage agitation all over the world, and influenced more directly perhaps by the agitations in Washington and California, the Nevada Equal Franchise Society was organized in Reno in January, 1911. Mrs. H. Stanislawsky was elected president, Mrs. Grace Bridges secretary, and a joint resolution striking out the word "male" from the Constitution, and further providing that there should be no denial of the elective franchise on account of sex, was pushed through both houses of the Legislature and approved on March 18, 1911. For the first time in the history of Nevada a measure enfranchising women passed both houses, and this by the decisive vote of 17 to 2 in the Senate and 32 to 13 in the Assembly. Credit for this victory is due to the disinterested assistance of State officials and members of both houses, and to the woman suffrage committee led by Mrs. Stanislawsky and Miss Felice Cohn.

In February, 1912, the State Society was reorganized in order to prepare for a state-wide campaign of organization and education to ensure the second necessary passage of the resolution in the Legislature of 1913. Mrs. Stanislawsky had moved to California and resigned the presidency, and Miss Anne Martin was elected president, with Mrs. Grace Bridges corresponding secretary. Mrs. Clarence Mackay gave her support as honorary president. In this new administration the Nevada Equal Franchise Society became a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. An advisory board composed of representative men from every county in the State was gradually formed. The counties were successively organized with local women as chairmen. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, addressed by President Stubbs, Judge Farrington, Bishop Robinson, Rev. Charles F. Aked, of San Francisco, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rabbi Martin Meyer, Judge Norcross, Senator Francis G. Newlands, Hon. Key Pittman, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. Stanislawsky, and others.

A State press service has been inaugurated. A large number of Nevada newspapers have declared themselves in favor of equal suffrage. A leaflet entitled "Women under Nevada Laws," by Miss B. M. Wilson, of Goldfield, one of the State vice-presidents and chairman of the Esmeralda County Branch, has been published by the State Society in an edition of 20,000.

A branch of the National College Equal Suffrage League, of which Dr. M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, is president, has been founded at the University of Nevada. It has a growing membership among the college students and alumnae.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed equal suffrage. Several of the county delegations to the next Legislature are solid for suffrage, a safe majority of both houses has been pledged to pass the resolution. The membership of the State Society has increased twenty-fold in the last six months, the women of the State are alive to the question, and votes for women in Nevada seem absolutely assured in the immediate future.

On November 5 four new states were added to the six already enfranchised: Oregon, Arizona, Kansas and Michigan.* Nevada, bounded by

*At this time of writing, Michigan, which won by a good majority, has been counted out by corrupt influences.

California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Arizona, is now absolutely enclosed in suffrage territory. With the non-suffrage States, colored black, and the equal suffrage States, white, Nevada appears as a big black island surrounded by white suffrage territory. We are marooned on our own black island. The time has now come when Nevada, always generous and chivalrous in other respects, will follow the example of her eight neighbors as well as of one Middle Western and one Eastern state, and give this measure of justice and freedom to her women. Let this isolated non-suffrage blot be removed from the fair face of Western territory. Let Nevada stand shoulder to shoulder with her progressive and enlightened neighbors on the broad ground of equal suffrage, of political equality and morality, of justice to women for the good of the human race! *

*Since the above article was written the Nevada Legislature convened, and has passed the woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 49-3 in the Assembly and 19-3 in the Senate, January 30, 1913. The amendment having passed two successive Legislatures is now ready to be ratified by the voters at the next election, November, 1914. Illinois was added to the list of suffrage States for national and statutory offices by the State Legislature in June, 1913. The Territory of Alaska also enacted equal suffrage in 1913.

CHAPTER XLIV.

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

BY D. E. WILLIAMS.

Unique in the history of Nevada is Churchill County, in that it furnishes a most striking example of the magic touch of man making the desert bloom as the rose, this coming about through Uncle Sam selecting the Lahontan Valley for the location of his Seven-Million Dollar Farm, where the first government irrigation project was established and the land divided into 40 and 80 acre farms. Churchill County derives its name from an early military post, Fort Churchill, situated just west of the present county line, which was named in honor of an officer of the United States Army. The county was created by a territorial act, approved November 25, 1861, in which the boundaries were described as follows: Beginning at the northeastern corner of Storey County, and running south along the eastern line of said county to the northern line of Douglas County; thence easterly along the said northern line of Douglas County and the northern line of Esmeralda County to the one hundred and sixteenth meridian; thence north, along said meridian, to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence west on the said fortieth parallel to where it strikes the old immigrant road leading from the sink of the Humboldt to the lower crossing of the Truckee River; thence westerly, along said road, to the point of beginning. When Lander County was created, on December 19, 1862, about one-third of the whole area of Churchill County was made a part of the new county—all that portion lying east of the fortieth degree of longitude. By an act approved February 20, 1864, the boundary between Lyon and Churchill counties was established at the line of longitude 41 degrees and 40 minutes, by means of which a small cession was made to Lyon County. By an act approved February 27, 1869, a triangular tract, forming the southwest corner of Humboldt County, was ceded to Churchill County, including about 25 miles of Central Pacific Railroad, the object being to increase



Leon Allen

the revenues of Churchill County. By the same act the present boundary between Lyon and Churchill was established. By an act approved March 5, 1869, a small triangular tract at the southeast corner of Churchill County was ceded to Nye County. An act approved November 29, 1861, attached Churchill to Lyon for county, judicial, and revenue purposes, including it in the third judicial district, and locating its county seat at Buckland's. By an act approved February 19, 1864, Churchill was made a distinct county, with all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging thereto, and the Governor was instructed to appoint its first officials. The following were appointed by the Governor as the first officers of Churchill County in March and April, 1864; County commissioners, Benjamin Curler, Thomas J. Cochran and J. B. McClure (Curler declined); probate judge, Alfred James; district attorney, A. F. Patrick; sheriff, Walter L. Gates; county clerk, W. E. Smith; county treasurer, Walter Goodell; assessor, J. W. Cummings; recorder, Nelson Murdock; superintendent of schools, A. W. Doolittle; surveyor, Wm. A. Jackson.

There was a strong protest signed by thirty-six residents along the Carson River, between Fort Churchill and Dayton, presented to the Legislature against creating Churchill County, and stipulating that if it were created, they be set over into Lyon County. A territorial act, approved December 19, 1862, authorized Ellen Redman and others to construct a toll-bridge across Carson Slough at Redman Station, and to charge toll as follows: For wagon drawn by 6 or 8 animals, \$2; for wagon drawn by 4 animals, \$1.50; for wagon drawn by 2 animals, \$1; for carriage or buggy, 2 horses, \$1; for carriage or buggy drawn by one horse, 75 cents; for horseman, 25 cents; for pack-animals, 12½ cents; for loose stock, 10 cents. Two per cent. of these charges went to the Territorial School Fund. A fine for crossing the bridge without paying toll was not less than \$10, nor more than \$100. Any one maliciously injuring the bridge was liable to be fined from \$25 to \$500. All fines were to accrue to the bridge company. The rates of toll could be changed by the Governor and Legislature, and the commissioners of Lyon and Churchill counties could purchase the bridge in three years at its appraised cash value.

An act of December 20, 1862, authorized J. Jacobson, John Bowan, Alexander Person, John Taylor, P. Reynolds and associates to improve the Carson River from Dayton to Humboldt Slough, thence to Humboldt Lake, thence across the lake and up Humboldt River to Humboldt City,

cutting canals, etc., and rendering such route practicable for rafts and vessels. An act of February 20, 1864, empowered James A. St. Clair and J. J. McClellan to maintain a toll-bridge across Old River, at a point known as the upper sink crossing; no other bridge or ferry to be allowed within half a mile either way. An act of February 19, 1864, organized a distinct and separate county (heretofore connected officially with Lyon County) and, on the 2nd of April of the same year, Governor Nye located the county seat of Churchill County at La Platta, eighteen miles east of Stillwater. In 1868 the county seat was moved to Stillwater, where it remained until 1902, when the rapidly developing agricultural section further up the Carson River resulted in the removal of the county seat to Fallon, twelve miles to the west, where it remains. The removal was without opposition.

The act approved February 27, 1869, by which a portion of Humboldt County was given to Churchill, required Churchill to pay to Humboldt County therefor \$3,000; but by an act passed by the State Legislature February 13, 1871, Churchill was released from its payment and all unpaid warrants on this account were ordered destroyed. The first school in Churchill County, under the county organization, was held in the "Big Adobe" in the St. Clair district, in December, 1871, the first teacher being Lemuel Allen, afterward Lieutenant Governor, and now a resident of Reno. The building still stands. In 1872 the county was divided into two school districts, the one being at the upper sink and the other at Stillwater, the county seat. In 1874 a third district was organized. In 1876 the three districts were combined into one, known as the union school district. Soon afterward a fine school house, costing \$4,000, was erected on the upper sink; a teacher and matron were employed, and from 40 to 60 pupils attended. In 1879 the county was sub-divided into four districts. E. P. Hall was the first school superintendent. Up to 1878 the late Judge W. H. A. Pike was superintendent of the Union School.

In 1880 an unchartered temperance society was organized at Stillwater with forty-four members. The first religious service held in the county took place in the institute building at Stillwater in the spring of 1875. A Methodist Episcopal clergyman named Pendleton was in charge. The first meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists was held in the institute on the 1st of June, 1876, under the leadership of Jackson Ferguson, with

a membership of forty-four persons. This denomination built the first church in the county, located near St. Clair. The building was later moved to Fallon, where worship is held.

Valuable Springs and Marshes.—About eight miles northwest of Fallon are situated two circular depressions containing water and surrounded by prominent rims marking the site of volcanic craters, active during and subsequent to the Lahontan period. The crater rims rise eighty-seven feet above the surrounding desert, and some hundred and fifty feet above the inclosed lakes. The larger body of water, known as Big Soda Lake, lies about fifty feet below the level of Carson River, and has a depth of about one hundred and fifty feet in the deepest part. There is no surface inlet or outlet connected with this lake, and the water probably comes by seeping through a subsoil from Carson River. In its passage through the underlying lacustral sediments large amounts of soluble material are picked up and carried into the lake. The smaller of these two depressions, known as Little Soda Lake, is nearly dry, containing water only in depressions. This water is very saline, and upon evaporating, during the summer, leaves a thick deposit of impure sodium carbonates. The larger lake comprises about four hundred acres and the smaller sixteen acres. These lakes were discovered by Asa Kenyon in 1855. He sold the property to Higgins & Duffy in 1868, who in turn sold to J. S. Doe and Mr. Dowd. In the earlier days a force of five men prepared about sixty tons for the market every month, which sold at from \$55 to \$65 per ton. At one time a two-fifths interest in the property sold for \$35,000. The property is at present owned by Eugene Griswold, of San Francisco, but has not been worked the past couple of years, the owner claiming that the seepage water from the government canal system for the Truckee-Carson project rendered the lakes unfit for the manufacture of soda. Specimens from Big Soda Lake were awarded a prize medal and diploma at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

About twenty miles to the southeast of Fallon is situated the great salt marsh, where salt is taken out 95 per cent. pure. It is estimated that there are millions of tons of this salt, some of which was shipped to mining camps in the early days. The product was brought into Fallon in 1912 and sold for commercial purposes. Drilling has shown the salt deposit to be four hundred feet thick. Adjoining this deposit is the borax works, from which the product was shipped many years ago, and

shipments were made from it in the year 1912. The property is owned by C. W. Kinney and Eastern associates.

The Lahontan Valley.—The scientists tell us that Lake Lahontan, for many years called the Carson Sink Valley, was formerly a body of salt water. Into this valley are discharged the waters of the Carson River, which spread out upon the desert, forming upper and lower Carson Lakes. A few miles below the canyon, where the river emerges from the mountain the stream divided, the Main Carson flowing to the south into the upper lake, the other, Old River, turning to the north near Fallon and finding its way into the lower sink. During the flood of 1862 Old River was cut through, and later New River was formed in a similar way, branching off from Old River about one mile west of Fallon. However, when the Reclamation Service took charge of the project concrete dams were thrown across the Main Carson and New River, turning all the water down Old River, except a small quantity that was allowed to flow down the Main Carson to supply prior right pending adjustment. One of these rights was owned by F. W. Inman for his flour-mill on the slough a few miles south of Fallon, but this right was purchased by the government in 1913 for \$7,500. The waters of the upper lake, or Carson Lake, found their way to the lower sink through Stillwater Slough, and while the upper lake is rapidly drying up, the slough serves a good purpose in carrying away the drainage water from the irrigation system.

Lahontan Valley also received a portion of the flood waters of the Humboldt River. During the flood of 1859-60 the waters of Humboldt Lake broke over and a channel was cut through the low depression, allowing the water to run over into the Carson Sink. This still goes on every season. So strong and continuous was this flow that a quartz mill was erected in the '60's near White Plains, using the current of the slough for power. This mill is in Churchill County, and falling into disuse, was sold for taxes in 1912. The old immigrant train down the Humboldt crossed at this mill and from that point the weary pilgrims to the West faced the famous Forty-Mile Desert, on their way from Lovelock to Ragtown. This was a waterless, sandy desert, though for the most part it was one of those sleek, hard flats where the wheels of wagons scarcely made an impression as they passed over it.

Ragtown was at one time one of the most noted localities in Churchill County region, though now the place is known as Leeteville, the ranch

and residence of James Leete keeping vigil over this landmark of the past. For some years Mr. Leete kept a postoffice in his residence, hence the name of Leeteville. In the earlier times Ragtown was a station on the overland road, when the immigrants moved across the Forty-Mile Desert from Humboldt, and pushed on to the gold fields of California. When the Simpson route was discovered and adopted in 1860 and immigrants came by way of Schell Creek, Egan Canyon and Jacobsville, on Reese River, Ragtown still remained an overland station. Two reasons are assigned for the origin of the novel name of the town. One is that it was originally composed of cloth-houses built by traders from California, who, leaving in the fall, left their ragged shelters to flutter in the wind. According to another authority, the immigrants, on reaching it, hastened to divest themselves of their ragged garments and plunge into the cooling waters of the Carson. Long, scattered piles of rags daily adorned the banks of this stream. There was once a burying-ground at Ragtown consisting of two hundred graves, results of cholera, fever and exhaustion in early years, which were variously marked with log-chains, wagon tires, etc. During the flood of 1861-2 it was completely covered over and obliterated, and a public road now passes over the spot.

Lahontan Valley is historic in western travel. The old Pony Express used to pass through near Fallon, coming by way of East Gate and crossing Old River and going on to the west. The old telegraph line also crossed Old River a few miles to the north of Fallon. How history changes as time rolls on! The early immigrants passed along up the Carson River, emerging from Lahontan Valley at what is now the site of the great Lahontan Dam, where this structure, one hundred feet high, will throw the waters back up the stream for fifteen miles, impounding 300,000 acre-feet of flood waters to be conserved and used in irrigating the lands of the hundreds of homesteaders who have settled in the valley below. This dam is now well under way and will be ready to catch the flood-waters of 1914.

Soil and Climate.—Situated at an elevation of a little less than 4,000 feet above sea level, the Lahontan Valley has a mild and equable climate. Snow forms but a small part of the annual precipitation, and the ground is seldom covered for more than a day. Being remote from the lofty snow-ranges of the Sierras, the winter weather is usually warm and pleasant and the farmers can generally plow their land every month in

the year. The soil varies from the heavy adobe to the rich black loam and light sandy soil, well adapted to various kinds of agriculture, and is wonderfully prolific in the growth of vegetation, once water is applied. Alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley grow and yield abundantly, while potatoes, onions and vegetables are important crops for export. Fruits of delicious flavor are produced, and Lahontan Valley watermelons and cantaloupes are in great demand in the mining camps.

Fallon Beet Sugar Factory.—The largest commercial enterprise in Churchill County is the Nevada Sugar Company's factory, located one mile from Fallon, at a cost of \$600,000. It was first opened in the fall of 1911, and is supplied with beets from the Lahontan Valley and western Nevada in general. It is the first beet-sugar factory to be erected in the State. Thorough tests have demonstrated that the soil and climate of western Nevada are admirably adapted to the growing of sugar-beets, the percentage of sugar running unusually high. The enterprise was promoted largely through the efforts of Dr. C. A. Hascall, the builders and financiers being H. W. Hinze and Fred Hinze.

There are indeed few men living in Churchill County today who were active in its early history, but among these may be mentioned Hon. W. C. Grimes, who at the second election, November 3, 1866, was elected a member of the Assembly. While holding many official positions in the county, among them State Senator, to which he was elected in 1874, and several times to the office of district attorney, he was again elected a member of the Assembly in 1912, now being a member of that body after a lapse of forty-six years. During these years he has accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods and, above all, has maintained an unsullied character. J. W. Richards, elected county clerk in 1878, and Assemblyman in 1880, is now serving his third consecutive term as county treasurer. Mr. Richards was born in Bath County, Kentucky, November 3, 1839, locating in Churchill in 1863. J. J. Cushman, who was elected county clerk in 1872, still resides on his ranch a few miles south of Fallon, on which he settled in 1861, the tract comprising 1,200 acres of land.

The City of Fallon.—A postoffice was established in 1896 on Mike Fallon's ranch, and was given the name of Fallon postoffice. It was carried on in a little 10 x 12 shack near the residence, where the people of the neighborhood called to get their mail. The farm was later sold

to Warren W. Williams and the first postoffice was situated just east of his present residence. Within a year J. W. Richards moved his store from Stillwater to Fallon, erecting the building now owned and occupied by the *Churchill County Eagle*. He later became postmaster. F. W. Inman started a butcher shop, and these were the only two places of business in the town at the time the act was passed by the Legislature of 1902 moving the county seat from Stillwater. There was, however, a school house and the New River Hall.

Hon. Warren W. Williams donated the land for the Courthouse and Jail and laid out an addition for the town on the west side of Maine street, naming the principal street after his native state of Maine. John Oats laid out the Oats addition from part of his ranch on the east side of the street. Lots were sold at \$30 each and the town rapidly sprang into life. The courthouse was completed the following year, and with the passage of the Reclamation Law in 1902 establishing the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, with Fallon as the center, the permanency of the town was assured. The various construction camps of the contractors and the government located adjacent to the town made times lively and Fallon grew by leaps and bounds. The discovery of rich ore at the camps of Fairview and Wonder created great excitement and caused a big rush in the spring of 1905. Fallon being the natural "Gateway to the Mines," reaped a great harvest the next few years from this traffic. Outside of the business center it was a city of tents, for houses could not be built fast enough to accommodate the rapidly growing population. The town was controlled by the county commissioners, sitting as a town board. The Legislature of 1907 passed a special incorporation act for the Town of Fallon, but when submitted to the voters that summer they rejected it, and the government of the town went on as before until 1908, when the City of Fallon was organized under the general incorporation act, but the validity of this law had to be tested by the Supreme Court, which caused much delay. The law was sustained and the City of Fallon actually launched out as a municipality.

In 1911 the City Council decided to bond the city for \$35,000 for a water-system and \$10,000 for a sewer-system. This did not meet with any opposition, a petition not even coming in from the necessary 15 per cent. of the voters to have the question submitted to a vote. However, there was considerable difficulty in arranging details and disposing

of the bonds, and before this was carried out the Government decided to construct an electric transmission line from Lahontan Dam, eighteen miles west, to the city, at a cost of \$20,000, in order to supply the corporation with light and power. Therefore, it was decided to issue \$15,000 more bonds for a city-light system. This, as before, did not meet with any opposition, and the three municipal improvements were installed at the same time, during the summer of 1912. But before the sewer system was completed it was seen that it should be extended to outlying districts in order to accommodate the entire population, and a change was made in the plans, entailing an additional expense, which called for \$17,000 more, and for this the council provided by an additional bond issue of \$17,000, there being no protest from the people. This made the sewer, water and light systems cost the city \$77,000. The work was carried through under the direction of E. P. Osgood, as city engineer, L. W. Crehore having special charge of installing the electrical system and the pumping-plant.

The three systems were put into operation during the summer of 1912 and there was not a hitch in any department. Everything was a success from the very start. The city officials who had the responsibility of expending this \$77,000 were: Geo. E. Sherman, mayor, and Councilmen John Oats, Judson C. Jones, and Joe Jarvis, with the assistance of City Attorney E. E. Winters, who directed the legal procedure, and City Clerk W. H. Reavis, who had the responsibility of handling the accounts. And here it may be said that while but few if any cities with 1,200 population have carried out so completely the system of municipal ownership of utilities, yet be it said to the credit of the men who had official charge that there was not the slightest suspicion of graft or any misappropriation of funds. To the contrary, when it came to the election in May, 1913, every one of the above-named officers were returned by the votes of the people to serve another two years, so well had their work been performed. Municipal ownership of water, light and power in the City of Fallon has proven highly satisfactory. Besides a splendid public school and a county high school, the City of Fallon is provided with five churches—Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, and Catholic, which were built in the order named.

CHAPTER XLV.

CLARK COUNTY.

BY C. P. SQUIRES.

Las Vegas, which being translated from the Spanish means "The Meadows," gives in its name the secret of its early importance. God decreed that in this valley, in the midst of the desert, a store of living water should be placed, and here a kindly Providence guided the footsteps of the Franciscan Fathers in their explorations more than a century ago, who, in their spirit of thankfulness for the forests of mesquite furnishing a grateful shade, and the broad reaches of green meadow made cool and restful by the moisture from the springs and flowing streams, gave the name "Las Vegas," so descriptive and suggestive to the minds of those who know.

With the passing of the years, knowledge of this spot, so delightful to the fever-stricken travelers of the desert, spread, and Las Vegas became well established on the maps of the Far West. Fremont, the pathfinder, sent his scouts hither. Searchers after the hidden wealth of the mountains blessed its life-saving waters. Pilgrims from the newly established empire of Utah stopped here to regain their strength and recuperate their animals on their awful journeys to Southern California over the old California trail. Here the Union soldiers stationed at Fort Callville at the Big Bend of the Colorado during the Civil War, came to refresh themselves and their tired mounts. Here, also, came the farmer to supply the needs of the occasional traveler and prospector. Then the water was applied to irrigating the soil, and the remarkable fertility of the country became apparent. Fruits, vegetables, hay and grains repaid the venture-some ones who were willing to try, in rich measure.

Yet with all its years as a resting place for the desert traveler, Las Vegas would still be unknown to the world had it not been for the decree of man that a railroad should be built through this remote region. Here again came in the feature of never-failing water-supply, since it was

necessary at some point to establish great shops and other necessities for the maintenance and operation of the road. The Vegas springs decided that also, making the newly born city on the Salt Lake Road not a way station merely but a division point and the seat of its shops and store-houses. In May, 1905, the railroad, having purchased 1,800 acres of the old Stewart ranch with the springs, held an auction sale at which hundreds of eager bidders struggled for choice building and business lots. By reason of this competition high prices were paid by investors for much of the property in Clark's Las Vegas townsite, yet there is no case so far as we are aware where the property will not bring today a very fair return on the investment. The days immediately preceding the auction sale saw hundreds of people arriving, to be present at the birth of the new city. In tents were postoffice, saloons, gambling houses, hotels, large stocks of merchandise and even two banks, a third being opened soon after the sale.

On May 15th, 1905, Las Vegas was really born. Under a spreading mesquite tree near the present freight depot a platform had been erected, and here congregated the major portion of the three thousand people then on the ground. On the platform C. O. Whittemore, representing the railroad company, explained the methods to be followed in making the sales, and gave to the eager purchasers the promises of the railroad company as to future improvements to be made by the company. These promises included the building of a water-system whereby water would be placed on every lot under pressure; the improvement of all streets; the building of a handsome depot and other railroad buildings; and finally, the building of the principal shops of the system, to employ several hundred men. Although for some time before there was some dissatisfaction at the delay in carrying out some of these improvements, it is but fair to say that all the promises of the company have been fairly fulfilled, to the entire satisfaction of the people.

The struggle between excited bidders for favorite locations grew tense as the day advanced, and the incidents of the day will long be remembered by those participating. The auction sale was not completed until the afternoon of the 16th. The intense heat of the sun, added to the warmth of the day's activities, those two days being the first hot days of the season, and in striking contrast to the chill which had been in the air prior to that time. The sale of the lots of Clark's Las Vegas townsite

has gone into history as the largest sale of lots at auction at any one time ever known—1,200 lots were sold for an aggregate of \$265,000. On the morning of the seventeenth tent houses, loads of lumber and every variety of building material were being hurriedly hauled onto the townsite, which up to this time was unencumbered by even the smallest structure. There was a general search among the clumps of brush for the stakes marking the lot corners, the streets even being not yet cleared of brush, and before night buildings of all kinds were standing in various stages of completion, many of them being used before the roofs were on.

Among those who are still residents of Las Vegas who were present at the sale may be mentioned W. R. Thomas, John S. Park, C. P. Squires, John F. Miller, J. S. Wisner, W. R. Bracken, Henry Squires, W. E. Hawkins, M. C. Thomas, Peter Buol, Edw. and Frank A. Clark, J. T. McWilliams, E. W. Griffith and others.

Following the sale of town lots the growth of the city was very rapid. Buildings of lumber, brick, concrete and cement blocks were erected in record time and in thirty days the sagebrush of the desert had given way to homes and business blocks and the new city was safely and surely on its way to greatness. During the summer following the sale the Las Vegas Land and Water Company, in making good its promises to the people, graded and oiled ten miles of the city streets, building cement curbs in the business portion and wooden curbs throughout the balance of the townsite. They also completed the water system, piping pure spring water to every lot. These improvements served to remedy much that was disagreeable during the first three months of the life of the new city, and beginning with the fall of 1905 much substantial building was done, concrete blocks being used very largely. The high class of building then begun has exerted a very noticeable influence upon the character of the city, Las Vegas being more substantial and permanent in its appearance than most cities of a similar origin. A brief chronology of some of the principal events in the life and growth of the city would include the following:

Early in 1905, months before the present townsite was thrown open by the company, "the original townsite of Las Vegas" was subdivided and lots therein sold in considerable numbers by J. T. McWilliams. A thriving town sprung up with a population of perhaps two thousand souls awaiting the opening of the railroad. This townsite is now a residence

portion of the city and has in it some pleasant homes. The business portion was mostly destroyed by fire soon after the railroad townsite was opened. The building of the ice-plant of the P. F. Ex. Co. was started on land belonging to Mr. McWilliams, but through some disagreement that site was abandoned and the plant erected south of the town, ice being first manufactured in August of 1905. The capacity of the plant was fifty-tons per day. McWilliamstown was busy and prosperous during the spring of this year by reason of the immense freighting business to the newly discovered Bullfrog district. For a time a large business was done, principally by the firm of Crowell & Allot and F. J. Kramer. With the decline of the teaming business soon after the railroad company opened its townsite, both of these firms failed, it being notable that these are the only business houses of Las Vegas of any importance which have failed.

Among the notable things of the early days of Vegas was "Hotel Las Vegas," a large canvas structure 40 by 140 with large additions for dining-room and kitchen, all furnished and fitted in the style of a first class city hotel, with a force of waitresses and cooks brought from Los Angeles to cater to the public. This was dismantled in the following winter, after entertaining hundreds of guests. It was located on Maine Street, adjoining the townsite on the north, and for months marked the center of activity in the new city.

A short distance north of the Hotel Las Vegas was built the garage of the automobile line established by Messrs. J. Ross Clark, F. M. Grace, C. O. Whittemore and others for the purpose of furnishing transportation to the Bullfrog district. This enterprise was abandoned after the expenditure of perhaps \$25,000 when it was determined that a branch railroad should be built to connect Las Vegas with Gold Center, Beatty, Bullfrog, Rhyolite and Goldfield. This road was projected by "Borax" Smith, who caused surveys to be made, and during the following winter, graded about ten miles of the road. In the early spring of 1906, a disagreement arose between the Smith people and the Salt Lake road as a result of which Senator Wm. A. Clark decided to take over the interests which Smith had acquired and build the road himself as a private enterprise to be a feeder to the main line. Construction was pushed by the Clark people with vigor all during that year and the road completed as far as Rhyolite by November of 1906. The building of this main line was of

great importance to Las Vegas, furnishing its merchants a market for a vast quantity of material of various kinds which otherwise would not have been disposed of. This road was named the Las Vegas and Tonopah and is still an important factor in the business of the city. It was completed through to Goldfield, which is still the terminus of the line. In its early day the L. V. & T. carried an immense traffic to the mining camps, being for several months their only rail communication with the outside world. The Greenwater boom furnished an especially lively business for a few months. "Borax" Smith, not to be thwarted in his railroad ambitions at once upon leaving Vegas, made connections with the Santa Fe Company and built a line from Ludlow to Goldfield which is now the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad, thus depriving Las Vegas of much business that would otherwise have come to her doors had she remained the only gateway from the gold camps to the south.

During the fall of 1905, a company was organized to furnish electric lights to the young city. Pole lines were built and a contract made with the Pacific Fruit Express Co., to supply current. This service, while far from perfect, proved a great convenience, and finally developed into the Consolidated Power & Telephone Co., which is now supplying the city with electricity, gas and telephone service. In November of this year the Home Building and Loan Association was organized and was the means through which many of the earlier homes of the city were constructed. This company, owing to lack of investing stockholders, was finally wound up, its loan being taken over by the bank.

Among the buildings which were under construction at this time were the Thomas Block, the First State Bank Building, and many frame structures of considerable pretense. The homes of John S. Park, C. P. Squires, C. N. Brown, (now owned by T. J. Osborne) Dan V. Noland, (now owned by W. R. Bracken) and A. L. Murphy on Freemont street, were completed in the winter and spring of 1906.

The summer of 1906 was made active by the building of the Las Vegas and Tonopah railroad mentioned above, and by the tremendous boom which the newly discovered "Greenwater" copper camp experienced. Much travel to the new camps was by way of the Las Vegas, and a large trade was enjoyed by her business men. Following this boom and the completion of the Tonopah & Tidewater road into Greenwater and Rhyolite by "Borax" Smith, times were very quiet and the town went through

one of her most discouraging periods. This was heightened during the following winter by heavy rains which caused serious washouts in Meadow Valley Wash and a suspension of through traffic for about six weeks early in 1907. The Opera House block was built during the summer of 1907 on the corner of First and Fremont streets. Many remember that the freshly laid walls of this building, being unsupported by sufficient bracing, were partly thrown down by a severe windstorm which came up unexpectedly one night. However the damage was repaired and the building was long the principal structure of the town, the large hall being used for all public meetings and entertainments as well as by various lodges and for a time by the Majestic moving picture theatre. The building was finally purchased by M. C. Thomas and used exclusively by the Thomas Department store until it was destroyed by fire in May, 1912.

During the summer of 1907 the ice-factory of the Pacific Fruit Express Co., was destroyed by fire. This was a severe blow to the city, but the loss was repaired by rebuilding the plant much better than before and with a capacity of 100 tons of ice per day. Las Vegas has been very fortunate since its beginning in having ice during the heated term delivered at residences at a price within the reach of all. This feature has done much to make the summer heat more easily endured, adding much to the health and comfort of the people.

In common with all other portions of the country Las Vegas was aware of the financial panic which swept over the nation in October 1907, yet she experienced none of the business hardships which were common to practically the whole country. The chief reason for this was undoubtedly the stability of the First State Bank and the confidence in which it was held by the people. There was no run on this institution at any time, and its doors were not closed at all during the panic when all other banks of the State were taking advantage of the legal holidays declared. One of the most interesting events of 1907 was the completion by the Vegas Artesian Water Syndicate of the first test-well sunk to determine whether or not there was artesian water to be had in the Vegas Valley. Through the efforts of the late Judge Beal, and with the assistance of practically every business man in the town, several hundred acres of land were subscribed to the enterprise and enough money secured to buy a drilling-rig and sink a well. The first effort was made at a point about three miles north of Vegas and a small flow of water was secured. This, however, demonstrated

what all had hoped—that the pressure of the underground waters is sufficient to bring the water above the surface without the necessity of using pumps, forming what is probably the very cheapest method of securing water for irrigation. From this small beginning the work of developing artesian water has reached considerable proportions, there being at this date (the summer of 1912) approximately 100 successful flowing wells, serving to irrigate many small ranches which have a combined area of several thousand acres.

In 1908 the real growth and prosperity of the little city began. In June of that year the *Las Vegas Age*, the newspaper which was established by T. G. Nicklin before the opening of the townsite, and which was the only one of three newspapers to survive the ups and downs of the formative period of the town, was purchased by C. P. Squires, who immediately inaugurated a campaign of optimism with regard to the advantages which Las Vegas and its valley possess. Following this a publicity organization called the "Las Vegas Promotion Society" was organized to assist in the work of publicity, and under the management of the late Judge M. S. Beal, did much good work. In August of this year the campaign in favor of creating the new county of Clark out of the southern half of what was then Lincoln County was taken up in earnest. A county division club was formed, committees appointed, money subscribed, and a united people won the fight after a vigorous campaign. The Legislature in February 1909, passed the county division act, creating Clark county, with Las Vegas as the county seat, the bill taking effect July first, 1909. Governor Dickerson appointed W. E. Hawkins, of Las Vegas, W. H. Bradley, of Searchlight and S. H. Wells, of Logan county commissioners of the new county and they in turn appointed county officers to serve until after the election of the following year. The county officials were inaugurated with a very enthusiastic Fourth of July celebration. A feature of this affair was the turning over by the people of Las Vegas of a neat little temporary Court House (which is still in use) in fulfillment of their promise to furnish office quarters for the county officials for the period of three years free of charge. The first set of officers of Clark County were Ed. W. Clark, treasurer, Harley A. Harmon, clerk, W. J. McBurney, assessor, C. C. Corkhill, sheriff, and Frank Clayton, receiver and auditor.

The beginning of the new county government seemed to give a new

hope and a new impetus to things in general. Business experienced a very marked revival.

Early in this year (1909) the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway Company announced that it would immediately build large machine shops in this city. Work on the shop-building was begun in March, and by mid-summer was well under way. In July the railroad company announced the beginning of construction of forty handsome concrete cottages of four and five rooms for rent to their employees. This number was found inadequate and the number was increased to sixty-five. Some building was also undertaken by private individuals, making the year a fairly busy one. In the latter portion of this year the matter of selling bonds of the unincorporated town of Las Vegas to the amount of \$30,000 was agitated for the purpose of building a sewer system which had by this time become very necessary. This bond issue was voted almost unanimously at a special election held in January 1910, but owing to certain legal defects the bonds were not salable.

The year 1910 was one of trouble for the new city. On New Year's Day a warm rain, following a protracted cold spell, melted the mountain snows and brought into the Meadow Valley Wash in Lincoln county the flood waters from a vast area of country. For a distance of about 110 miles, from a point a short distance north of Moapa to a point about 35 miles north of Caliente, the track of the S. P. L. A. & S. L. R. R. Co., was reduced to a mass of wreckage. The Los Angeles limited train which left Las Vegas north-bound about 9:30 on the evening of December 31st, with all its splendid equipment, was over five-and-a-half months in reaching Salt Lake City, reposing all that time in the sands of the wash. Without the operation of any through trains Las Vegas was nearly deserted by the railroad men and her payroll reduced to a minimum, bringing to her business men hard times and discouragement. However, on June 12, 1910, the first through train was run over the road, temporary repairs having been made to permit of the resumption of traffic.

In the meantime, the people of Las Vegas school district voted to issue \$30,000 in bonds to build a new school building, and on July 4th, the celebration included the laying of the corner stone of this handsome structure. Owing to an unfortunate series of controversies which arose between the contractor and the school trustees, the new building was not occupied until the fall of 1911.

An unfortunate occurrence in connection with the school house troubles was the complete destruction by fire in October 1910, of the old school building which had been sold by the board to E. W. Griffith, but was still occupied by the schools. The fire occurred late at night and was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. All the books of the children were destroyed. Temporary quarters were secured in the Methodist church and in a building belonging to Capt. Ladd near the church. Here, without adequate heating, and with few conveniences for work, teachers and pupils were obliged to spend the balance of the school year, yet all worked together in making the best of things under discouraging circumstances.

In August, 1910, Senator Wm. A. Clark announced the intention of the railroad to spend about \$6,000,000 in rebuilding the line through the Meadow Valley Wash on a higher level, safely above the high-water line, and the presence of hundreds of workmen for many months engaged in this work served to stimulate business. On August 27th the work of tearing away the old frame structures on the southeast corner of First and Fremont streets was begun and the Mesquite block was built on the site by Judge W. R. Thomas.

In January 1911 the railroad shops, which had been long approaching completion, were put in operation and soon were employing several hundred men. Work on the construction of the big reinforced concrete store-house was also begun and carried to completion during the summer. Later in the season a handsome apartment house of 50 rooms was begun by the Railroad company and completed early in 1912. The most serious fire for several years occurred the night of May 24, 1911 when the Overland Hotel was totally destroyed. In this fire one life was lost and many narrow escapes from death and injury occurred. Although the results of seven years life in Las Vegas were wiped out, the owner, J. S. Wisner resolutely set about rebuilding with the result that within the year the old structure was replaced by a better and more substantial one of reinforced concrete, well furnished and equipped. After a vigorous campaign of education and much work by the committees appointed for the purpose, it was decided to incorporate the city, and a charter was adopted by the citizens which was presented to the legislature and passed in March, 1911. The election of city officers was held in June and the City of Las Vegas became a reality with Peter Buol as the first Mayor. In the fall following, a special election was called and sewer bonds to the amount

of \$40,000 voted. Although some difficulty was experienced in selling these bonds this was finally accomplished and the work of building the sewer is now, (in the summer of 1912) under way.

The most notable feature of the year 1911, was the strike on September 30th of all the shopmen employed. Following this, the railroad company closed their enclosure about the railroad property and for some months furnished their employees with all the necessities of life within the walls. This was a severe blow to the business of the city, but since then the company has done away with its commissary department and allows its employees to come and go as they see fit and conditions are gradually approaching normal. In the early months of 1912, hard times again became the plaint. Nevertheless considerable work was under way the most notable being the new Griffith block, the largest in the city. This now houses the postoffice, a drug store, the Majestic Theatre and various apartments and offices. The postoffice moved to its present quarters in March and the Majestic Theatre gave its opening performance April 16, 1912. An important event in the life of the city this year was the moving of the Consolidated Power & Telephone Company's plant to its present location, doubling its electrical power by the installation of a new engine and an additional generator and building an up-to-date gas-plant and piping the gas to all parts of the city.

This chapter being devoted almost entirely to the city proper, but slight mention has been made of the astonishing development of artesian water in the surrounding valley. At this date there are about 100 flowing wells and many small producing ranches. Several farming enterprises of considerable size are also under way, all of which are adding materially to the growth of the city. The development is naturally slow, since it requires approximately one year to sink a well, prepare the ground for irrigation, cultivate the soil, and inoculate it with the nitrogenous elements in which it is lacking. Beginning with the second season excellent results are almost invariably secured. Owing to the almost semi-tropical climate, all fruits, except the citrus, may be grown in abundance and of splendid quality. Contrary to the general idea, apples of excellent quality are produced here. Vegetables of all kinds are produced abundantly. One of the staple crops of this section wherever sufficient water is available, will always be alfalfa. Owing to the great

length of the growing season, six cuttings of alfalfa are secured every year, the season's production being from eight to ten tons per acre.

Mineral wealth also adds considerably to the business of the city. The Potosi mine, with its stores of lead and zinc, the Arden Plaster Company, with its large mill at Arden (almost totally destroyed by fire in the spring of 1912 and now rebuilt), the South Nevada Gold Mining Company's mine eight miles east of Vegas, as well as the Goodsprings or Yellow Pine mining district, the Eldorado Canyon district and other promising mining sections all add to the business importance of Las Vegas. These, in conjunction with her steady agricultural development and her railroad payroll of approximately \$60,000 per month, will doubtless soon fulfill the destiny of Las Vegas as a center of wealth and industry. Looking backward the seven short years to her birth amidst the sage brush of the desert and observing her present array of handsome homes, substantial business blocks, her numerous municipal improvements, her thriving business enterprises, and above all, the cheerful courage with which her people stand together in the hours of adversity, making of every disappointment a victory and of every disaster a step forward, we can say in good faith, "Las Vegas," "The City of Destiny."

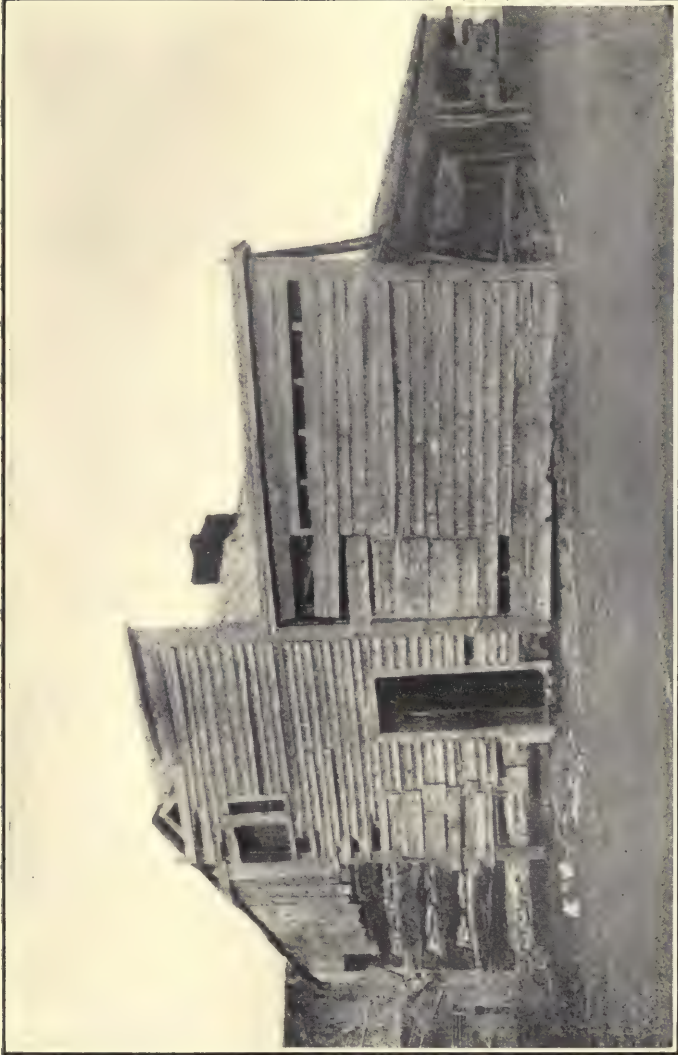
CHAPTER XLVI.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BY GEORGE SPRINGMEYER.

Early Settlement. It is probable that from 1834 until 1843, while Nevada was still a part of Mexico, several white trappers passed through what is now called the Carson Valley of Douglas County. Tradition credits Kit Carson with having been the first white man to see the valley, but in what year is a matter of speculation. In 1843 General Fremont, it is said, followed the Carson River to where Walley's Springs resort stands, and he then named the valley and river in honor of Kit Carson, his guide. Via Kingsbury grade, Fremont crossed to Lake Tahoe, naming it Lake Bonpland,—which yielded to the Indian name of Tahoe, meaning bottomless,—and went into California. During his expedition of 1845, Fremont once more passed through the valley, Kit Carson again being his scout.

Between 1845 and 1848 a few scattering immigrants, on their way to California, traveled Fremont's Carson Valley route. Probably in 1848 Mormons made the present site of Genoa a stopping place, but it is unlikely that there was a permanent settlement until 1850. It is to be said, however, that if the manuscripts of early Mormon settlers may be depended upon, in 1849 a double log house, without floor or roof, and a surrounding rude stockade, or corral, covering about an acre, were built in the place. The men who are said to have built these structures were H. S. Beatie, Abner Blackburn and his brother, and men named Kimball, Carter, Pearson, Smith and Brown. Beatie and Abner Blackburn crossed the mountains into California, but soon returned with supplies, which they sold to immigrants at fabulous prices. The route to California then was through Carson Valley, thus making the station quite a trading-post. In the latter part of 1849, or the early part of 1850, the Mormons returned to Salt Lake City,—except one, who remained at the station, according to documents found among Beatie's effects at his death. Whether or not one of the Mormons remained, it is certain that in



FIRST HOUSE IN NEVADA (Genoa)

Destroyed by fire June 28, 1910

1850 the Indians razed whatever there was in the way of a station and left not a vestige of the white man's sojourn.

In 1851, John Reese, a Salt Lake City Mormon, probably having somehow acquired from Beatie his "claim" or "rights" in Carson Valley, and a party consisting of John and Rufus Thomas, and other Mormons named Lee, Condie, Brown, and Gibson, arrived at the deserted settlement. Kinsey rode ahead and on July 4, 1851, picketed his horse and awaited the coming of his companions. The party proceeded at once to build a trading-post of mud and logs. This cabin, the first house in Nevada, partly torn down and partly rebuilt, with a shingle roof placed upon it sometime in the fifties, remained standing until June 28, 1910, when it was destroyed by fire. Despite the efforts of the State Senator from Douglas County nothing was done, and Nevada thus lost her most interesting historical relic. During the interim while the Mormons were absent, traffic was diverted to the Truckee River route. But the enterprising Mormons soon contrived to get back the trade of the travelers, and the settlement presently became known far and wide as Mormon Station, a name which clung to it until the year 1855, when Probate Judge Hyde, sent from Utah by the church, renamed it Genoa in honor of the birthplace of the discoverer of America.

In 1852 a number of immigrants died in Carson Valley from a disease resembling dysentery. Nevertheless, the route through it grew in favor. A number of people, attracted by the climate, the abundance of water, and the fertility of the soil, located permanently in the valley. Besides the Mormons, a number of gentiles, including Joseph Webb, T. G. Barnard, James Fennimore, and Israel Mott settled there in 1852-3, and the first permanent female settler in the person of Mrs. Israel Mott arrived with her husband in 1852. On November 12, 1852, the settlers formed an organization, petitioned Congress to create a territory, adopted rules for taking up land, and elected John Reese recorder and treasurer. Reese recorded the first claim for himself early in December, 1852. Six other claims were recorded during the same month.

The advantages of toll-roads and bridges were soon seen, and in the latter part of 1852, or the early part of 1853, Reese and Mott secured from Utah a franchise to operate a toll-bridge over the Carson River, near Genoa and on the present Marquardt farm, a project which for years was immensely profitable. It is said that a rude grist or flour-mill was built at

the station in the early part of 1852, for John Reese. In the mill there was a crude thrasher. Reports conflict as to the time of the erection of the first saw mill, but it was probably begun in 1853. The first lumber was sawed July 25, 1854. John Cary owned the mill, and at first sold rough lumber for a hundred dollars a thousand. School was opened in Israel Mott's house in 1854, Mrs. Allen being the teacher. James B. Ellis, the first white child, was born May 1, 1854. In 1853 settlers became quite numerous and the two merchants did a flourishing business. The community began to experience the ways of real civilization, for there was a marriage, a "divorce,"—without court formality,—a dance, held December 31, 1853, and various other features of social life. There was a petty suit tried in the magistrate's court in March, 1853, and another in April, 1854. The Probate Court held a session on October 3, 1854.

Fortunately, there was but little need for courts. It was not until 1858, in the hanging of Lucky Bill, that lynch law was resorted to, and even then there was no necessity for it. A feature of this first hanging was that a timid young man, who attended out of curiosity and who still lives in Douglas County, was compelled to drive the wagon from under the tree around a branch of which the rope was tied; as the victim had been placed upon the wagon in order to prevent too much stretching of the rope, when the wagon was driven from under him he remained suspended in the air and the hanging was accomplished. In marked contrast with this first peaceful lynching, which was a public affair and occurred in the daytime, was the last lynching in the county, in 1896. Adam Uber had shot and killed Hans Anderson in Millerville, and it was believed that the killing was very atrocious. Uber was taken to the jail in Genoa. A number of the valley people, particularly those of the same nationality as the murdered man, decided on swift and sure vengeance and a saving of expense to the county. On a dark and stormy night the posse overpowered the sheriff at the jail, dragged the almost naked victim over the frozen ground in a most brutal manner to a tree in Frey's lane several hundred yards from the jail, hanged him and riddled his body with bullets. Though attempts were made to apprehend the offenders, nothing was ever accomplished. It is said that one of the two leaders of the lynchers lost his leg and almost his life in a runaway at the identical spot of the hanging, several years ago, and that the other always is peculiarly on the

alert when passing it. Among the crimes to which no clue was ever discovered are the murder of Mrs. Sarman and the attempted burning of her home, and the murder of one Ledgeway, whose house was burned over him. During the days of squatters' rights, there were a number of disputes between Mormons and gentiles, and a few troubles with Indians. There have been very few robberies and crimes of a like nature. Considering the conditions, there has been a remarkable scarcity of crime. To-day, whiskey-selling to Indians is the only crime heard of.

Sixty or seventy Mormon families came to the valley in 1856, and, also, a number of gentiles. In 1857 the Mormons were ordered by Brigham Young to return to Salt Lake City and defend the church against threatened action by the United States Government. All the faithful left, but others, whose religion did not mean so much to them, and who came to be known as "Jack" Mormons, remained in the valley. Gentiles seized most of the property left by the departed Mormons, and although they were later threatened with dreadful curses, they made no restoration or reparation. At the time of the discovery of silver on the Comstock, there were between two and three hundred inhabitants in the valley. Then came the "boom" days, for the travel through the valley was immense. A record of the first six months of 1854 shows that 360 horses and mules, 7528 cattle and 7150 sheep, besides several thousand people, passed through Mormon Station for California, but in the late fifties the traffic was much greater, largely because of the travel to the Comstock. This continued for years, during which the stations, that is, stopping places, did a flourishing business. In the sixties, and later, mines were discovered in Bodie, California, and in the Silver Mountains in California, both of which places adjoin Douglas County, and to them there was a rush of people, all of whom passed through Carson Valley. Stopping-places and trading-stations, flourished accordingly, those best known being Webster's Station, Old's Station, Desert Station, Cradlebaugh's Bridge, Twelve-Mile House, and Rodenbah's Station. All mining camp followers were rushing through the valley, people with an eye to agricultural possibilities were steadily settling upon the fertile lands along the river. Hay and grain commanded fabulous prices,—even in the late sixties hay sold for as high as \$300 a ton, and barley for even more. It may not be out of place here to relate that it was long a custom of the unscrupulous and covetous to thoroughly wet the hay

before baling it, in order to get as much weight as possible! At first, hay was cut by scythes, a number of men attacking a field at the same time, as is the custom in Europe. When, in the sixties, the first mowing-machines,—crude affairs,—were used, the men did the laborious work of removing the hay from the path of the machine after each round. All the bottom or river land in the valley, and some sagebrush land easily susceptible of irrigation, was settled upon before 1860, and the farming population then numbered several hundred. Of course, at first there were only “squatters” rights,—all the Mormon “claims” were such,—but when the first government surveys were made, such rights were legally perfected.

Genoa was the scene of all the early political meetings in Nevada. There, on August 8, 1857, Congress was memorialized to create a Territory. Because of the feeling against the Mormons and their methods, the first territorial convention, held in Genoa on July 14, 1859, adopted a constitution which practically eliminated the Mormon influence, and elected the first territorial delegate to Congress. The constitution was approved at an election held throughout the territory on September 7, 1859. Thereafter, for several years, all political meetings of general importance to the territory were held in Genoa. The citizens of the valley took an active part in the organization of the territory, and later, in the adoption of the State Constitution and the organization of the State. *The Daily Territorial Enterprise*, the first newspaper in Nevada and which later became famous as a Comstock publication, was first published in Genoa as a weekly, its first number appearing on December 18, 1858. The *Enterprise* and other Genoa papers did much to influence and mold public opinion in the early days of the Territory and State.

Douglas was one of the nine counties created by the Territorial Legislature in 1861, when Nevada was first subdivided into minor divisions. At the time of the Mormon settlement, it was a part of Millard County, Utah, and later of Carson County. Douglas County was so named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. Its area is 806 square miles or 515,840 acres, about an eighth of which is contained in Lake Tahoe.

In passing from the purely historical, it is interesting to note that David R. Jones, the oldest living Nevada settler, still resides on the ranch in Douglas County on which he settled in 1852.

Development.—Since the days of the first Mormon settlers, Carson

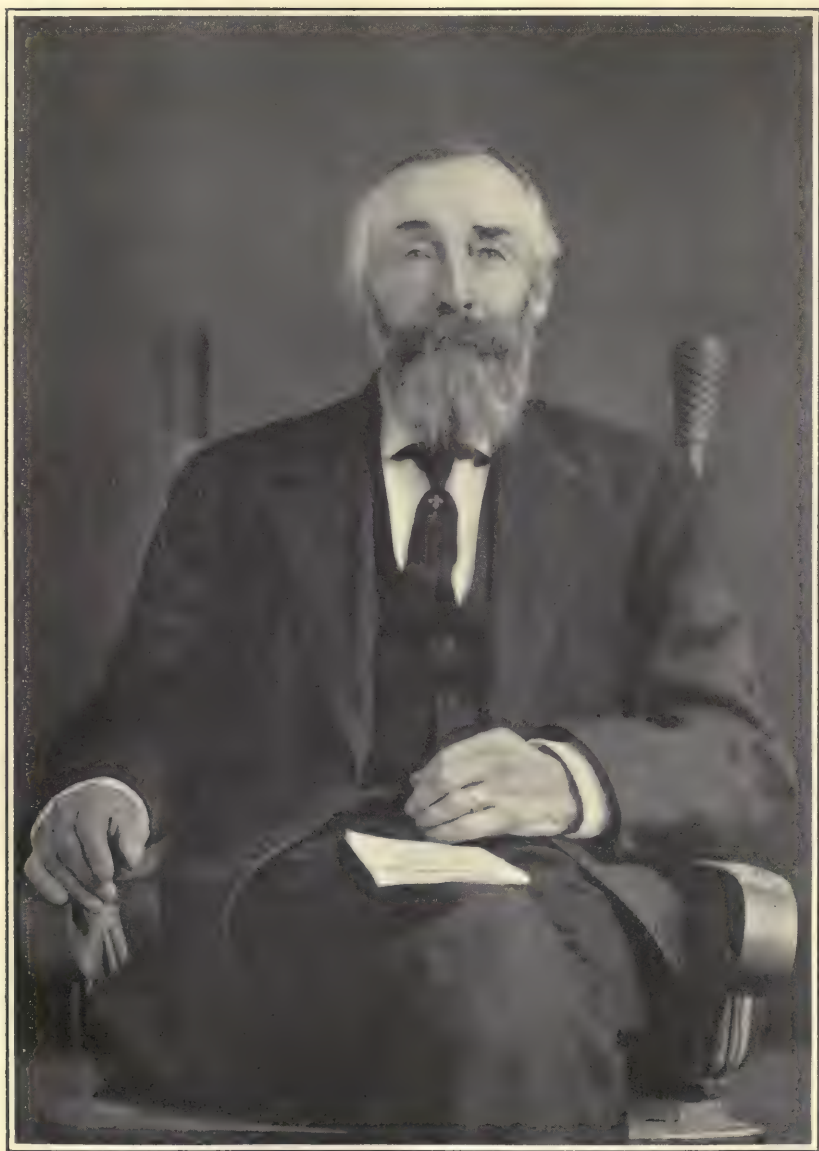
Valley has steadily developed. The unusually friendly attitude of the Indians was no doubt a leading cause for this. Of course, for a number of years the Indians imposed upon their white brothers by begging food and by taking, without leave, whatever happened to strike their fancy; occasionally they killed someone, and a few times they threatened serious trouble; but, for the most part, they acted and conducted themselves in a singularly peaceful manner. Coincident with development there has been an increase in population, and in 1910 the census showed the county to have 1895 people. It is believed, however, that during the boom days in the sixties and seventies, and while logging was in full sway at Tahoe, there were at least twice as many people in the county as now, but they were not permanent residents. At first, the principal business was trading. Col. Reese, William Nixon and A. Klauber, the pioneer merchants, reaped a rich harvest from the travelers. Likewise, the keepers of stations and toll-bridges did a tremendous business. But it was the farmers and stockmen who settled all over the valley whose business endured. To-day, on the East Fork of the Carson River there are approximately thirty thousand acres of land being irrigated, and there is two-thirds as much on the West Fork. There are also a number of ranches along the foothills whose sources of water-supply are small mountain streams and springs, and there are several ranches in Jack's Valley and Long Valley. The constant production is an index of the richness of the soil as well as of the thrift and enterprise of the people. It is claimed by investigators that there is no more productive soil anywhere, and that the per capita wealth of the people equals that of any farming community in the country. Much of the land was unlevel, but the bulk of it is now in splendid condition. The people,—thrifty Germans, Danes and Italians as well as Americans,—are a sturdy type, as it is shown by their modern homes, equipped with water systems, electric lights, telephones and all conveniences. The barns, machinery, and stock are of the best. About three-fourths of the farmers own automobiles.

The great staple product of the valley is alfalfa, which, by the way, was, according to the belief of valley people, planted in Douglas County before it was planted anywhere else in Nevada. This is the evidence: S. A. Pettigrew, in 1864, filed on what is now the D. Winkelman ranch and began work on his ditch, and the next year he sowed a little alfalfa, according to eye-witnesses. It may be, however, that some was

planted in the valley before that time, for in 1868, when H. H. Springmeyer bought the Cottonwood ranch, his present home, he found roots as large as a man's arm,—and his men bear him out,—which, from later experience, could belong to plants not less than seven or eight years old. According to this, C. Topham sowed the seed in the early sixties, before Pettigrew settled on his homestead. It is an amusing fact that at first alfalfa was believed by the unknowing to be a noxious weed, because of its rapid growth, but the fondness of stock for it soon dispelled that idea. The first alfalfa produced on a commercial basis was when in 1875 H. H. Springmeyer baled and shipped some to Virginia City, where it found immediate favor. As the two forks of the Carson River are mountain torrents, they carry down and deposit in the valley each year large quantities of mineral silt, thus peculiarly adapting the soil for alfalfa production.

Experience proves that alfalfa and timothy mixed, is the best hay for feeding horses, and several thousand tons of it are shipped each year to the Southern Nevada mining camps and some to California. The large cattle owners ship into the valley each fall hundreds of head of cattle and thousands of sheep for fall and winter feeding, and many thousands of tons of hay are used for that purpose, straight alfalfa being preferred. The dairy herds also require much pasturage and hay, for dairying is one of the principal industries and supports two creameries, the Douglas County Creamery Co., whose plant is near Waterloo, and the Minden Butter Manufacturing Company, located at Minden. Each creamery manufactures and ships about a thousand pounds of butter a day, on the average. About a fourth of the cultivated land in the valley is sowed to wheat, barley, and oats. It is found that "breaking up" the alfalfa land about once every five or six years and sowing it to grain for a few years greatly increases the yield; the alfalfa appears to enrich the soil for grain, and the grain supplies elements or produces such chemical action in the soil as to fit it for heavy alfalfa crops. There are two flour mills, the Douglas Milling and Power Company (which also has a small power plant in connection with the mill), at Gardnerville, and the Minden Flour Milling Company, at Minden. The mills together handle about four thousand tons of grain a year; each has attached a steam rolling plant for barley, and each is valued at about fifty thousand dollars.

For years past, gold and silver have been mined in a more or less



D. R. Jones

desultory fashion in the Pine Nut hills in Douglas County, the total production being in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was generally believed that the belt was too pockety for successful mining, and the additional fact that it seemed to be badly broken up for the most part retarded mining activity. Lately, however, some extensive development work has been done and it has been demonstrated that there are a number of rich mines with extensive ore bodies. Before long it is expected that sufficient capital will be interested to make some of the mines heavy producers. There are now several small mills ready for operation. The copper camp of Buckskin is in Douglas County, near the Lyon County line, and is attracting general attention. Deeper workings should put the camp in the class of large producers. Copper has also been mined in the hills back in Genoa for many years, but, unfortunately, the owners have shown no disposition to bring in capital. There is now one copper mine being operated near Jack's Valley whose showings are said to be immense. Gold placer mines in the Pine Nut hills are worked each spring until the water gives out. Some day water will doubtless be brought to develop these mines. They are believed to be very rich.

During the height of mining activity on the Comstock, lumbering in the mountains surrounding Lake Tahoe was one of the principal industries of Douglas County. Captain Pray erected a mill at Glenbrook in 1861 and another in 1864 and actively went into the lumber business. Later in the sixties, Bliss and associates acquired practically all the valuable timber land and built new saw mills and several miles of a narrow gauge logging railroad,—the first railroad in Douglas County. Lumber was in great demand and sold for from fifty to seventy-five dollars at the mills. The splendid forests all around the lake were denuded of timber, the logs being towed across the lake. The lumber-men had absolutely no regard for future generations, and left the land in such condition as to prevent future growth, for the most part. So it has been also, with the wood-choppers who destroyed the forests along the entire range from Job's Peak to the Ormsby County line. If they had exercised even a little care, the hills would now be far less barren. The result is that while for years Douglas County produced more timber than all the other counties in the State together, the lumber industry is now at a standstill

and hills and mountains once superbly beautiful in forests and verdure, are almost barren. The rainfall would also be greater.

It may be mentioned that from 1875 to 1893 an important industry was the logging of timber from Alpine County down the East Carson River to Empire, for use on the Comstock.

Coincidentally with the agricultural development of the valley, there has been a development of facilities for merchandise. At Gardnerville there are two large general merchandise stores, a furniture store and a drug store; at Minden, a general merchandise store and a dry good store; and there are stores at Genoa, Sheridan and Centerville. There is a large and prosperous bank, the Douglas County Farmers' Bank, at Gardnerville, and another, the Carson Valley Farmers' Bank, at Minden. Every profession and every trade is represented in the County, and the community is in every sense modern and up-to-date. There is one newspaper, the *Record-Courier*, a weekly, published at Gardnerville, by Mr. Selkirk, which has a reputation throughout the State. The plant was moved from Genoa a number of years ago. The same old town of Genoa, shattered now by the elements and closely resembling a deserted village or an abandoned mining camp, remains the county seat. But for the rivalry of the towns of Minden and Gardnerville, the county seat would now be located near the center of the valley,—for the fire of 1910 destroyed the old Genoa Court House,—and it may be that for years to come the people will be subjected to the inconvenience of having the county seat where it now is.

Gardnerville was founded in 1880 by Lawrence Gilman, a Douglas County pioneer of the early fifties, and was generously named by him after John Gardner, a near-by rancher, who is often erroneously supposed to be its founder. It remained a small town until about 1885, when the needs of the farmers and the traders from Bridgeport and Bodie brought about the establishment of stores. It now has a population of about six hundred, and is three or four times as large as any other town in the county. Besides the institutions before mentioned, it has four excellent hotels, two jewelry stores, fruit and confectionery stores, two garages, two blacksmiths, two livery stables,—and altogether too many saloons. The headquarters of Mono National Forest is in Gardnerville. The Methodist Episcopal church has a neat edifice in the town, and the Lutheran church is a short distance away. The county high school, a splendid

institution in an ordinary building, is in Gardnerville. Among the finest residences in the valley are those in the town. The people are prosperous and enterprising,—they declare they will not rest until a railroad is brought into the town, even if they must build and operate it themselves.

Minden, established in 1905 by the V. & T. Railroad company and the Dangberg company, is the terminal of the railroad and is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of Gardnerville. It is a beautifully laid out town, its streets are lined with trees and are kept in as good condition as those of the most modern city. It has a number of beautiful homes and justly boasts of the finest small theatre in Nevada. The theatre is also used for meetings and other social purposes. Like Gardnerville, the town has a complete water-system and an aseptic sewerage system. It is a thriving place, and next to Gardnerville, the largest town in the county. Waterloo, situated on the cross roads about a quarter of a mile from the Douglas Creamery, and Centerville, situated on cross-roads in the middle of the valley, about three miles west of Sheridan, are well known small stopping places. Sheridan, on the western slope of the Sierras, near Job's Peak, is one of the old stations in the valley and still is the business center for the near-by farmers.

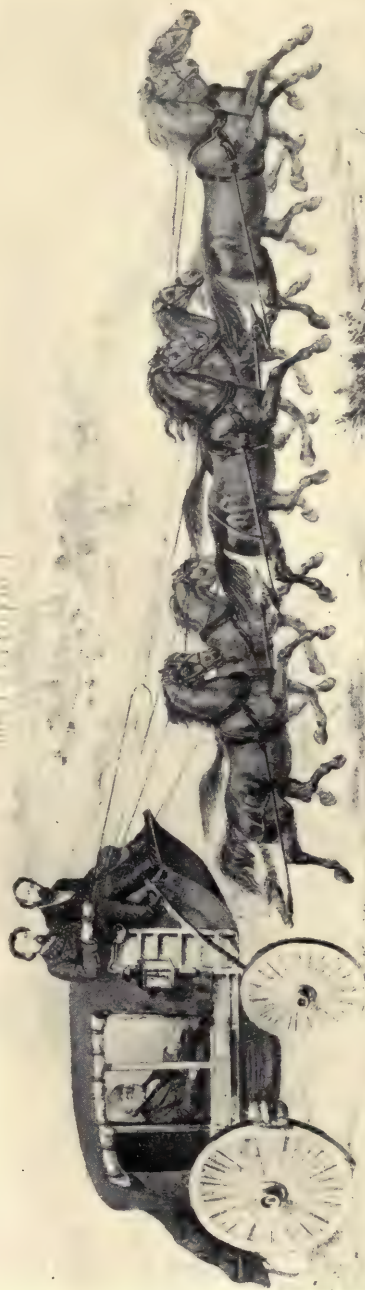
Probably, in the hills and valleys, there are 100,000 acres of land available for cultivation. About 70,000 acres of it are in Carson Valley proper, about 3000 acres in Long Valley,—situated toward California on the south,—about 3000 acres near Lake Tahoe, about 2000 acres in Jack's Valley, which is northwest of Carson Valley, and the balance in the Pine Nut hills. There are nine school districts, and all are excellently conducted. The taxable valuations of the property aggregates a million dollars.

An organization of East Forks farmers, called the Alpine Land and Reservoir Company, controls a system of half a dozen reservoir sites in Alpine County, California, which have been gradually developed during the last twenty years until now they afford storage facilities amounting to about 10,000 acre-feet. In dry seasons, this water has been found to be of incalculable value to the farms, and the money expended, amounting to about \$25,000, is regarded as well invested. The Dangberg company has a series of several small reservoirs situated directly west of the Pine Nut foothills, which store a considerable quantity of water. Mud Lake, a reservoir in Long Valley owned by Mr. Dressler, affords storage

for sufficient water to irrigate about a thousand acres. Private enterprise, however, appears to be unable to cope with the task of storing sufficient water and reclaiming all the arid land in the valley.

Owing to the fact that in 1905 the United States Reclamation Service appropriated all the surplus water of the Carson River for use in the Truckee-Carson project in Churchill and Humboldt counties, it is now impossible to acquire water rights for the thousands of acres of fertile land still idle in Douglas County and Ormsby County. Realizing that unless action was quickly taken their farming development would practically come to a standstill upon the completion of the Truckee-Carson project, the citizens of Carson Valley took steps in the spring of 1912 to interest the government in building reservoirs at the headwaters of the Carson River as well as in Churchill County. The matter was pressed with characteristic energy, and presently the government engineers were sufficiently impressed to make an investigation into the feasibility of building the reservoirs. The fertile, level fields of the Carson Valley farmers and the tremendous resources of the valley greatly astonished the engineers. The well-kept highways, the square fields, the ditches laid out along engineering lines, all had an effect. After numerous conferences and almost endless negotiations, the government sent an engineer to the valley in the month of December, 1912, to make complete plans, surveys, and investigations. It was expected that the work could be completed in a month, but it has been found that several engineers cannot complete it in the space of three months. The dawn of a new era appears to be at hand for Carson Valley, and the people are greatly encouraged in their hope that a unit of the Carson-Truckee project will soon be constructed somewhere near the headwaters of the river, and that water will then be available for the irrigation of all the valley land not now cultivated. In the meantime, every drop of water is being utilized, and successful experiments for the development of artesian water and pumping from underground streams are being conducted, although of course, the supply of such water is inadequate.

A future asset of Douglas County is Lake Tahoe as a summer resort. Practically all the Nevada portion of the lake is in Douglas County. The magnificence and even grandeur of the scenery, the fine fishing, boating and bathing, and the excellent summer climate make the lake ideal for recreation. Glenbrook, in a sheltered corner in the northeastern part of the



COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

“Keep your seat HORACE, we’ll get you there on time”

lake, is rapidly gaining a reputation, as is State Line Park, on the southern boundary. At the base of the mountains, near the mouth of the Kingsbury grade, and only a mile from Genoa, are numerous thermal springs called Walleys. There is a large tank, and bath-houses with accommodations for patients and tourists. The springs have unusual medicinal qualities, especially for rheumatism. There are similar springs, as yet undeveloped, in and near Jack's Valley, and on the old Kirman ranch, near the Pine Nut foothills. A tremendous fault of several hundred feet, still clearly visible to the naked eye from a distance of several miles, once occurred along the line of the hot springs and along the eastern slope of the mountains from Walleys to Jack's Valley and on to the Kirman springs, an indication, doubtless, of the volcanic origin of the valley and springs.

This narrative would be incomplete were mention not made of the marvelous scenic beauty of the hills and valleys. Viewed from the middle of the valley or its eastern part, the Sierras are sublimely beautiful. Few know that Job's Peak, named after Moses Job, a trader who settled in the valley in 1852, has a more steep and precipitous slope than any hill or peak in the West, not even excepting those in the Yosemite. The peak is more than 10,000 feet above sea level and over 6,000 feet above the valley. Across the top of the peak is the clearly defined recumbent figure of a woman, and on the south slope appears the figure of a grizzly bear. Throughout the county there are many such grotesque figures. One that is truly extraordinary is the perfect likeness of Shakespeare on the face of Shakespeare Cliff, a few hundred yards from Glenbrook. On the same cliff is the head of an Indian chief in full war regalia. On the Clear Creek road is a gigantic stone exactly in the form of a couchant lion, and innumerable figures of birds and animals. And, most beautiful and striking of all, are the crystal streams and the green fields, as they appear from Kingsbury grade. It is not strange that the history of the county is tinged with romanticism.

CHAPTER XLVII.

ELKO COUNTY.

BY REV. GEO. H. GREENFIELD.

Early history of men and affairs in the north-eastern part of Nevada is not lost in the mazes of time. It has been preserved and is still in the memory of living men. We are not required to search ancient manuscripts or musty pages. The transcribing of historical records has not altered the story. Elko County is not ancient history. The old residents of the County who crossed the plains in 1849 to 1853 in ox-carts still live. Following the trail of Jedediah S. Smith the first white man to enter what is now Elko County came Kit Carson, the Donner party, and John C. Fremont. There followed in their trail a few years later those who came to California during the gold excitement. But few of them still live to tell the story.

Nothing is more fascinating than an interview with these sturdy pioneers who have thrilling experiences to relate. To hear from their own lips what future generations can get only by tradition is one of the opportunities of the age in which we live. No historian can ever do justice to the adventures of the first settlers. One by one they are passing. Soon their voice will be hushed; but while they live, we shall do them reverence and honor them for the noble sacrifices they have made in redeeming the land. Every day we partake of the fruits of their labor. The Indians are submissive because they subdued them; our hills and valleys are productive because they tilled the soil and turned the streams. They came before the bands of steel made our nation one united Commonwealth. As we cross our desert in palace cars, it is difficult to conceive of the hardships that presented themselves to those who came in ox-carts fighting wild Indians.

Wild West stories are of the past. Those good old days of long ago before the coming of the wire-fence are but a memory. Those pioneers, as Kipling said, "built their barns and strung their fences in a little border

station tucked away below the foothills where the trails run out and stop." Those were the days that tried men's souls. What they have done for us is one of the debts we shall never be able to pay. For the purchase of land we can pay the price, but for what these large souls have left us we can never pay. Two distinct routes of pioneer travel traverse Elko County, one along the Humboldt river and the other over the Overland Pass known as the Ruby Summit. This trail extends over the line into White Pine County. Along that highway, marked by sobs and groans and broken hearts, that highway made bare by the tramp of weary feet, there are still a few landmarks left to tell the frightful story. No history of Elko County would be complete without reference to the pioneers who, crossing the well-watered valleys of Eastern Nevada on their way to the Pacific Coast, carried in mind these snow-capped peaks and mountain streams, and within vision of bright possibilities for such fertile soil, returned again. There were but few if any who remained in Elko County when they first passed through. California was the goal, and Nevada the bridge over which they passed. But those who returned to the valleys of Elko County established themselves so vitally in its history that their names should not be buried in oblivion.

Elko County with its population of 10,000 lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Nevada. Idaho lies to the north; Utah to the east; White Pine, Eureka, and Lander Counties to the south, and Humboldt County to the west. This vast empire covering an area of 11,000,000 acres is larger than the combined states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. One tenth of the acreage is in the forest reserve controlled by the government. The assessed valuation of the property of this County is \$20,000,000, exceeding that of any other county of the State. On the assessment roll of the present year are 217,000 sheep, 71,760 cattle, and 11,250 horses. Two banks in the County Seat carry deposits of \$2,000,000. They are capitalized at \$100,000 each, while the bank at Wells is capitalized at \$50,000. Splendid school facilities are afforded in its sixty district schools.

By legislative acts from 1869 to 1875, Elko County was formally outlined and at the latter date was given its present boundaries. It was created out of Lander County. Later another portion was taken from Lander County and given to Elko, thus increasing its size. The last act of the Legislature affecting the size of the County gave to Eureka County a portion in the

southwestern corner including the mining district of Galena. With the County Seat at Austin, several hundred miles away, men often took justice in their own hands. Frequent hangings took place rather than journey so far to the County Seat.

When the new County was created, Elko was made the County Seat. It was further provided that 1000 votes should be necessary for the holding of an election. The total number of votes reported on May 31, 1869, when the canvass was made was 1,097. On June 21, 1869, the first Elko County election was held under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. In the nine established polling places 473 votes were cast at this first election. A block of land was presented to the town government by the Central Pacific railroad company upon which to erect County buildings. Upon that site now stands the Elko County High School. This fact accounts for the present name of Court street, the street on which the High School stands. Another selection for the Court House was made on Idaho street.

By a legislative act of 1874, a State University was created, the location of which was to be given to the highest bidder. The population of Elko County at that time was only 3000 and the bonded indebtedness of the County only four years after its establishment was \$112,470. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount was expended to secure the location of the State University. The citizens of Elko County donated the land, erected the buildings, and presented the University to the State. The University building stands on a prominent and conspicuous location on a rising hill and is now used for a County hospital. Near by is the old University dormitory, a large, well constructed building opposite the public school building, the property of C. S. Tremewan. When the University was removed to Reno, Washoe County paid Elko County \$20,000 the original cost of constructing the buildings. The first County Commissioners were appointed by the Governor in March, 1869. John Wasson, M. P. Freeman, and Sol. Lewis received the appointment. At the first election on June 21, 1869, the following County officers were elected:— District Attorney, Wm. M. Gillispie; Sheriff, J. B. Fitch; Clerk, J. W. Stainbum; Treasurer, M. P. Freeman; Assessor, Wm. G. Seamands; Recorder, R. T. Hafford; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. M. V. Hudson; Surveyor, E. H. Griswald; Public Administrator, H. C. Cady. On Novem-

ber 8, 1870, J. B. Moore was elected the first Senator and J. A. Savage and J. W. Ellyson the first Assemblymen.

Eternal snows upon the high mountain peaks supply constant streams for the valleys below. The West Humboldt range, commonly known as the Ruby mountains, protect these snows from the hottest summer 'suns. Rocks, trees, and canyons hold back the supply of water until it is needed to flood the arid lands below. Natural reservoir sites and many mountain lakes prophecy still further development of land when Nevada's fertile soil is needed to supply the markets of the world. High altitude limits production and land values, but diversified farming will do much in the future to add to the value of land. The most important valleys of this county are, Lamoille, Pleasant, South Fork, Mound, Huntingdon, Newark, Ruby, Secret, Clover, Independence, White Rock, and North Fork. The Ruby mountains to the south of the County seat are high, rough, and rugged on the east and south. They rise abruptly and are difficult of access. On the north and west they are gradually approached by low foothills and long canyons. An abundance of water furnishes good sport for the fisherman for the waters abound in mountain trout. These mountains are heavily timbered in some places with mountain mahogany, pine, cedar, quaking asp, spruce, and fir. Being difficult of access, only what is easily reached is brought down to the valleys for cord wood. The lakes on the high mountain peaks are some of them 10,000 feet high. Around them are the eternal snows which never melt. High, rugged cliffs rise abruptly from their shores and the water is very deep.

Clover Valley was settled as early as 1865 by United States army officers who observed the possibilities of the south end of this valley while doing duty at Fort Ruby near the old overland trail. Clover Valley has always been a good cattle country. The residents have prospered and in recent years have beautified their ranches with neat modern homes and live in comfort and luxury. The Clover Valley Association has under its care a public hall, a cemetery, and a public park. A small, neat church building adds to the advantages of this magnificent valley.

Ruby Valley is the longest in the State. The ranches are all along one main highway seventy-five miles in length. The oldest settlers now living in this valley are Thomas Short, William Griswold, and Isaac Woolverton, the latter having come in 1869. For many years Thomas Short had possession of the Cave Creek ranch in the southern end of the

valley. Here a great underground lake is hid away behind the hills. A river of clear ice-cold water has cut its way through the rocks. This cave was explored very early in the settlement of the valley by a soldier who was so elated over his first success that he attempted the second time to go further into the secrets hitherto concealed from human eyes. His body was found at the opening of the entrance to the cave the next day. A few years later A. G. Dawley and Thomas Short, in search for the origin of some valuable mineral they had located, attempted a thorough exploration of the cave by taking within the narrow opening material out of which to construct a boat. They passed from one huge cavern to another perhaps a quarter of a mile beyond the first opening when at last they were confronted by a large chamber resembling a pipe organ arrangement. This they termed the "Great Organ." Of late years no one has had the courage to enter. The entire cave has not yet been explored. This underground river and lake is one of the natural curiosities of the State and is of more than passing interest.

The first white man to bring out a report of what he had seen within this cave was Hon. A. G. Dawley, now residing in Elko County. For twenty years he was county clerk and treasurer of Elko County. In 1864 he came to this valley and has been closely identified with its development ever since. Two large lakes hold the water brought down from the melting snows. They are known as Ruby Lake and Franklin Lake. In the extreme southern end of the valley is the site of old Fort Ruby which was located near the old pioneer trail to Reese River and westward. In this vicinity, as early as 1861, the Overland Mail and Telegraph Company established stage stations. One year later a military fort was located here with two companies of the Third California Volunteer Infantry. This fort continued until 1869, when the troops were moved to Fort Halleck, which was established July 27, 1869. Fort Halleck lies across the divide on the north end of Ruby Valley. In 1886 A. G. Dawley was appointed by the government to auction the buildings of this fort and the troops were moved to Fort Douglas. The adobe walls of the old buildings of the Fort still remain. Others were removed to Ruby Valley. The present residence of Isaac Woolverton was one of the officer's residences.

This valley was the first one to be settled in the county. The first cabin built in Ruby Valley was erected in 1859 by William Rogers, better

known as Uncle Billy. The first flour mill built in Elko County was constructed on the Overland Ranch in 1870 and is still in use. In 1864 the first farming in the valley was done by Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Gillman. As early as 1865, 1,000 acres were planted in grain in this valley by the Overland Stage Company on land leased from Mr. Griswold. Here until the completion of the Central Pacific in 1869 the Overland Mail Company had a very important station near Fort Ruby. The only relics now extant of this old fort are a bomb and a U. S. branding-iron in the possession of the museum of the Elko Y. M. C. A. In Secret Pass, on the north end of Ruby Valley, there has recently been discovered some exceptionally fine mineral water in what is now called the Ruby Mineral Springs. These springs were discovered in the fall of 1904 by two prospectors, one of whom, A. S. Coleman, is now vice-president of the corporation. The location is one of the most desirable in the State for this enterprise. The scenery is rugged and the climate ideal. The elevation is about 6,000 feet. Snow-covered peaks near by, over 12,000 feet above sea level, add greatly to the picturesqueness of the scenery.

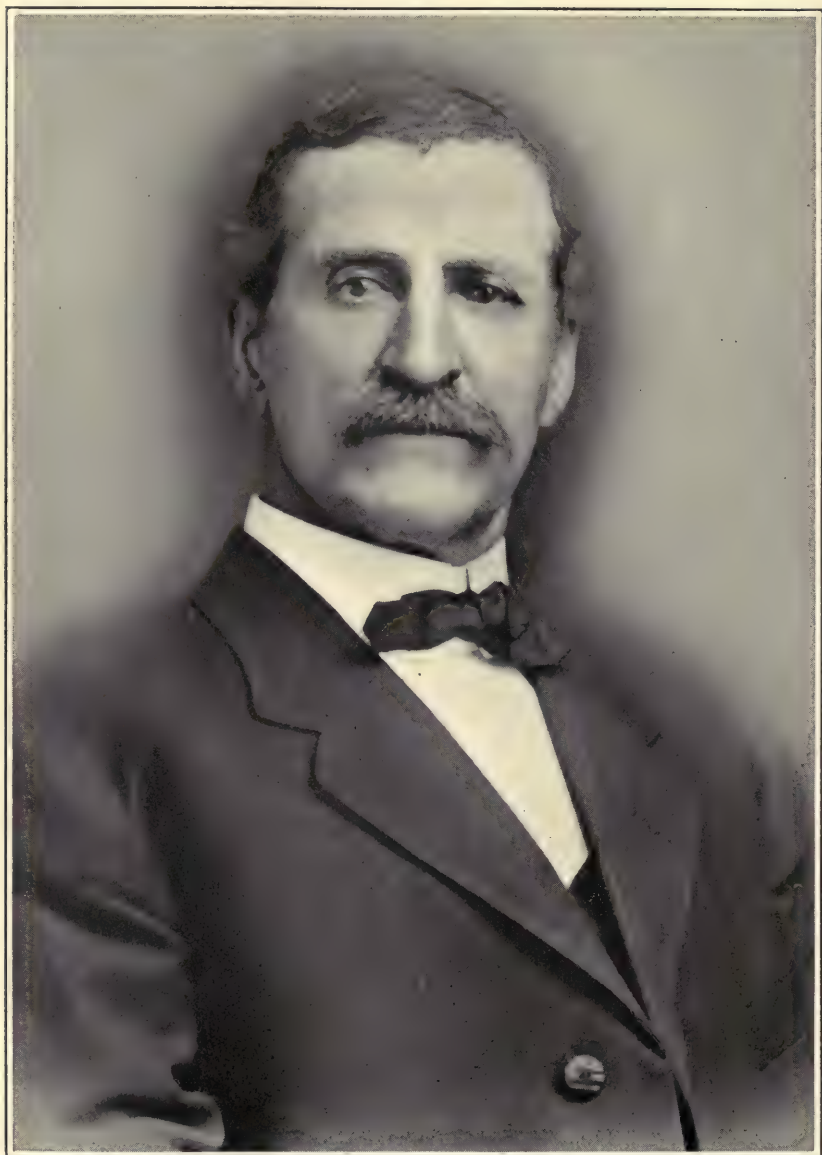
Secret Creek, at high water, used to cover the springs part of the time; the creek has recently been diverted and the mineral water runs from the solid rock into the creek. The Ruby Water Springs Company has been incorporated to put the water on the market. This natural carbonate mineral water was analyzed by State Chemist, Professor Dinsmore, at the University of Nevada. His analysis showed it to be highly carbonated and unexcelled by any mineral water in the United States. It contains a small amount of Iron, Aluminum, Chlorine, Silica, and Potassium and a large amount of Sodium, Magnesium, and Calcium. The water has a sharp, though pleasant taste and is as clear as crystal. A short distance above the springs are large waterfalls from which power will be generated to operate the works and get the product to market. With a flow of about seventy-five thousand gallons of water per day this location will become one of the best health resorts in the West. It is now proposed to construct a sanitarium on the site.

Lamoille Valley, settled in 1866, has proven to be the most aggressive valley in the county. The Lamoille Mercantile Company, of which Judge Talbot is one of the leading factors, has established a business of large proportions. The Lamoille Creamery, built in 1907 at a cost of \$15,000,

is one of the most modern and up-to-date business institutions in the State. It has an annual output of \$21,000 worth of butter. A new church building has recently been constructed by the Presbyterians at a cost of \$5,000. A thriving settlement has sprung up at the crossroads at the entrance to a long canyon. Several promoters have located the water-rights in this canyon for the purpose of conveying electric power to the city of Elko. The first to see the possibilities of this location was W. T. Smith. When he abandoned it others took it up. But not until the present time has sufficient capital been available to assure its success. Now enterprising business men have hold of the rights and are rapidly pushing the project to completion. In the valley of the South Fork of the Humboldt is a small mercantile business, a creamery and some very prosperous ranchers.

North of Elko is a valley of vast proportions traversed by the road from Elko to Tuscarora. This valley is named Independence from the fact that it was first discovered by a scouting party of United States soldiers on the Fourth of July. Beyond this on the west side of the North Fork Mountains is White Rock Valley. Still farther north is Duck Valley, in which is located the Western Shoshone Indian reservation, about 125 miles north of Elko, with an Indian population of 569. This reservation was set aside by President Hayes in 1878. President Cleveland added three townships in Idaho in 1886. Levi Gheen was the first superintendent. He is said to have spoken Shoshone so well that he instructed the children of the Indians in Indian. The twelve school buildings cost \$30,000 and the sixteen agency buildings \$15,000. The reservation covers 290,000 acres, half in Idaho and half in Nevada, a well-stocked store is nearby. The Presbyterian denomination, under its missionary, A. E. Danly, is now constructing a church and manse here for the spiritual and moral betterment of the red man.

In the mountains to the east of White Rock the North Fork of the Humboldt takes its rise and flows down the east side of the mountain through the valley of the North Fork until it empties into the main stream of the Humboldt near Halleck. Through Independence Valley flows the only river that runs out of the State of Nevada. This is the Owyhee. It empties into the Snake and eventually into the Columbia. This entire northern country is devoted to cattle, horses and sheep and is the best grazing county in the State. Lamoille and Starr Valleys



Jos. L. Keyser

have developed the bee-industry. George Bowers, of Lamoille, has 250 stands of bees with an output of five tons a year of the best honey the world produces. In Pleasant Valley is located the Elko County Dry Farm Experiment Station, under the auspices of the State University. In 1909 the county purchased the ranch from John Thompson for \$2,000. The farm is maintained by the State and has already proven its worth. The board of directors are A. W. Hesson, Professor True and George Bowers.

Very early in Elko County history the mining industry was given prominence. In 1867 the Tuscarora mines were discovered by the Beard brothers. Never, however, has the output of the entire county been as gratifying as at present. The surface has not yet been prospected. So promising are the present locations that no one dare prophecy concerning the future. When the white man first came the Indians directed him to deposits of free gold. Since then men have been seeking the precious metals until many good producers have been found in various parts of the county. Home capital has developed many of the mines and most of the money now produced by the county remains to enrich it. Conditions are rapidly changing. Once men came to Elko County to make a stake and spend it elsewhere. Now desirable public institutions and handsome residences with all modern conveniences and sanitary environments offer attractions to people to remain at home. Sixty millions of dollars worth of the precious metals has come from Elko County and has added much to our mineral wealth.

Recent legislation to prevent wild-cat schemes has materially aided the mining industry of the county. More new properties are being worked to-day than for the past ten years. Gold Circle, discovered in 1907, is located forty-five miles west of Tuscarora. Since its discovery seven mines have been developed and three stamp mills have been built and operated. Seven companies are working at the present time. At Edgemont, about ninety miles north of Elko, are located the mine, mill, and cyanide plant of the Montana Gold Mining Company, which owns practically all the west side of the Bull Run Mountain. There are six miles of underground workings, which have produced about \$1,000,000, chiefly gold. A main working cross-cut tunnel is now being driven to develop the property at an additional depth of 500 feet. This will give a total depth of 1,500 feet below the surface workings. The tunnel has

been driven 3,000 feet and is to go 1,000 feet further. Work is now in progress.

Nestling in the hills of antiquity where Indian legends abound is the famous camp of the Jarbidge. Nature could not have added more to the attractiveness of this location. It is in strong contrast with the camps of southern Nevada. An abundance of timber and water, good feed and wild game make it a veritable pleasure resort. The camp is only four years old. Boom days have passed and permanent work established. Many of the mines are being actively developed at the present time.

Also in the northern part of the county is Contact, a camp producing copper, silver and gold. A contemplated railroad connecting Idaho points with the Western Pacific at Wells will enable this camp to market its ores. From the Copper Queen on Lone Mountain, twenty-eight miles north of Elko, ore is now being shipped by the Ely Consolidated Mining Company to their smelters in Salt Lake City. Home capital is developing Spruceмонт, south of Wells. Mardis and Charleston, north of Deeth, have several producers, on one of which a ten-stamp mill was built last year and is now in operation.

No camp presents greater possibilities than old Bullion, reached by easy drive over a good level road from Elko, only twenty-five miles southward. Here the Nevada Bunker Hill Mining Company is driving cross-cut working tunnels that will open up these properties 800 feet below the old workings. Ore is now being shipped from this camp to the Salt Lake City smelters. All of these camps are being legitimately developed and an enormous increase in the output of Elko County mines will be manifest in the next year.

Between Salt Lake City and Reno, a distance of over 500 miles, the largest city is Elko, the county seat of Elko County. It has a population of 2,000 and is 5,000 feet above sea level. Five hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast at the last election. At the present time there are about 400 dwellings, and the city is growing very rapidly. It has been stated that the name "Elko" was given to the county seat by Mr. Charles Crocker, one of the directors of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crocker simply added an "o" to "elk," because of the large numbers of elk in the surrounding hills at the time. This gave the town the name "Elko." In 1868 the Central Pacific, which was constructed from the

west as well as from the east, reached Elko. For some time the present site of the town was the eastern terminus of the road. Thus was established the town that has grown to its present proportions, the location having been determined by this mere coincidence of the delay in continued construction. On May 10, 1869, the golden spike completing the road was driven at Promontory.

The oldest landmark in the town of Elko is the old building formerly used as the Pioneer saloon. It was recently moved on the old Chase estate to make way for the construction of a three-story brick building, still known as the Pioneer Building. When the railroad was completed the Overland Stage Company put on a stage-line between Elko and Hamilton and Elko became the leading shipping point on the railroad. One month after the driving of the golden spike that marked the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, Elko's first newspaper was published. On June 19, 1869, was published the first copy of the *Elko Independent*, which is still run under the same name and is owned by Hon. W. W. Booher. The advertisements and locals of that issue indicate most prosperous conditions and a most sanguine people. Elko was then a tent-city of about 2,000 people. Lots jumped within a few months from \$500 to \$2,000. Such buildings as were necessary for emergency were rapidly constructed. Elko became firmly established as an emporium of trade and it was then prophesied that it would soon become the leading city between Sacramento and Omaha.

The first child born in Elko of which we have any record was George Elko Gantz, born July 7, 1869. The oldest living Elkoite is Judge L. E. Morgan, now in his eighty-ninth year. In 1849 he joined the Odd Fellows lodge at Unadilla, Michigan. This makes him the oldest Odd Fellow on the Pacific Coast. He has served two terms as county treasurer and eight years as justice of the peace. J. F. Triplett, now living in Elko, claims the distinction of acting as guide for the first stage that came through the Humboldt Valley in 1858. Elko is well represented in all the fraternal organizations of the State. A charter was granted to the Elko Lodge No. 15, F. and A. M., in 1871. At this time they held their meetings in a brick house near the Humboldt steel bridge. At present this lodge numbers 145 members. The charter for the Eastern Stars was granted in 1908. It is one of the flourishing lodges of the county. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows dates back to 1870.

The Rebecca Lodge is of more recent date, having received its charter in 1898. The Knights of Pythias was organized in 1883 and is the only lodge in Elko that owns its own hall. It meets in a brick building, built by Elko Grange No. 9, and is one of the historic landmarks. Four years ago the Woodmen of the World was established. They hold regular meetings and have a large membership.

An abundant supply of good water has been secured in Elko by tunneling the hills of Kittridge Canyon, eight miles away. The water is stored in large reservoirs near the town. A new one is now being constructed. In public buildings the county seat of Elko County leads the entire State. In 1909 the old public school building of two stories brick, which was constructed in 1875, was torn down and a new modern school house erected to take its place. The new one cost \$40,000. On September 20, 1869, the cornerstone of the first Courthouse was laid. This building stood on the corner of Sixth and Idaho Streets until 1910, when it was torn down to make room for the present building. Additional ground was purchased and a handsome building was constructed at a cost of \$150,000. The following year, on the opposite corner, the Presbyterian Church constructed a large and beautiful building, harmonizing with the Courthouse in architecture. This building cost \$20,000. It is a combination church and Y. M. C. A.

One of the most important events in the recent history of Elko was the construction of the Western Pacific Railway. The track-laying machine laid the rails in Elko on the day before Christmas, 1908. On August 20, 1910, the first passenger train on this road passed through Elko. It was a newspaper-special and carried representatives of nearly all the papers of Nevada. The first regular passenger train passed through two days later. The Western Pacific received a purse of \$10,000 from the business men of Elko to establish here their shops and round-house. At the same time they made Elko their freight division point and established here their main offices of the eastern division of which R. M. Ogilvie is superintendent. The Western Pacific employs 170 men in Elko and has a monthly payroll of \$20,000. This road, running south of Salt Lake, runs through Clover Valley and parallels the Southern Pacific from Wells to Winnemucca. There is less than a one per cent. grade on the entire system.

In the fall of 1912 the present sewer-system was installed at a cost

of nearly \$50,000. The sanitary and climatic conditions of Elko makes it a desirable residence for those suffering from throat and lung troubles. The Hot Springs Hotel, near the outskirts of the town, is a veritable health resort. Here rheumatics are treated very successfully. All blood and skin diseases yield very readily to treatment in these medicinal springs. A large pool is constructed for the use of pleasure-seekers. Well equipped private baths are provided for those who desire privacy and opportunity to regulate the temperature of the water at their own pleasure.

Carlin, the freight and passenger division point of the Southern Pacific, is situated just twenty miles west of Elko. This town was first settled in 1868 by J. A. Palmer. The present population of the town is about 650. Business is good and everyone is prosperous. A commodious school of modern equipment furnishes excellent facilities for instructing the pupils. The Methodists have a substantial frame building, the pulpit being supplied from Sparks. A railroad club has a library, reading room, pool room, and bathrooms. These are furnished and maintained by the railroad, which employs 175 men and has a monthly pay roll of \$15,000. Wells, on the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific, has a population of about 400. There is a Presbyterian church building and a manse. Two good hotels furnish accommodations second to none in the State. The *Nevada State Herald* is published here. The oldest pioneer of Wells is Uncle Abner Wiseman. Tuscarora was settled in 1867 by prospectors in search of placer-gold. In 1868 an adobe fort was built by the settlers to protect them from the invasions of the Indians. A Methodist meeting-house furnished a religious home for all denominations for many years. It is now practically abandoned. Deeth is another railroad town between Wells and Elko. It is the shipping-point for Starr Valley, a very productive settlement. Here a weekly newspaper, *The Commonwealth*, is published by A. B. Gray. A few other towns along the line of the railroad, the principal one of which is Montello, are shipping points for ranches and mines north and south of the railroads.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

EUREKA COUNTY.

Up to March 1, 1873, Eureka County was a part of Lander, at which time an act of the Legislature called it into being and described its boundaries as follows:

“Beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Lander County, equi-distant between the northeast and northwest corners of Lander County; thence running due south from said initial point to the south boundary line of said Lander County; thence running east along said south boundary line of Lander County; thence running north along the east boundary line of Lander County to the southwest corner of White Pine County; thence running west along the south boundary line of Elko County to the southwest corner of said Elko County to the northwest corner of said Elko County; thence running along the west boundary line of Elko County to the northwest corner of Lander County; thence running west along the north boundary line of said Lander County to the place of beginning.”

By an Act approved March 2, 1881, a small strip was detached from White Pine County and added to Eureka. The Act creating the county stipulated that Eureka should assume half the public debt of Lander and the town of Eureka was named as the county seat.

The first meeting of the Eureka County Commissioners took place in Eureka March 20, 1873. The first Commissioners were D. H. Hall, E. E. Phillips and L. W. Comer. F. H. Harmon presented his commission as County Clerk and it was accepted, but when William Arlington presented his commission, signed by the Governor as County Commissioner, the Board rejected it. Next in order, District Attorney Baker presented the commission of T. C. Edwards as County Recorder; W. M. Gates presented a similiar commission on behalf of A. S. Campbell for the same office. The commissions were spread on the minutes and later in the day Campbell was recognized. W. A. Edwards was appointed County Surveyor, J. D. Sullivan,

Sheriff, and L. P. Kelly, Superintendent of Schools. C. C. Wallace was recognized as Assessor, and W. A. Seaton as County Treasurer. On March 22 the Board rejected the bond of William Head as Superintendent of Schools and declared the position already filled.

On March 25 Skating Rink Hall, on the corner of Main and Bateman streets, was accepted for county purposes, being presented by J. O. Darrow.

The Act creating the county provided that an election should be held whenever 500 citizens presented a petition calling for it. Such a petition was duly presented to the County Commissioners, but they decided on May 5 that it was not in accordance with the law, as it contained many names who were not bona fide citizens of the county. On June 16 additional signatures were secured and the petition again presented, again to be rejected on the same grounds as before. On April 21 the Board of Commissioners approved the settlement of the public matters between the counties of Lander and Eureka.

On December 2 another petition was presented to the Board bearing the names of 680 citizens, representing three-fifths of the taxable property of the county. By this time there were many mutterings of discontent and threats were numerous as to what might happen if the Board should again reject the petition. They declared the County of Eureka subject to the provisions of the Act of March 21, 1873. This Act was made to apply to an area two miles north and south of the Court House, one mile west and half a mile east of the same.

Ruby Hill township was created on March 16 and abolished September 11, 1876. In September fifteen voting precincts were created and a few weeks later two more were added. In October, 1873, bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were issued to meet public needs, and in December, \$17,347 in bonds were issued to meet the indebtedness to Lander County. In 1880 the new Court-house was accepted. In the same year \$20,000 in bonds were issued to provide for public schools. In 1872 the children of school age numbered 472.

The first paper published in Eureka was the *Sentinel*, a daily, edited by George Cassedy, who was afterward elected to Congress. The *Leader* was also a daily, and the *Weekly Mining News* was published at Mineral Hill. The *Sentinel* still survives, being published by Geo. Skillman.

Eureka's topographical features consist of mountains and valleys. The Humboldt River flows across the northern part, with its general course to the west; Maggie Creek from the north, and Pine Creek from the south, empty into the Humboldt. Fish Creek rises in the southwestern part of the county and flows east into White Pine and sinks. The Diamond range of mountains skirts the eastern border for nearly 100 miles. The Sulphur Mountains extend from the Humboldt River on the north nearly 100 miles south, and then turn westerly across the southwestern portion of the county. The lowest point of the county is at Beowawe, which is 4,695 feet above sea level. Prospect Mountain and some of the loftiest peaks of the Sulphur Range have an altitude of 9,500 feet. Diamond Mountain, overlooking the town of Eureka, has an altitude of 11,000 feet.

The county is more adapted to mining than agriculture, although of late years along the Humboldt, Fish Creek and in Pine Valley a good deal has been invested in hay and cattle raising and the growth of the white sage affords good pasturage for cattle. Cottonwood, cedar and mountain mahogany afford fuel and the charcoal industry, when the mines were producing, was large and lucrative.

The principal mining districts are the Antelope District, twenty miles north of Eureka; the Cortez District, in the Toiyabe Mountains, about thirty miles southeast of Beowawe station on the Southern Pacific R. R. The Cortez Co. built a mill in 1863 which cost \$100,000. It was afterward enlarged from eight to sixteen stamps and finally sold for \$6,000 to Sam Wenban, one of the original locators.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL.

Eureka County lies entirely in the Great Basin, and its surface is divided between great mountains and valleys. The former are pregnant with mineral veins and deposits of gold, silver and lead, copper, antimony zinc, etc. The gold and silver-lead deposits have been mined extensively; the copper and antimony are abundant. There are well-known veins and deposits of zinc.

Sulphur, niter, salt, borax, soda and other minerals of economic value are abundant in the county; but as little or no attention has been given them, their extent cannot at present be estimated. Bitu-

minous slate, gypsum and kaolin are known to exist, but have received only passing attention.

The valleys are mostly arid, but where irrigation is applied the soil will produce an average of forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and 60 bushels have been harvested in the richer soil. Barley and oats have been raised in considerable quantities for home consumption. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly and two crops harvested during the year will cut from three to five tons to the acre. Good crops are cut in the Humboldt Bottom and in Pine and Fish Creek valleys. There are a number of small farms watered from the mountain springs that yield good crops of hay, barley, oats, fruit and vegetables of extraordinary fine quality and flavor. Both the mountains and valleys afford good pasturage in winter and summer alike, with only occasional unfavorable seasons, there being an abundance of bunch and other natural grasses in the mountains and white sage in the valleys.

Stock Raising Industry.—Stock raising is a permanent industry out of which a number of persons have become rich, the climate and extent of the ranges being exceedingly favorable. Game is not abundant, but wild rabbits, grouse, sage fowls, doves, etc., breed enough to afford good sporting. Several of the streams are full of trout and German carp (the latter imported), and the Humboldt River affords fine fishing for splendid mountain trout and imported catfish. Cottonwood trees of natural growth are found along the river bottoms, and dwarf cedar, nut pine and mountain mahogany are plentiful in the mountains and foothills. Wild flowers and medicinal herbs grow in profusion. The average elevation of the valleys above sea level is about 6,000 feet. Prominent mountain peaks rise above the valleys from 2,500 to 4,600 feet. In 1878 the population of the county numbered 7,896, 6,581 of whom were residents at Eureka, the county seat, and Ruby Hill, the center of mining operations in Eureka county. The average quotation of silver in New York that year was \$1.152 per ounce. Since that year, corresponding with the decline of silver, mining and metallurgical operations have steadily diminished, and the population of the county is reduced accordingly.

Newark District, with the Bay State, Nevada, Battery, and other mines, which have been productive and profitable at one time or another, is situated about 20 miles to the northeast of Eureka, be-

yond Alhambra Hill. It also lies in White Pine County, borders on Newark Valley, and procures its supplies from and ships its products by way of Eureka. Spring Valley and Prospect Mountain districts lie to the west and southwest and are separated by Spring Valley. In the former district are situated the Woodchopper, Reeves and Berry, North Star and other mines, which have produced considerable rich chloride of silver ore; in the latter are the Mountain Boy and Kentuck mines, which have yielded large quantities of rich silver-lead ore. These districts are each of them tributary to Eureka and likewise referred to as belonging to Eureka district.

Geology.—The cambrian, silurian, devonian and carboniferous ages are all represented in Eureka district, but it is only in the limestone of the cambrian period that ore deposits of any great value have been found. The Hoosac, "76" and a few other small mines lie in the Lone Mountain's limestone, and the Bullwhacker in the Pogonip limestone, both of which belong to the silurian age. In the rocks of the devonian and carboniferous ages in Eureka district no ore whatever has been found. The following beds of the cambrian age have been distinguished by Mr. Arnold Hague, geologist in the field of this region, of the U. S. Survey of the Fortieth Parallel; Prospect Mountain quartzite, Prospect Mountain limestone, Secret Canyon shales, Hamburg limestone and Hamburg shale. The rocks of the silurian age, in the order of their succession, are Pogonip limestone, Eureka quartzite, and Lone Mountain limestone. The rocks of the devonian age in the neighborhood are the White Pine shale and Nevada limestone, in the latter of which are situated the mines of Alhambra Hill and some of those of Prospect Mountain district.

The principal mines of Eureka district lie in Prospect Mountain and Hamburg beds of limestone, which run through the district several miles in length, and are bounded on either side by bands of quartzite or argillaceous shale. The beds of the Prospect Mountain limestone differ somewhat from the Hamburg beds, the latter containing more silica, and breaking with a sharper fracture than the former; upon the surface it also shows a rough surface where it has been weathered by exposure to the elements. These beds vary in width from 1,000 to 6,000 feet and have a general northerly trend. The dip is to the eastward, excepting isolated cases. The Prospect

Mountain quartzite bends around the northern slope of Prospect Mountain in the form of a horseshoe; it sinks on the east side just north of the Eureka tunnel, where it is separated by a fault from the Secret Canyon shale. At a point northwesterly, upon the west side, west of the mouth of the Prospect Mountain tunnel, it underlies and forms the foot-wall of the Ruby Hill lode, with an average dip of 40 degrees to the northeast.

The ore-bearing limestone zone of Ruby Hill has been characterized as a "lode" in the rulings of the court of the sixth judicial district of Nevada, upon the evidence submitted through litigation between the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company and the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada, and these rulings were sustained by the United States Supreme Court. Hence the term "lode" has been applied to all of that portion of the Prospect Mountain limestone of which Ruby Hill is partly formed. The main feature of the Ruby Hill is the presence of a fault fissure, to which the name of Ruby Hill fault has been given by the U. S. Geological Survey, and which appears to have a very important bearing upon the mineralized zone, as also upon the ore deposits. It strikes in a southeasterly direction and the average dip of its plane is 70 degrees northeasterly. It extends from Ruby Hill through all of the mines to the southeast and has a fault plant along which the whole southwestern country has been raised (as illustrated by the U. S. Survey) from 500 to 2,000 feet.

Ores of Eureka District.—The following minerals have been found among the gold and silver-bearing ores of Eureka district: Galena, anglesite, cerusite, minelite, wolfenite, limonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, malachite and azurite. The different classes of ore are so varied in their composition that a full description here would be too voluminous for the requirements of this work.

Silver occurs in the form of chlorides and sulphides, etc., and is more directly associated with quartz, lead and iron than other components in the ores. Gold occurs in a metallic state and is also chemically diffused through quartz, iron oxide, etc. Antimony is present in many of the ores, but in what state has not yet been determined. Silver is seldom found without an intermixture of gold, and although Eureka is regarded wherever it is known as a "silver camp," gold and

silver at their present respective commercial values occur in about equal proportions in the combined products of the district.

The lead ores of Eureka district have cut a most important figure in the general output; the metallic leads obtained from them have realized no less than \$25,000,000 in the open market. They occur mostly in the form of galena of a coarse and medium grain and more or less mixed with sulphide of lead and iron oxide. The lead frequently occurs in the form of nodules of galena, which are changed at or near the surface into carbonate of lead and in irregular masses distributed with iron oxide throughout the ore. The products of the mines of Eureka district may be classed as auriferous argentiferous lead ores, gold as well as silver entering largely into this composition. They are generally of a smelting character and while lead has always formed the most important factor in their reduction, they also contain sufficient iron, silica and other reducing agents to make them self-fluxing. They are phenomenally valuable for shipment to distant smelting centers, on account of their iron gangue. Especially where ferruginous ores are scarce and in demand, they command the highest rates paid and frequently realize in the open market more than the full commercial value of their gold and silver contents. The sulphurets, sulphides and carbonates of lead usually contain more silver than gold and carry combined values in both of the precious metals, varying from \$20, or thereabouts, up to \$150 per ton, while ores of similar characteristics, found in the Hamburg limestone beds, frequently run from \$300 to \$500 per ton in value and carry more gold than silver. The chloride ores of the district are sometimes extremely rich, running up into the thousands of dollars per ton, principally in silver. The iron and silicious ores usually carry greater value in gold than silver; especially where the quartz appears in a much crystallized form, it is generally very rich in gold.

Iron ores are plentiful in all parts of the district; they occur in the form of oxide and carbonates and occasionally silicate of iron, and range in value from \$6 or \$8 to \$200 and \$300 per ton in gold and silver. In some of the mines where iron ores predominate the contents average three or four dollars in gold to one in silver, and in many cases might be treated for reduction by the cyanide or other similar processes with extremely profitable results.

Free gold has been found in Prospect Mountain in hematite (sesquioxide of iron) and also in shipping quantities in calcite (crystallized carbonate of lime). Specimens of free gold in hematite and large blocks of calcite have assayed up into many thousands of dollars per ton. Those occurred in some of the mines upon the west side of Prospect Mountain, but in the Hamburg bed of Adams Hill, and that which forms the eastern base of Prospect Mountain for a continuous distance of 10 or 12 miles, the ores that were mined generally predominated in gold. It is estimated that there are millions of tons of low-grade ore blocked out and in prospective in the various mines of the district, the value of which must depend on future appliances for their reduction to marketable material, and which, under such advantages as are enjoyed in the prominent camps of California, Utah and Colorado, would realize to the owners many millions of dollars.

Yield of the Metals Estimated.—The total yield of ore from the mines of the county from 1894 up to the end of 1895 is estimated at over \$125,000,000 gross value. That estimate is based on the tonnage accounted for upon the county assessor's books since March, 1873, the ores that were reduced in Eureka previous to that period, the products which were shipped to Austin and other places, and from other sources of information. Up to the latter part of 1882 the estimates of the U. S. Geological Survey placed the total production of the precious metals from Eureka district alone at about sixty million dollars—about one-third gold and two-thirds silver. It also estimated the production of lead at 225,000 tons, which, at \$90 per ton, equals a value of \$20,250,000, making the total yield of the district, up to the latter part of 1882, in round figures, \$80,000,000.

The Eureka reduction companies never paid anything for the iron contained in the ores they purchased, but shippers are paid at the rate of \$15 per ton at the Salt Lake and other distant smelters for all of the iron their ore contains. As some of the Eureka ores carry as much as 60 per cent. (1,200 to the ton of 2,000) of iron, that metal has assumed great importance as a factor of economic value to shippers. At distant smelters it is an important fluxing agent, and not easily obtained. It is worthy of note that Eureka district has been mainly self-sustaining. It has neither been fostered by loud advertising nor speculation in stocks. The total amount of capital invested for the purchase of mines

has now reached \$2,000,000, and a like amount will cover all of the assessments that have been levied for its support. The shares of her incorporated companies have always been held for legitimate investment at their normal value. The mines have been only 25 years under active development and the lowest depth obtained is only 1,400 feet. That was the depth (or thereabouts) of the Con. Virginia when it commenced to make millionaires of men and show up the apparently limitless richness of the Comstock. The county assessor's books show a total yield from the mines of the county, from the quarter ending March 31, 1873, up to March 31, 1896, of 1,316,170 tons and 1,490 pounds of ore of the net value of \$44,241,016.93.

Neighboring Districts Within County.—Outside of Eureka and within the county are several mining districts any of which may come to the front as great ore producers. In fact, Cortez and Mineral Hill have already yielded sufficient to give them place among the most important mining regions of the county. Safford district, situated on the south side of the Humboldt river, about five miles distant from Palisade, has a number of ore veins in porphyry. The ore is generally very rich in silver, and there is justification in the belief that the veins will pay well to explore on an extensive scale.

Richmond district, which is divided by the line that separates Eureka from Elko county, and Goodhue and Schroeder districts, in the northerly part of the county, have produced rich ore, but not in such quantities as to give them special distinction. Roberts district has been known for a number of years, but until within the present year it has only received passing attention. Several years ago some claims were worked, but with results so unsatisfactory that they were soon practically abandoned. Early last spring, they having fallen into the hands of R. D. Clark of Reno, his son and others who were associated with them, men were employed by them on the Keystone mine, and they developed a vein or deposit of ore which they feel justified in exploring on a more extensive scale than had previously been attempted. Miners are of the opinion that the prospect is good for the development of a great mine. It is situated about 53 miles northeast of Eureka and 17 miles southwest of Cortez. The mines show bold croppings which are traceable for a half mile or thereabouts. The work recently done there consists of a tunnel 150 feet in length,

connecting with a shaft 105 feet deep. Low-grade ore was found on top, but very rich material was encountered in sinking. Recent developments consist of a vein of 15 to 20 feet in width, not all ore, but the paying material assays from 18 to 600 ounces of silver to the ton, and some of it will yield as high as \$120 in gold. The ledge is described as a contact vein, with a porphyry foot-wall and limestone in the "hanging." Messrs. Clark & Co. have secured about 20 claims on the lode. Cuprite and other forms of copper are found in some of the ore, and quantities of it will yield from 12 to 34 per cent. of that metal. Lead and iron sulphides are also abundant. A concentrator has been set up near the mine and a smelter is in course of construction to be used for matting the ore until more definite plans are matured.

Mineral Hill district is situated in the foothills, about five miles east of Mineral Station, on the line of the Eureka and Palisade railroad. It was discovered in 1869, when several claims were located there upon silver quartz deposits. They were sold in 1870 to George D. Roberts and Wm. Lent, of San Francisco, for \$400,000, and the Mineral Hill Mining Company was organized. After mining and milling several hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore, this company sold to an English syndicate for one and a half million dollars. The English people operated the property for some years, but, although some of the ore ran very high in silver, the average of it was too low grade to work, as affected by the downward course of silver. So they sold to the present owners, Messrs. Barker, Spencer & Co., who realized \$60,000 or \$70,000 profit by running tailings through the mill. The ore that has been mined since then was assorted, and lots, valued at from \$100 to \$500 per ton, were shipped to Salt Lake and Eureka. The character of the ore is free milling quartz and chloride. This is doubtless a great property, but it has nowhere been developed below 100 feet in depth.

Cortez district is situated upon Mount Tenabo, east of and near the north end of Toiyabe range, and about 30 miles south of Beowawe. It is there that the first important mining operations in the county were conducted. It was discovered in 1863. The principal mines—the Garrison and others, numbering upwards of 60 claims—are principally owned by Simeon Wenban, who, by his indefatigable energy and shrewdness, has amassed a great fortune out of them. He was

among the discoverers and first locators of the district, and in the face of numberless difficulties stood by the great property with strong resolution and indomitable will through many trying ordeals, over a period of nearly thirty years. Deserved success crowned his efforts and made him a millionaire. These claims are now incorporated in Nevada, under the styling of "The Tenabo Mill and Mining Company." They are marked by several miles of bold croppings, and are combined in what is probably the greatest mining property, at this date, in the state of Nevada. The ore runs from a few dollars up into the thousands per ton. The principal workings are approached by long tunnels, and but little shaft work has so far been needed. The mines are nearly idle at present, it being understood that Mr. Wenban will not work them, on account of the low price of silver. The ores are treated by a leaching process, and the plant in use for the purpose is said to be one of the finest appointed establishments of the kind in the State.

Union district, situated about four miles eastward from Mineral Hill, has an abundance of low-grade silver-lead ore and considerable of high-grade. It, at one time, bid fair for a position among the favored mining localities; but through unfortunate business management it is practically deserted. *Diamond* district, situated in the Diamond range, about 12 miles north of Eureka, is in a similar position.

The First Smelting Furnace.—The discoveries of precious metals in Eureka brought some of the best equipped metallurgists in the world to this county.

There is some difference of opinion as to whom belongs the credit of erecting the first furnace in the State. In 1869 a smelting furnace was erected in the Eureka district, Nev., by C. A. Stetefeldt, which appears to have smelted ores from several of the mines, but a large proportion of gangue in the ores rendered the flux required too great, and pecuniary difficulties prevented the completion of the plant. The first successful commercial plant appears to have been erected by Col. G. C. Robbins at Eureka, 1869, which plant was described by R. C. Canby before the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, the data being furnished by F. Robins, son of Col. Robins. The stack was a draft furnace, through which the mixture of oxide and carbonate ores is said to have "run like butter."

Originally slag was run off into ordinary iron wheelbarrows, and bullion molds were made of sheet iron, folded and reinforced by a heavy wire rim. In 1870 the original draft stack had already given way to two small blast furnaces, and within the next four or five years there were 12 or more plants erected. However, it did not take the mine owners long to learn that the smelting toll charged by a large plant was less than the operating costs of an individual one, so eventually two only, the Eureka Consolidated and Richmond Consolidated, survived. These eventually combined to fix a smelting charge which was all the miner could stand and just low enough to prevent the ore going to Salt Lake City.

In 1870, with the exception of Stetefeldt, there were no skilled metallurgists, there were two or three itinerant assayers whose knowledge did not extend beyond the use of the crucible and cupel, but careful hourly analyses of slags were made on the point of a long-handled shovel.

T. Pritchard was smelter foreman, a son of a Welshman and a Mexican woman described as racially a metallurgical marvel.

The crew was Mexican and Indian and celebrated feast days with great vigor. During one of these shutdowns Pritchard whitewashed the furnace interior with bone-ash, having gotten the idea from the resisting properties of the cupel. Three young German metallurgists, Karl von Leibinaw, Albert Arents and Otto H. Hahn, came to the camp about this time. Hahn, probably with Leibinaw as his assistant, planned and constructed the smelting plant of the Richmond company in 1871. Arents remodelled that of the Eureka. These men probably brought with them the plans of the Raschette furnaces from Germany. They were the first to introduce dust chambers into the camp and Arents invented and patented his siphon tap. For many years metallurgical pilgrims came to steal ideas from these works. For many years the lead product of Eureka led all Coast records, but the works were but crude affairs when compared with the monster copper-plants at Ely owned by the Guggenheims.

"The finding of the great Eberhardt mine on Treasure Hill, in White Pine County, Nevada, in 1867 or '68, drew critical attention to eastern Nevada. Pioche was quickly discovered, and Eureka, that had been previously discovered but abandoned, was re-located, or re-appropri-

ated, and by the autumn of 1869 a good many prospectors had gone there and were exploring all that region. Four men had taken up the Eureka mine and had mined and piled on the dump, perhaps fifteen hundred tons of ore. Four others had located the adjacent claim north of the Richmond, and were sinking upon it. The Jackson, to the south, had likewise been located and a little work done. A hundred other locations had been made in the district and a good many miners were at work, but it was clear that about all they hoped for was to make as good a showing as they could, in the hope to later sell out, for the ores were all heavy in lead, with a good deal of silver and a small percentage of gold, all impossible to mill, and up to that time no successful smelting had been accomplished in the State.

Then, none of the ores would bear transportation to the railroad and thence to any known point of reduction, for to get to Eureka from the railroad, men had to go south 140 miles from Elko to Hamilton—three miles below Treasure Hill—and thence northwest 40 miles, to Eureka. In December, 1869, Eureka consisted of two tents, one log house, one rough board house and one corral. Isaac Bateman, who built the first and second International hotels in Virginia City, with Colonel David Bull and with Joe Farren as silent partners, had bonded the Eureka mine, and a little later Bateman went to London to try to sell it. They also built two furnaces of about 30 tons capacity each, and employed an old Baltimore copper smelter, who knew nothing of scientific smelting, the analysis of ores or the needed fluxes to use, and gave him charge of the smelters.

The Jackson smelter was set running with similar ability in charge, and because of the goodness of God and the fact that the ores were in great measure self-fluxing, some base bullion was turned out. A little later a road was opened to Carlin, and in the following spring still another road was opened to Palisade, on the old Central Pacific Railroad. In the course of the winter a crowd of people had flocked in, until the camp numbered 1,200 or 1,500 people. The only source of revenue was the smelters. Farren had some money, but Bull and Bateman had none to speak of. That firm made an arrangement with an Austin bank to get advances on their bullion. The Jackson company made a similar arrangement with a Hamilton bank.

But it was a tough, hard winter. It was the only camp in Nevada

where the people were held together by the cohesive attraction of universal poverty. With the rest, a great many tough characters had flocked there, and things were always lively and sometimes exciting. There was no jail, and if a man was convicted of any offense, he had to be sent by stage 90 miles, to Austin, the county seat.

The late Major John H. Dennis was deputy Sheriff, and he made frantic efforts to get the county to build him a jail. But the commissioners were cautious men; they informed him that it would be more prudent to wait and see if there was really going to be a permanent camp before building a jail. In this crisis one of the county commissioners came into the camp with a four-horse team load of barley, in eighty-pound sacks. The commissioner brought his own food and blankets with him, tied his horses to the four wheels of the wagon and fed them, and when night came went to sleep in his own blankets on his load of barley. Dennis knew all the thugs in town. He selected two whom he considered experts, explained to them that in the interest of justice it was necessary to separate four sacks of that barley from the wagon and deposit them in a designated place, for which he promised a reasonable reward and exemption from prosecution. Barley was worth there at the time four and a half cents per pound.

The feat was accomplished. Next morning the commissioner rushed to Dennis and acquainted him with his loss. Dennis assured him it would be idle to try to find and arrest the culprits, assured him that he had got off cheaply, and expressed surprise that they did not likewise take his best span of horses. The commissioner hastily disposed of his load and the next night made his camp out on the road to Austin, twenty-five miles from Eureka, and, it is said, slept that night with one eye open. Reaching home, he called a special meeting of the board of county commissioners, and before the meeting adjourned a jail for Eureka was ordered and a message sent to Major Dennis to begin work on the jail at once. The major always insisted that when he had secured the jail, he made full restitution to the commissioner for the lost barley, and maybe he did. But he is dead now; so is the commissioner; so are nearly all of that old company, and *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Colonel Dave Buell was a great help to Eureka in that first winter. He was six feet four inches high, muscled like a tiger, was afraid of

nothing, and the whole town knew his history, and when they saw him, the worst of them did not feel like making trouble. A couple of anecdotes are told of him. One illustrates his nerve; the other, his gall. He was, in the '50s, Sheriff of El Dorado County, California. There was a tree in the outskirts of the county seat upon which some seven or eight men had been hanged. Buell always rode a thoroughbred horse. One afternoon a messenger reached him at a way station twelve miles from the county seat and explained that a mob had been formed and would take a prisoner from the jail as soon as it was dark, and hang him on that tree.

Buell at once called for a bucket of water and a bottle of whiskey. He broke the top of the bottle off, poured half the contents into the water, gave it to the horse and then said, "Come." From where he was there was a steep grade up the mountain for three miles, then a down grade into town. He started up this grade on foot, in a dog trot, the horse following him. Reaching the summit, he sprang upon the back of the good steed and in a fast lope rode to town. Night came down before he reached home, the mob had the prisoner with a rope around his neck, leading him to the tree. As Buell approached a hundred pistols were drawn, and he was sternly warned not to interfere. But he spurred into the crowd, shouting, "Let me speak to the man a minute; he may have a message to send to friends."

Springing down beside the wretch, with his bowie knife, which he always carried, he severed the rope from his neck, caught him up and threw him upon the horse; then slapping the flank of the horse, he bade the man to run him for his life, then turned, and, facing the crowd, cried out: "You are under arrest, every son-of-a-gun of you."

There were hot words hurled at Buell in return, but the crowd cooled down quickly. The audacity of Buell had won their admiration, and the result was that they made a night of it. I am afraid Buell joined them.

The other anecdote is that he once obtained a bond on a Belmont mine—Belmont is a little northeast of Goldfield—and went to Paris to sell it. He did not know three words of French, but he carried his gall with him. He had been in Paris but a day or two when a great horse race was advertised. He in some way found when and where the race was to come off, and was on hand early. Seeing a finely-canopied

grand stand vacant, he unceremoniously took a seat in it. In a few minutes a superbly-mounted officer rode up and, dismounting, with many bows, addressed him in beautiful French, to which Buell replied in Western English: "I am much obliged for your words of welcome, but it is of no consequence; I do not desire any special courtesies." The young officer mounted and rode away, but five minutes later an older man, still more elaborately dressed and decorated, came, and in incisive tones made a little speech to Buell. Buell listened and then, in the same western English, replied: "Really, you gentlemen are showing me too much attention. I am just a common miner from Nevada, and do not expect extraordinary attentions in France." Just then a splendidly caparisoned carriage and four, with stunning outriders, drove up. The Emperor and Empress—Napoleon III and Eugenie—alighted and took their seats in this pavilion, where Buell quietly sat. The officer who had been appealing to Buell, turned to the Emperor and, bowing low, made what Buell believed was an explanation, coupled with an appeal, which was probably for authority to oust the intruder by force.

The Emperor listened, then turned to Buell, smiled, and then addressed a few words to the officer, which Buell construed to mean, "Never mind; let the long American alone." And he watched the races from the Emperor's pavilion.

Bateman finally succeeded in bonding the Eureka mine to an American corporation after he had failed to dispose of it in London and that mine, which cost \$250,000, paid \$1,000,000 in dividends annually for fifteen years and its total yield was more than twice that amount.

The Richmond mine was bonded for \$55,000. The man who held the bond pointed out to a hundred men that if in that soft ore there was not a million dollars under the sag of the hillside, then he was an idiot, and everyone, in a courteous way, assured him that he probably was. But J. J. Dunne took it to London, unloaded it for \$600,000 or \$700,000 upon the Englishmen. They sent a superintendent over who, on looking at the property, declared the belief that it was another Yankee swindle. But when the company got to work, that same sag in the hillside paid annual dividends of \$1,000,000 a year for nine consecutive years, and in the meantime every conspicuous member of the company and many outsiders made fortunes.

Some of the leading State builders lived originally in Eureka. It produced some of the most successful politicians in Nevada. Black Wallace got his first political schooling there. George Cassady was elected to Congress from there, as was Thomas Wren and George Baker. Gov. Sadler also was an old Eureka man and during one of the hard winters he ran a general merchandise store, and when nearly every one in town was broke he never refused credit to man or woman, and when spring came he had over \$200,000 of bad debts on his books. Eureka, while now carrying but little of the prestige of the old flush days, has been one of the greatest camps of the State, and possibly the very best for the amount of money expended. It grew into a great camp on the individual efforts of a few men and without assessing its stockholders.



M. B. Aston.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ESMERALDA COUNTY.

BY M. B. ASTON.

The first attempt to organize into a county unit any part of Esmeralda's territory was by the Territorial Legislature of Utah in the act of March 3, 1852, whereby seven counties were created, at least on paper, out of the present State of Nevada, at that time a part of Utah. Beginning at the north, these divisions were Weber, Deseret, Tooele, Juab, Millard, Iron and Washington Counties. They covered the immense area from the 37th to the 42nd parallel of north latitude, with Utah and California as east and west boundaries. Parallels of latitude separated the seven elongated quadrangles, each being about fifty miles in width, except Juab, which was only about thirty-six miles from north to south, and included all of what is now Storey and the southern end of Washoe County, or the greater part of the scant population of the entire region. Millard extended nearly to the southern limit of Walker's Lake, while the remaining territory to the south was divided equally between Iron and Washington Counties. So Esmeralda was later to possess certain parts of Millard, Iron and Washington. The line between the last two counties passed not far from the present towns of Silverpeak and Diamondfield. Thus, had the original county division persisted, Goldfield would have been in Washington County and near the border of Iron. The Territorial Legislature of Utah went further, electing judges with four-year terms to preside in the newly created counties; Anson Call for Millard County, Chapman Duncon for Iron and Washington. The wise legislators either anticipated a mighty influx of settlers or thought to organize the Indians, there being an utter absence of white men in the two southern counties.

The territory destined later to constitute Esmeralda County was again considered by the Legislature of Utah, when, on January 27, 1854, Carson County was carved out of the former divisions by the following

act: "All that portion of country, bounded north by Deseret County; east by the parallel of longitude 118; south by the boundary line of the Territory, and west by California, is hereby included within the limits of Carson County, and until organized, is attached to Millard County for election, revenue and judicial purposes." Of course Millard County as here referred to meant the county of that name in the present State of Utah. A glance at the map will show that much of this new county covered what was later to become a part of Esmeralda.

At length Esmeralda County was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Nevada, approved November 23, 1861, being one of the nine counties into which the new territory was divided. Four days later an act was approved locating the county seat at Aurora. The boundaries established by the creating act of November 25, were as follows: "Beginning at a point where the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude intersects the one hundred and sixteenth meridian, and running west along said thirty-seventh degree, to the California line; thence along said line, in a northwesterly direction, to the summit of the divide, between the east and west forks of Walker River; thence along said divide, in a northerly direction, to the headwaters of Deseret Creek; thence following down the middle of said creek, to a point to where it debouches from the mountain; thence following the base of the mountain, to the west branch of Walker River; thence across said river, to the base of the mountain; thence following the base of the mountain in a direct line, as near as may be, to Masqn's ranch; thence due east to the one hundred and sixteenth meridian; thence south along said meridian, to place of beginning." Now that we have traced our county through the Legislative enactments of two Territories, and find it at last established with the seat of justice whence its affairs were to be administered for more than a score of years, let us go back to view the conditions that made the county possible and laid the foundation for after events before resuming the consideration of shifting lines and changing county seats.

From early August, 1860, E. R. Hicks, J. M. Corey and James M. Braley had been working their way slowly south, between the east and west forks of Walker River, zigzagging right and left in order to cover the more territory. Arriving at Mono Lake, they turned their course sharply to the northeast and prospected the country both east and west

of Walker's Lake, without making any satisfactory discoveries. A council was held near the lake and the decision reached to abandon their search in that section and go to the Coso country, nearly one hundred and fifty miles southward. And in order to take a view of the natural objects that would guide their way, they ascended a lofty mountain, since called Corey's Peak, in honor of the leader. They had pursued their chosen route some twenty miles, when the necessity of finding water caused their course to veer to the westward, where a spring was found in the hills and a camp for the night was made near by. There being game in the country and the food supply running low, Hicks took his rifle early in the morning and passed over the hill to the west of their camp, hunting rather than looking for a mine. But the true prospector ever walks with eyes on the formation at his feet, and Hicks was an experienced searcher after attractive rock. Chancing on a fine piece of quartz, he soon abandoned his hunt to return to the camp and show his find. Pannings were made with such encouraging results that the three returned to the place whence the quartz had been taken and the whole hill was found to be ribbed with veins. Coso was now forgotten. With a moderation hard to understand by present day prospectors, the three located but seven claims and hastened to Monoville, 25 miles away, to report their find. This discovery was made August 25, 1860. On the 30th of that month they returned with some twenty others, laid out a mining district ten miles square, drew up and signed rules and regulations for the government of the same, and at the suggestion of Corey, christened it Esmeralda Mining District. Esmeralda is the Spanish word for emerald. Probably Corey had in mind some beauty who answered to that musical word, as it is a common name for girls with green eyes. Be that as it may, Esmeralda soon became the popular name-word for a territorial empire. There was Esmeralda Hill, Esmeralda Gulch, Esmeralda mines, Esmeralda business houses, Esmeralda County, and later on an effort to have an Esmeralda State instead of Nevada State. The whole region was called Esmeralda in an indefinite sort of way.

The prospectors had not over-valued their discovery, with surprising rapidity for those days, when horseback was the quickest mode of travel, samples were taken to Carson City, 110 miles away, and bonanza returns made. Monoville moved over en masse and a spectacular rush

was on. The bunch of tents on the hill, called Esmeralda, was soon moved down into the more convenient flat in the gulch, and added to those already pitched there, started the future Aurora. So, by the merest accident, Esmeralda missed being the town's name. Though the winter was a severe one even for that altitude of one mile and a quarter, the fortune hunters began to arrive late in September and continued throughout the cold months in ever-increasing numbers, until in the spring of '61 Aurora was a thriving little city. The camp responded generously from the first in rich silver ore.

Though the first location had been made August 25, 1860, and Aurora was 110 miles from Carson, the nearest outlet to market, the Pioneer Mill of eight stamps had been erected at a cost of \$25,000 and was turning out bullion the following June. Within the same year the Union Mill was in operation, with an equal number of stamps, and had cost \$30,000. Before the end of '63, seventeen mills had been erected with a total of some 175 stamps. Late in '62 the population of Aurora numbered at least 5,000, with two well-equipped fire companies of 60 members each; two military companies fully uniformed, drilled and accoutered for service, each with its own commodious armory; two daily newspapers, ably edited and widely circulated; a brass band of eleven pieces, and a city government in effective operation with all the accessories that go to make a mining metropolis.

Aurora, with its mines, was a bone of contention between California and Nevada for three years, with California in the ascendant until the line separating the two States was finally established in '63, leaving the prosperous city within Nevada by some four miles. California gained the advantage by acting first. By the act of its Legislature on March 24, 1861, Mono County was created with Aurora as the county seat, the object being to give local government through county organization to the miners of Esmeralda and Mono districts. In so doing, that State anticipated the action of Nevada by eight months, and controlled the situation for nearly three years. The act creating Mono County also provided for an election of county officers on June 1, '61. This election was held accordingly and the officers were discharging their duties before Esmeralda County was created. But Governor Nye, while acting cautiously until the State line should be established, was careful to retain the claim for Nevada. Esmeralda was made Council District

One, with one Councilman and two Representatives. As early as August 24, 1861, the patriotic Esmeralda Union Club sent six delegates to Carson City to attend the Union Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and urged the election of members of the Territorial Legislature in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. The election was held the last day of August, John W. Pugh was chosen Councilman (Senator) and Samuel Youngs and William E. Teell as Representatives. All three participated in framing the first laws of the Territory of Nevada, and in creating Esmeralda County, California in the meantime claiming Aurora as the county seat of Mono County, and actually governing it through its laws and officers. July 8, 1862, John F. Kidder was appointed by Governor Nye as Surveyor, and so became the first officer of Esmeralda County. Nevada had begun to assert active right to Aurora and vicinity. December 22 following, William N. Dixon was appointed District Attorney. With these assertions of Esmeralda County's rights, both States to the controversy awaited the establishment of the line that would finally determine the ownership of the rich and productive mines. In June the initial point of the survey was established in Lake Tahoe, and the Governor made another move by appointing a Sheriff, Clerk and three Commissioners on June 22. In July, Chief Justice Turner, assigned by the Governor as Judge of the Second District, opened court in Aurora, while Judge Baldwin was holding court there for Mono County, California.

In the meantime, the election day, September 2, 1863, and the State-line surveying party, consisting of the Surveyor General of California, and Butler Ives as Boundary Commissioner for Nevada, were both near at hand. Election day arrived first, and a novel agreement was reached. Each county would put up two full tickets, two Republican and two Democratic, and all qualified voters could cast a ballot at Armory Hall for Esmeralda officers, and also another ballot at the police station for Mono County officers. By this plan either county would be officered the next two years, regardless of where the invisible line now rapidly approaching should fall. September 22 the survey passed southwest of Aurora, leaving it within the confines of Nevada by four miles. Immediately two officers, who had been elected for Mono County, piled the records on a wagon and took them to the town

of Bodie, twelve miles away, and the next year they were conveyed to Bridgeport, which had been declared the new seat of justice of Mono County. Since these records have never been transcribed, the effort to do so ending with the purchase of the necessary books, and they contain the earliest data of Esmeralda as well as of Mono County, much valuable matter pertaining to the former is in another State. Only the necessary expense of \$10,000 prevented this being undertaken in 1864. Aurora was then showing signs of waning prosperity. But as a precaution against any legal question as to the election of September 2, Governor Nye, seventeen days later, appointed the elected officers for Esmeralda County, and added A. S. Peck as County Judge. On the 22nd they took the oath of office and entered upon their duties as the first fully recognized officers of the new county, now nearly three years old. The county was divided September 29th by the newly elected Board of County Commissioners into three townships, with Aurora, Sweetwater and Excelsior District as the election precincts. Without funds, the new county found itself in debt for the Court House, and in October, '65, bonds were issued bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month to meet the deficit.

About the same time that Hicks, Corey and Braley were placing Aurora on the map, other industries were being established in two valleys at the north by the pioneer cattlemen of Esmeralda. While driving cattle through the Walker River Valley in 1854, the three Mason brothers noted the abundance of bunch-grass and white-sage everywhere, and when the dry years in California made forage scarce in that State, N. H. A. Mason returned in search of pasturage to the region he had visited five years before. Finding his former impression of the country strengthened, he located the Mason ranch, which later became one of the Esmeralda county corners. He wintered a herd of Eastern cattle there and the following year drove thither all his California stock. The same year, '60, Mr. Mason erected what was probably the first house ever seen in the Mason Valley. In October of '59, Wm. H. Dickson located farther up the river, some fourteen miles from the lake.

Smith Valley was settled about the same time by S. Baldwin, J. A. Rogers, and the Smith brothers, R. B. and T. B., in whose honor the valley was named. Their home ranch was located on the west fork of the Walker River, a few miles from the confluence of the two

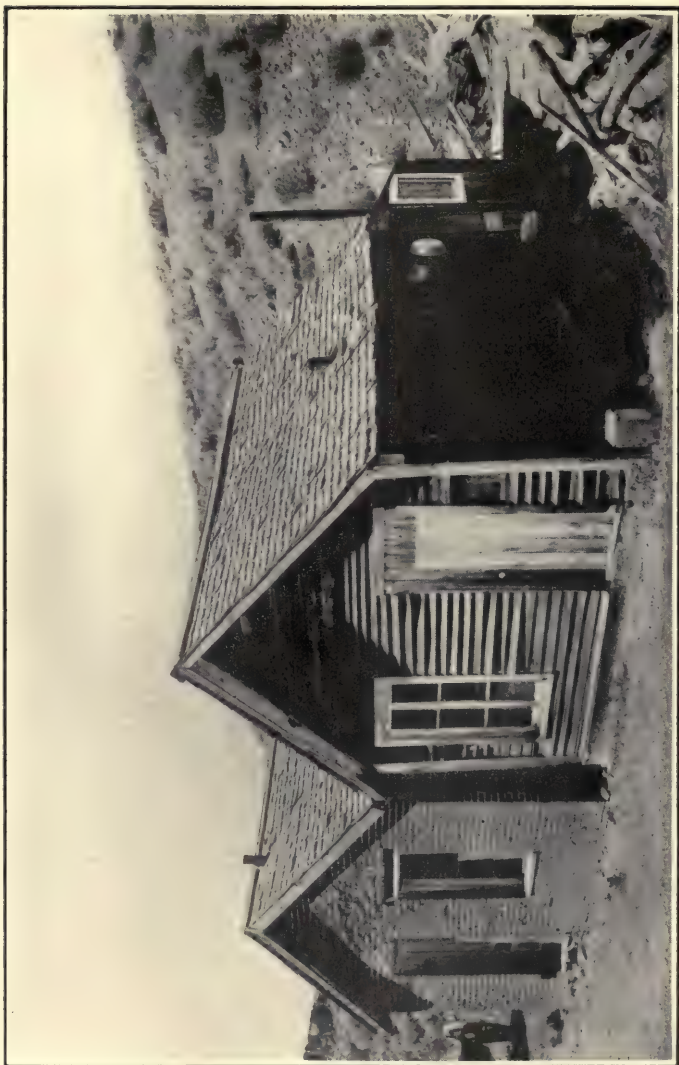
branches and about twenty miles south of the Mason ranch. This was in August, '59, and they had come from California to find better range for their cattle. Mr. Mason had preceded them by a few months, but they at once erected a tule domicile for the winter and so could claim the honor of having built the first house in the entire Esmeralda country, though as yet unnamed. In the summer of '60, J. B. Lobdel arrived and settled six miles south of the original Smith location. Being a farmer, with fertile soil and water at hand, he put out barley and vegetables in the following spring and was rewarded with a rich harvest, the first attempt at agriculture in that valley. Mr. Mason had experienced like success in the valley named in his honor the same season, having taken out his water from the first irrigation ditch ever constructed in either of the valleys. Later this ditch was extended and many others were built within the next few years, the fertile valleys filling up with new settlers very rapidly when the cattle business and agriculture were proven successes. Added impetus was given both pursuits by the ready and rich market afforded by the growing camp of Aurora.

It is safe to say that neither Esmeralda nor any other county would have been created and organized out of this vast territory for years afterward had pay-rock not been found at Aurora, August 25, '60. Barring the few ranches scattered in the Mason and Smith valleys, the whole region was regarded as a useless desert waste. Until silver was discovered June 12 or 13, '59, on the Comstock lode, Nevada had about the same relation to the National Government that Esmeralda had to the Territory of Nevada before Aurora was made known. But for the treasure-hunters that streamed into Nevada on hearing of the Comstock, Aurora and other strikes, it remains a question whether even expediency in national politics could have produced the hardihood to rush this sparsely settled region so precipitately into territorial existence and through this into Statehood. The entire population of the Territory, taken by Dr. Henry De Groot, soon after his appointment of July 24, '61, as enumerator, was 16,374 souls, and it may be taken for granted that a Territory seeking admission to Statehood would not leave any of its people uncounted. This was more than two years after the finding of silver in the Comstock. Whatever influence the discovery of silver may have had, Esmeralda County exerted its full

share through the rich mines about Aurora. At that time Aurora and Esmeralda were well nigh convertible terms.

Before taking up other camps, mostly offshoots of Aurora, or the county seats and boundaries of Esmeralda County, it is perhaps as well to say the final word of that pioneer mining camp, and its finders. Its best days were from '61 to '65. By the last year named fourteen of the seventeen mills had ceased to run; the Antelope and Real Del Monte ran some years later, and in '80 only the Coffee Mill was in operation with four stamps. Approximately \$20,000 had been produced. In '80 Aurora had only 500 population, or one-twentieth of what it had in its best days. By 1903 it proudly boasted of five residents, one of whom was the faithful District Recorder, the first officer to be elected and the last to desert a mining camp. But Aurora is threatening to come back, with every evidence that the threat may be made good. The Knight Investment Company has just let to the Copper Belt Railroad a contract to deliver 2,000 tons of mine and mill machinery and equipment at Hudson, and the rest of the way to Aurora the tonnage will be transported either by freighting teams or automobile trucks. The public will have a lively sentimental reason for wishing the enterprise all success, to the end that Aurora may again enrich the world with its bullion.

He who would find a word-picture of a mining camp need look no further than the first library containing a copy of Mark Twain's *Roughing It*. By substituting a few modern terms for those rendered obsolete through mechanical progress, such as auto for stage-coach, dynamo for steam engine, 'phone for messenger, etc., and calling Smith by the name of Brown, *Roughing It* becomes an universal history of Nevada camps. The suggested substitutions, with Goldfield for Aurora, renders further effort useless. Twain's cabin was still standing a few years back, but in a position further up the gulch than when he lived in it in true bachelor fashion with Col. Higbie in '62. It had no floor then and was 10x12, with one door and one window, both in the front. The walls were made of weather-boarding, and roofed with shingles. The characteristic feature of the one-room building was the flag-pole securely let into the front gable through the roof. This pole, being of hickory, was probably shaped from a wagon-tongue. From its top we may be sure floated the Stars and Stripes July 4, '62, as both its owner and the town were ultra patriotic in those warring times. Some unknown



MARK TWAIN'S CABIN, AURORA

party carried it away many years ago and manufactured it into walking sticks that sold for fabulous prices. Mr. A. H. Finney, an old resident of both Aurora and Bodie, related the above with corroborating facts and gave me a genuine certificate of Aurora mining stock that was taken by him from Twain's Cabin nearly twenty years ago. Among many other interesting features, this "Pride of Aurora Gold and Silver Mining Co." certificate for 25 shares, declares it was "incorporated March, '63, in "Esmeralda District, Mono County, California," with "capital stock \$250,000, 1,000 shares, \$250 each." As number of feet was then the basis of capitalization, this was a small claim, but each foot was quite valuable. The government war-tax stamp of 25 cents is affixed, dated March 26, '63, and initialed by the secretary of the issuing company. This was six months before Esmeralda District, Mono County, California, became accepted generally as a part of Nevada. Hicks, Corey and Braley seem to have had little part in Aurora after locating it, judging by the records. Probably their best monuments are to be found in connection with the mountain peaks named after them. Corey's Peak stands near the western shore of Walker Lake, while Mt. Braley and Hicks Mountain are near the mines they discovered. Prospectors seldom profit by their finds equally with their customers, let the fault rest where it may.

Just as the uncovering of the Comstock lode in the summer of '59 sent tireless prospectors searching for new ore deposits throughout the mountainous portions of the Territory, so the discovery at Aurora itself became a new center whence radiated these sleepless ones, singly and in groups of two or more, as the spokes from the hub. A promising location or strike, itself but the late result of a similar cause, immediately became the efficient cause of yet others in the endless chain being daily forged. So it is that Aurora now began to father numerous new camps as it had been fathered but yesterday by Virginia City. Quite as naturally new bounds must be set for the ever-changing political divisions, the old lines being inevitably shortened, and the seat of justice gradually moved toward the geographic center as the population spread out over a greater area of Esmeralda County.

Columbus was the first persistent mining district to organize after the Aurora excitement. This was organized in August, '64, by Mexican miners, who were soon replaced by Americans, Germans and

Slavonians, both in ownership of the claims and control of the affairs of the district. Mineral district was merged with that of Columbus because of their nearness and the more desolate character of its location. May 22, '65, the Candelaria claim was located, and later this name was taken by the mining camp near by. In '70 the miners shook off their sluggishness and began to give promise of activity. In that year three mills were erected, two of ten stamps each and one brought over from Aurora with four stamps. By '73 the Northern Belle, which had been originally located in '65 and relocated five years later, had found so much ore that it started a 20-stamp mill that was completed two years later, only to build another of equal size the next year. Water was conducted to this mill by a fifteen mile pipe-line and ditch at an outlay of \$25,000. This one company produced in excess of one and one-fourth million dollars in '77. The Candelaria mines are credited with a production of fifty-five millions, work still going on. The town never claimed over 1,000 citizens, and most of these were male, as the conditions were not inviting for residence.

Columbus, eight miles southeast from Candelaria, took its name from the mining district and prospered because of its close connection in the early days with Candelaria, which got its water there. It started in '65 and was at its best in the five years following '70, when its population numbered 1,000. The production of salt and borax in the adjacent marshes added to its resources. It was at the Columbus marsh, five miles south, that the Pacific Borax Company began its extensive operation in 1872.

Red Mountain district was organized the same year it was discovered, July, '64, and before the beginning of the next year had a three-stamp mill, soon followed by one of 30-stamps. Silverpeak having been discovered only a few miles away and organized, the two districts have since been generally regarded as one. Work ceased in '70, but has since been resumed, and a fine mill of 120 stamps has for many years been in successful operation, four miles from the town of Silverpeak, which reminds the visitor of a Mexican village. The main town is Blair, near the mill that receives its ore by an aerial tramway.

Gold Mountain district followed in '66 and was organized in September of the same year, the discovery by Thos. Shaw, who made a second and more important discovery in the Oriental five years later.

Some of the richest gold ore ever found in the State was taken from this mine, some rare specimens going to the Centennial at Philadelphia in '76. The gold in that district is associated with some silver values. More or less work has been done off and on in that district since its discovery.

Palmetto district came into organic life in '66, the discoverers being T. W. M'Nutt, H. W. Bunyard, and Thos. Israel. Before the year was out a 12-stamp mill was built and put into successful operation, but the ore soon gave out and the mill was carried away piecemeal. The property, mining claims and mill-site was patented and is still owned by the original company, in which W. H. Whitney and Samuel J. Tilden were once the moving spirits. A watchman remains on the mill-site to look after the company's rights.

Pine Grove district was another birth of the year '66, July 9. Three mills with a total of some 20 stamps were erected to treat the rock that was mostly gold bearing, with some silver.

Montezuma district was added in '67, being discovered May 24, and organized in June by Thos. Nagle, Matthew Plunkett and a Mr. Carlyle. The ten-stamp mill erected in the fall of '70 was closed down after a run of less than six months. Considerable prospecting and mining have been under way in this district and vicinity since the location of Goldfield in '03.

Oneota district was placed on the map by Mr. Wetherell in May of '70, though it had been known long by the Indians and eight years before part of this section had been organized as a mining district. It was again organized June 20 of the year it was rediscovered and soon the Indian Queen mine began shipping good ore to the reduction works of San Francisco and Reno. By '75 it had in this way produced several hundred thousand dollars. Then a four-stamp mill was begun and completed in June of the same year. The mine had yielded sufficient returns since to pay a large sum in dividends.

Sylvania district, discovered in '70, was organized in '72 as Green Mountain district, but the next year changed its name to Sylvania. Smelting works were put up at Lost Springs in '75 and were operated for some years.

Lida Valley district was brought to light by Wm. Scott in May, '71, and organized the next August 7th. In spite of the excessive freight

rates for supplies, \$100 per ton from Wadsworth, 175 miles distant, the hardy miners persisted, laid out the present town-site March 1 the following year, and began active mining. Within a few years the district had an eight and a five stamp mill to reduce the ore that the high freight rates prohibited from shipment, unless of the best grade. There was shipped some ore of such richness that the long and expensive haul made comparatively small inroad on the profits. But when this high-grade was worked out near the surface and funds were lacking to go deeper for the main ore-bodies, the miners either left the camp or remained only to do the required work to hold their claims or to await better conditions. About '07 a small mill was erected on the Florida property, but was not utilized. At present the outlook seems brighter for the old timers who have abided so long in hope. The town remains about what it was in the eighties, having lost its blacksmith-shop and gained one saloon.

Belleville, now reduced to a village, began its existence in '73 as the site of quartz mills, being only eight miles north of Candelaria and its rich mines. It reached its zenith in '76 with a population of 500. In '80 it had two mills with 20 stamps each, 300 residents, a school house 20 x 30 feet, and seven saloons.

Space is lacking to proceed further in a catalogue of the mining districts that once filled the minds of men with visions of fortune and hope. Before passing to a recital of the successive boundaries of Esmeralda county, by means of which nearly six-sevenths of its original territory has been lost, and its business transacted in the third county-seat, it may be well to enumerate a partial list of the abandoned districts, many of which sound strange to the ears of the second generation since they flourished. Among the number may be mentioned: Desert Lake, Baldy, Cottonwood, Cornell, Tule, Walker River, Masonic, Canon, Montgomery, Van Horn, Thunder Springs, Minnesota, Hot Springs, Blind Springs, Washington, Pahdet, Independentia, etc., etc.

Esmeralda county early began to lose its territory by Legislative enactment. Longitude west from Washington is meant in all cases. The act of February 16, '64, creating Nye county, limited Esmeralda on the east to the meridian of 40° 30', and took away the greater part of its area. A part of this domain was restored by the amending act

of March 9, '65, by declaring the $39^{\circ} 58'$ meridian the line. The act of March 5, '69, made the boundary between Nye and Esmeralda a line running from the intersection of the California line by the meridian of $40^{\circ} 15'$ north to the 38th parallel; thence northwesterly to the Hot Springs on the Wellington and Reese river road; thence north to the 39th parallel. By the act of February 26, '75, the line was changed to the $40^{\circ} 7'$ meridian, thence north to the 38th parallel, northwesterly to the Hot Springs (as before), and north to the 39th parallel, the present dividing line between the two counties. By the act of March 1, '83, several hundred square miles were detached from Esmeralda and annexed to Lyon county, by declaring a northeast and southwest straight line of division. In this manner Esmeralda lost the fertile lands of the Mason and Smith valleys, its legitimate claim to a great agricultural section. A Legislative act of the same year transferred the county seat from Aurora to Hawthorne. This was due to the condition of the mines at Aurora as well as the ascendancy of Hawthorne, gained by having become the terminus of the Carson and Colorado Railroad that was crawling along the eastern shore of Walker Lake in the spring of '81, and made the new town possible, not to mention the splendid grade completed about the same time and by the same interests between the new county seat and Bodie, 38 miles away. Bodie was grinding out its millions during this period. Hawthorne was also nearer both the geographic and population center of the county.

By act of February 4, '07, the county-seat was changed from Hawthorne to Goldfield from and after May first of that year, for reasons similar to those that had given it to the former 24 years before. On February 10, '11, another act was approved, by the provisions of which the new county of Mineral was erected out of a part of Esmeralda county's diminished territory, again making Hawthorne a county-seat. The division was unequal, Esmeralda getting only 3,541 square miles of dry land to Mineral's 3,891, with 125 miles of lake surface thrown in. In exactly 50 years Esmeralda county has had six distinct manipulations made with her territory and three seats of justice. Starting in '61 with nearly 25,000 square miles, an area almost equal to that of either the Kingdom of Greece or the State of West Virginia,

her one remaining consolation in being reduced to one-seventh is, that that seventh is the richest mineralized section of the State.

The organization of the Goldfield mining district, October 20th, 1903, is the central date from which preceding and after events must be considered. It set in operation a series of influences that have been as potent on the history of Esmeralda county as was the discovery of Hicks, Corey and Braley at Aurora on August 25th, '60. The latter made possible the Old Esmeralda as the former created the New Esmeralda county. Ever since, the story of Goldfield has been well nigh the history of the entire county.

When James L. Butler accidentally discovered rich "float" at Tonopah in 1900, numerous conditions prevailed to help usher in and support the boom years that followed: the entire country had recovered from the distressing period of the middle '90's and was financially able and in the mood for large speculation; already a reflux tide of miners had set in from Alaska; labor troubles were about to send hordes of stalwart miners trained in Colorado, and very soon thereafter the automobile began to contest the horse's prescriptive right to the public highway, and reduce the long stretches of the desert to fractions. Goldfield fell heir to these forwarding impulses more largely than did Tonopah, the immediate cause of its birth.

The press has made such effective use of the desert that many still accept without question the suggestion that Goldfield was quite beyond the known, prior to 1902, somewhat as we are influenced through the very reiteration of advertisements into believing their claims. At that time Lida and Silverpeak, distant 30 and 25 miles respectively to the southwest and west, had about the same population as now; Tonopah was a thriving mining camp 30 miles to the north of Goldfield, with miners frequently working at Klondyke, which is almost on a direct line and midway between the two places. Since the early sixties, when the Comstockers began to prospect southern Nevada for silver and so missing the gold, searchers after mines had been for this reason passing over the gold of Goldfield, stopping at Rabbit Springs for water. Trails and roads passed and crossed within sight of Columbia mountain. One of these paths of travel about halved the present holdings of the Consolidated Mines Company, the greatest so far found in the district. In 1904, Mr.

John Chiatovich, of Silverpeak, actually went into the courts to restrain the piping of water from Rabbit Springs to Columbia, claiming damage for the consequent loss of stock, and asserting title thereto since 1886. Of course live stock had to give way to a mining camp coupled with such hope.

Such was the country round about Goldfield's present site when two prospectors from Tonopah, W. A. Marsh and H. C. Stimler, found themselves but a short distance north of Columbia mountain's summit in early December, 1902. On the 4th day of that month they located the May Queen, Sand Storm and Kruger claims, adding their names after those of J. L. Butler and Tom Kendall. All were recorded February 28th. They describe the location as 10 miles southerly from Klondike Well, about 6 miles easterly from the Montezuma mines, and one and one-half miles north of Cove (Rabbit) Springs. The district was denominated Grandpa in jest at Hinnepah, Weapah, and Tonopah, believing they had found the grandpa(h) of all, the old man.

Returning to these locations, in the spring of 1903, ore was found on the Sand Storm, and the rush was on to the new section. About the first of May, Thos. Ramsey and R. C. Crook arrived in the Grandpa district, riding on a buck-board drawn by two burros, and accompanied by C. D. Taylor, who rode a pony with pick, shovel and blankets tied to his saddle. Thos. D. Murphy and A. D. Myers came about the same time. These and others prospected the country south of Columbia mountain and east of the Goldfield townsite, camping near Rabbit Springs. The whole surrounding country was called Grandpa in that indefinite way of miners and prospectors. May 21, 1903, Thos. Ramsey located the Tennessee claim, and five days later returned and took up the ground immediately to the south, calling this second claim the Berkeley, after the home city of his brother. Tennessee was adopted because of its rich sound, so dear to a miner, and for the additional reason that the locator was a Southern man. The location notice of each was signed by H. Ramsey, R. C. Crook, Thos. Ramsey, and recorded at request of H. Ramsey on July 1, following. But the work was never done on these two claims until dressed out in other names.

Within the first few days of July, Thos. Ramsey and his partner, R. C. Crook, left for Atwood, northwest of Tonopah, on a prospecting

trip. Tiring of this, as Crook had his mind set on Tokop and the Slate Range country, the two returned to Tonopah, August 13th, and the following day Ramsey abandoned his burros, mounted a pony and in company with Thos. Keane returned to Grandpa to see about the location work on the Tennessee and Berkeley claims. Crook soon followed. But on second thought, it was decided to let the 90 days run out and relocate them. Accordingly the Tennessee became the Mohawk No. 1 and the Berkeley was re-christened Mohawk No. 2, on August 20th and 23rd respectively. Probably the Mohawk No. 2 is the richest piece of ground ever found in Nevada, if not in the world, having since produced as many millions as the locator had fingers and toes and bidding fair to keep this up for many a day. However, four names were put on these second locations, that of A. D. Myers being added later to the three original ones on the Tennessee and Berkeley on condition that he do the location work. He did it with a will—in a few days at most—and in 1906 sold his interest, one-tenth, in same for \$400,000. Location certificates were filed, October 31, on request of Harry Ramsey, the partner who remained in Tonopah to provide the grubstake, while his brother and Crook searched for mines. In September, 1903, Thos. Ramsey sold his one-fourth interest in the two Mohawk claims, with an equal interest in the Slim Jim Fraction and one-third of the Booth claim, for the princely sum of \$750, the lucky buyers being James Forman and A. C. Eisen. In 1904, Crook sold his one-fourth part of the Mohawks to Nixon and Wingfield, with other property, for \$5,000, and the following year Harry Ramsey disposed of his interest to the same parties at a handsome figure. Later on these two old claims became the jewel caskets of the Consolidated Mines Company.

As a further illustration of the small valuation placed on these bonanza properties, C. D. Taylor came to where Thos. Ramsey, T. D. Murphy and A. D. Myers were working on the Combination, the first of September, '03, and offered to sell the Florence for \$20, whereat Ramsey made the counter proposition of selling him thirty-five claims, covering the very heart of the district, at \$20 each, or a total of \$700, if his partners would agree. Ramsey did sell the Redtops, then the Alabamas, for \$35 a piece. And it must not be inferred that these sales were made under stress, for the prices were then regarded as

fair and full; neither seller nor buyer could foretell what was to be. These instances are given as typical, showing the low estimate placed on Grandpa mining acres in the summer and early fall of '03.

There was a space of a few weeks in July of '03 when every soul had deserted the new camp except A. D. Myers, who was living in a tent back of Jumbotown, and Wm. Beauchamp, who was camped in what later became Columbia, a mile apart. A Mr. Hart soon joined Myers, and then there were three. Early in September, as the weather became more agreeable, the pioneer prospectors and locators began to return, and others came with them. Ore had been struck on the Combination by Murphy and Myers in July and this initial strike in Goldfield proper was followed by another on the same property in August. The strike on the Sandstorm by Marsh and Stimler in April of that year is usually regarded as the first. Further impetus was given the new camp by the first lease and bond, made to L. L. Patrick on October 9th and taken up by him 17 days later. This was on the 10 claims of the Combination group and was the result of the strikes by Murphy and Myers on that property in July and August. Three years later these ten claims were sold to the Consolidated Mines Company for four million dollars and completed that powerful consolidation. In October Mr. Patrick brought Robt. Lanka from Tokop to do the assaying for the combination. He also did custom work, and was the first Goldfield assayer.

About the first of September the small group of tents scattered below Rabbit Springs, to be near water, was moved down to the present Main street of Goldfield, between what is now Myers and Crook Avenues, and the town in this way was started. Ben Hazelton found water at a depth of 20 feet by sinking a well at the intersection of Main Street and Myers Avenue. This, with several other shallow wells, constituted the water supply until the following year, when the first water company piped water from Rocky Canyon, one mile south of town. The need of order in the arrangement of the accumulating tents caused the miners to stake off Main Street early in September. Both the lay of the land and a possible hint whence most had come determined its direction northward, pointing toward Tonopah. A little later, Elmer J. Chute, a competent engineer and surveyor, laid off several blocks and the town limits continued to extend until on

January 1st of '04 there was filed for record the first Townsite Plat of Goldfield. This plat covered the area between Fifth Avenue on the east and Third Street on the west, and between Elliott Avenue on the south and an unnamed avenue one block north of Miners Avenue. Block one was limited by Elliott and Myers, Main and Columbia. The town then showed symptoms of spreading southwest, the six blocks east of Columbia remaining merely skeletoned on this first plat.

The original intention of the Townsite people was to have the streets run north and south and the avenues east and west, naming the latter in honor of the pioneers of the camp. Elliott, Myers, Crook, Ramsey and Hall were so bestowed, while the whole mining population was complimented by the name of Miners. The next year they added Fifth Avenue and Euclid Avenue pointed to an awakened ambition for the future of the city. Choice of the lots fell to the early comers, and they naturally chose the corners, some of which were awarded this wise: the Palace corner, Crook; the Northern, Tex Hall; the Mohawk, Murphy; the Hermitage, H. H. Clark; the Texas, Patrick; the John S. Cook Bank corner, Chute, and the First National Bank corner, Thos. Ramsey, who felt slighted because his lot was so far out of town. The growth of the town and the increasing value of real estate are shown by one illustration. The Cook Bank corner brought \$50 in the spring of '04, \$5,000 the next October, and \$10,000 December 2nd, following. It was worth \$35,000 two years later.

The gathering of the tents and the locating of Main Street were the first hints of a town. The first all-wood structure came September 6th. It had been built in Belmont in such fashion that by removing the bolts that held it together the whole house, 12 x 14, could be loaded onto a two-horse wagon and hauled anywhere. In this manner it was brought to Tonopah and set up as among the very earliest, if not the first, frame buildings. Harry Ramsey sent it over to the Sand Storm in August, and again removed it to Goldfield as stated, setting it up on lot four of block two. From its high social standing as a saloon in Tonopah, it was degraded in Goldfield to the menial rank of a kitchen. This pioneering shack is now on the Blue Bull property. In these humble beginnings, a fourth event occurred to make the future certain—R. A. Dunn within a few days opened the first business house, a "thirst parlor," in a half tent-half frame building on the next lot

north. This was the brightest omen of all and must needs be suitably celebrated. Thither converged all steps the first evening and the session was soon on. A thorough inventory discovered but seventeen dollars and some odd cents of the necessary wherewithal among the whole assembled population, but it was ample if properly circulated, and this was accomplished by the simple device of tapping the money box every time it gained possession of the circulating medium. In a gathering as democratic as that the protests of the proprietor were wasted. Seeing this he made the best of it, charging the loss to discreet advertising. This saloon from that night was the club of the camp and was always popular. The function of a saloon in a mining camp is something unique, and not to be confused with that in a city.

With the two strikes on the Combination and the evident progress of the town, to say nothing of capitalized hope, and the ascendancy gained over the original Grandpa section about Columbia Mountain, the miners, gathered along Main Street in some 20 tents, now began to agitate the formal organization of a Mining District. W. H. Harris at the same time busied himself campaigning in behalf of Goldfields as the name of the town and district. The failure of Grandpa to organize made the organization of a district imperative. All were agreed, and accordingly, on October 10th, notices of a mass meeting of the residents owning property were posted in Dunn's saloon, at Rabbit Springs, and Klondyke Well, the three best known places. The appointed time and place were 1:30 p. m., October 20th, '03, on the southwest corner of block two, at the crossing of Myers Avenue and Main Street. Thirty-six qualified voters assembled at place designated. Claude M. Smith, formerly a California teacher, called the meeting to order and nominated Attorney R. L. Johns for Chairman. It was a beautiful afternoon to meet with the building material scattered around, offering a good substitute for a well furnished hall. Johns was elected chairman, took his seat on a pile of shingles and rapped his knuckles on a soap box table for the attention of the first meeting ever held in the district, the remaining 34 perching themselves on the stacks of lumber. As the Resolution and Minutes are the official evidences of this meeting, and tell best their own story, they are here given as taken from the originals:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the miners and persons owning mining claims in the Grandpa Mining region, Esmeralda County, Nev., pursuant to public notice duly posted, have on this 20th day of Oct., 1903, duly assembled at Goldfield in said Mining region for the purpose of organizing said mining region into a Mining District and for the purpose of establishing such rules and regulations for said mining district as shall be deemed expedient and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of the State of Nevada.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED by said miners and owners of mining claims, in meeting assembled as aforesaid;

FIRST. That said mining region be and the same is hereby organized into a mining district with the following boundaries,—commencing at a certain spring known as Rabbit Spring in said Esmeralda County, thence extending five miles north from said Spring, eight miles east from said spring, five miles south from said spring, and two miles west from said spring and covering in all a region ten miles square.

SECOND. That the name of the said mining district shall be GOLDFIELD MINING DISTRICT.

THIRD. That the officers of said mining district shall be a President and a Recorder, who shall hold office for a period of one year and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; that all miners and owners of mining claims in said district shall be qualified to vote at all elections for such President and Recorder; that the first election of such officers shall be held on Oct. 20th, 1903, at Goldfield, Nev., at 2 o'clock P. M. and annually thereafter at the same time and place; that notice of said elections shall be given by the President of said district by posting notice thereof in not less than three public places in said district not less than ten days previous to such election.

FOURTH. That it shall be the duty of said President, upon the written request of not less than five miners or owners of mining claims in said district, to call a meeting of all the miners and owners of mining claims in said Mining District; that he shall give at least two days notice of such meeting by posting notice thereof in a conspicuous place in Goldfield; that he shall preside over all such meetings.

FIFTH. That it shall be the duty of said Recorder to act as the Secretary of said Mining District; to keep the minutes of all such meetings and to attend to the correspondence of the said Mining District and to perform such other duties as are prescribed by law; that it shall be the duty of said Recorder to properly record all certificates of location, amended locations, deeds, surveys and instruments of whatever nature as shall be properly presented to him; that he shall be authorized to charge for his services the following fees: for certificate of location, amended locations, and certificates of survey (when the latter are not accompanied by nor attached to certificates of location), a fee of two dollars each; that for recording deeds, mortgages, etc., he shall be authorized to charge a fee not in excess of the fee charged by the Recorder of Esmeralda County, Nevada, for recording the same instrument; that the fees hereinbefore named shall not include the fee or fees of said County Recorder; that the books of the District Recorder shall be the public property of the said Mining District.

SIXTH. That the scale of wages and hours of the said Mining District shall be four dollars for eight hours' work.—

SEVENTH. That the President of said Goldfield Mining District shall appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be one, whose duty it shall be to supervise the work of the District Recorder, also to draft rules and regulations for the advancement of the said Mining District, and present the same at the next called meeting as aforesaid.

EIGHTH. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy of the minutes of this meeting be filed with the Recorder of Esmeralda County, Nevada. (Signed)

R. C. Crook, Claude M. Smith, R. L. Johns, A. D. Myers, T. D. Murphy, H. O. Hall, W. H. Harris, O. Rosengreen, A. C. Eisen, J. T. Jones, S. D. Forman, H. C. Marcus, W. S. Williams, W. S. Bryden, W. A. Marsh, P. C. Kretz, Dr. Whitewolf, E. Marks, Ed Clifford, W. D. Nelligan, D. H. McLaughlin, Geo. Turner, R. McGlenn, J. W. Riggle, F. A. Montgomery, E. A. Montgomery, H. C. Stimler, J. E. McLaughlin, T. Kendall, Geo. McLelland, C. D. Taylor, R. A. Dunn, G. S. Phenix, Elmer J. Chute, Goe. A. Kernick, Thos. Ramsey.

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, Oct. 20th, 1903.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M. a meeting, having been duly advertised, was called to order by Claude M. Smith, who nominated as chairman Mr. R. L. Johns. Mr. Johns was unanimously elected chairman.

Claude M. Smith was nominated and unanimously elected secretary of said meeting.

The resolution as attached hereto was read by the secretary. Mr. R. C. Crook moved the adoption of the resolution as read. The motion was carried.

A. D. Myers was nominated for President and, there being no opposition, he was declared elected by acclamation.

Claude M. Smith was nominated for District Recorder and elected by acclamation.

President Myers appointed Messrs. T. D. Murphy and R. C. Crook to serve with himself upon the committee as provided in the resolution.

There being no further business, a motion to adjourn was made, seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAUDE M. SMITH, Secretary.

It will be seen from the Resolution that Goldfield was already accepted as the name of the town, but not yet as that of the mining district, as the Resolution had been prepared before the meeting with two references to the town of this name, while the name of the district about to be organized was left blank, and was filled in with pen and ink among the typewritten words. The original shows this to be the only written insertion. W. H. Harris, the seventh signer, had for some time been agitating in favor of Goldfields for both town and district, and had evidently succeeded in having it generally accepted as to the former, the naming of the latter requiring the approval of the meeting. Harris proposed Goldfields in the meeting and Smith seconded him, provided he would leave off the pluralizing s. This was done and so the honor of christening the new city and district is divided between the two. Mr. Harris evidently had in mind the city whence he had come, Goldfield, Colorado, but desired to make the new name distinctive and more ambitious by implying more than one field of gold. In nominating Mr. Smith for District Recorder, Mr. Murphy explained that he did so because the candidate was "too small

to do a full shift's work," and ever since the big man and the small man have been inseparable. A greater service was rendered than could at that time be imagined; the office paid during Mr. Smith's incumbency of three and one-half years about \$1,000 per month, easily the most lucrative office in the State.

One of the 36 signers, and a man capable of making the analysis, gives some approximations going to show what manner of men they were. Their average age was about 33 years; Harris the oldest at 60, and Stimler the youngest at 23. Seventy-five per cent. of the number were unmarried; three surveyors, one assayer, physician, druggist, teacher, merchant, attorney, and cowboy each, and 20 miners and prospectors, with six others otherwise engaged, but likewise learning mining in connection with their regular pursuits. Fifteen States, three foreign countries, and three races were there represented. California led with seven, Colorado came second with four, and Nevada and Texas tied with three each. Nearly half were Irish. Not one man made "his mark," but each signed the Resolution with a firm, legible hand, though most had finger joints stiffened from daily association with pick and shovel. Doubtless any capable expert in the matter of handwriting would pronounce the 36 signatures a very remarkable list. And after-knowledge of these organizers of the Goldfield Mining District confirms such an estimate. The list includes many of the successful, big men of later Goldfield. Immediately following the meeting of October 20th, the camp felt a new impulse forward. A city must be built as well as a district developed from prospects into mines, and the task was begun with a will, now that there was an organic beginning. Energy made up for lack of numbers. The work of the camp-makers was paving the way for the camp-followers sure to come when the hard places had been made soft. Of course good citizens continued to arrive as the tidings spread, and bad ones, too. The pioneers had conducted a pure Democracy as nearly as human nature seems able to permit. It was not until the arrival of the camp-followers that the merchant had a market for locks and keys, which before a twelve-month had replaced the latch and string. Limited space forbids details told in order of time. Hence, a restricted number of enterprises and institutions must suffice, and the imagination do the rest. From October 20th to the spring of '04, the little camp

was busy, daily growing more so, preparing for the boom days of '05, '06, '07. Only 28 miners were found to eat the two turkeys the Christmas of '03; perhaps as many more had gone to Tonopah for the holidays. But the future was safe, for women had actually established residence in Goldfield before the year of '03 was out. That spring Mrs. Marsha and Mrs. Stimler had been at their husbands' camp at Columbia mountain, but perhaps the first to call the new camp of Goldfield home were Mrs. G. S. Phenix, Dr. Frances Williams, and Mrs. E. R. Collins not long thereafter.

Late in December, Peter Samuelson found travel between Goldfield and Tonopah sufficient to put on a two-horse stage. In February he was hauling the mail, and the public demand justified John O'Keefe in starting a four-horse stage each way daily, a little later a six-horse one, and from July, '04, to September, '05, when railroads came into the two camps, two six-horse Concords went either way. These carried the Wells-Fargo Express as well as passengers. Fare, \$4 each way with some slight variations. In addition, many other lines were established and the livery stables did a thriving business in special service. M'Clain and M'Sweeney had several hundred head of stock engaged in freighting before spring. J. E. C. Williams had an equally large capacity and livery as well, dozens of smaller operators transporting an immense tonnage into Goldfield. This takes no account of hundreds of individuals and firms that did their own hauling. Spanning the gap between stage-coach and railroad, the automobile made its appearance generally in the summer of '04 in the Nevada camps. Fred. J. Siebert had brought a two-cylinder Winton into Tonopah the year before. August 10th, 1904, the 16-horse-power Rambler of G. W. Richard "walked" lamely into Goldfield, making the trip from Tonopah in two hours and fifty minutes with a detour of eight miles. G. J. Packer, the chauffeur, worked days to get it out of town. L. L. Patrick first successfully made the trip in a 30-horse-power Pope-Toledo, September. By '05 they were numerous and an automobile line was running regularly from Tonopah to Goldfield and south to Rhyolite. Charles Crisman built a powerful 10-passenger car in Goldfield the winter of '06-'07 to run between this place and Greenwater. It was a success, carrying both passengers and freight, and established records yet unbroken. He covered the 30 miles be-

tween Tonopah and Goldfield in some forty minutes and the 75 miles to Rhyolite in a little over two hours.

Transportation was settled by the railroads, which came thick and fast in answer to the call of gold. Tonopah was reached July 4, '04, with celebration 25, 26, 27—that road was standard-gauged August 1, '05, and extended into Goldfield September 14, same year, celebrating the 14, 15 and 16. Late in '06 the Bullfrog-Goldfield road reached the vicinity of Rhyolite and was connected up with the Tidewater from the south at Gold Center October 30, '07. The L. V. & T. came into Rhyolite December 14, '06, and into Goldfield October 28th of the following year, making two railroad connections south and one north.

In February of '04 a fourth-class post-office was established with Claude M. Smith as Postmaster, and opened in the butcher shop of E. R. Collins, but soon went into the Red Front Store, both locations being on Lot 5 of Block 2. Mr. Collins had the first store in the camp. Mrs. E. R. Collins was deputy and succeeded Mr. Smith within a few months, as he could not spare the time to run the office. In the spring of '05 the office was moved to the southeast corner of Columbia and Hall, where it remained until July 28, 1907, when it was again removed, this time to its present site on north side of Crook, between Columbia and Fifth avenue. Mr. E. R. Collins succeeded his wife as Postmaster December 15, 1905. In 1906-07 the immense volume of mail handled caused this office to be rated as first-class, the only one ever in Nevada; it is now second-class.

Labor Organizations in the Beginning; Goldfield Early Becoming a Strongly Unionized Town.—Perhaps the incipency of unionism had its birth in the camp through the informal action of C. C. Inman and J. P. Sanders, the first carpenters, and the first contractors, under the firm name of Inman and Sanders. Inman, finding work slack in Tonopah in the fall of '03, followed a wagonload of lumber, tools on back, not knowing definitely whither it was bound until he found himself in a place called Grandpa. When the load was deposited on the ground he seated himself thereon to await the owner, who soon appeared on the scene. Inman engaged himself without cavil to erect the shack and Sanders put in an appearance, likewise looking for a job. There and then union labor established wage and hours, appealing to the toss of a coin. Heads won and Inman proclaimed the

day's wages at \$6, Sanders chiming in with "eight hours." Soon thereafter the powerful Carpenters' Union was organized. Before many years had passed it had its own building and space to rent to other orders. Of course unionism is rightly found wherever two novitiates chance to meet, be it on desert or in crowded city. The Colorado miners brought their notions of unionism with them and they came early with ever-increasing numbers. In April and May, '04, 500 arrived, many with their families. They had been driven from home and came seeking the opportunity to help carve another mining empire from a new country. Probably their Local 220, W. F. M., had its beginning about the same time the carpenters were uniting into a body. It is difficult to determine just when the inception occurred, as the first meetings were informal, no records kept, and a sort of club usually preceded the actual organization. However, the Miners' Union possessed a desirable building site on west side of Main street, between Crook and Ramsey, in the first months of '04, with a rude tent-house in which they met, and with a free reading room soon afterwards. That early they were caring for their sick and dead, seeking employment for their people, giving alms, offering social privileges to the public and performing the many other functions for which they are so well known. The first day school was opened in their hall free of charge and their first hospital was opened that summer.

Churches and secret societies vied with each other in establishing themselves in the new camp, seemingly divining oncoming events. Rev. Francis H. Robinson, a Presbyterian divine who had been active in pioneer work in Tonopah, with true missionary spirit, came early and Sunday, April 24, 1904, conducted his initial service in the home of Mrs. C. H. Elliott. The same day he organized the first Sunday school of the camp in the residence of Mrs. L. Briggs, who was elected superintendent, and May 1st the first Sunday school met in the new postoffice, which had been shifted a few feet to its second location. Rev. Father Gleason, of the Catholic faith and also a missionary, arrived in camp on Saturday, April 23, and the next day held services in the Main street office of H. B. Lind, near the middle of the block, between Crook and Ramsey avenues. He held a second service at the same place the following Sunday. People were in-

vited to attend without regard to their religious affiliations or beliefs and the invitation was accepted generally. At the same hour of the same day Rev. Robinson and Rev. Gleason were delivering the two pioneer divine services in Goldfield. As if not to be behind in the start, Rev. Samuel Unsworth came into town May 27th, investigating the need of a local Episcopal church. It was not long before other denominations followed. The Catholic Church erected its first building at Cedar street in '05, the earliest in the camp, and began a larger one on Hall avenue and Franklin street a year later, the original building not being large enough to accommodate the worshippers. Though uncompleted, services have been held in it for the last five years. This church has wielded a powerful influence under the able pastorate of Rev. Father James B. Dermody, who may rightfully be regarded as the organizer of his people here. The Presbyterians erected their place of worship '05-'06 at the corner of Ramsey and Fifth avenues. The splendid edifice of the Episcopalians was not occupied until '07, the Christian Scientists having built theirs near the corner of Myers and Euclid in the boom days of the camp. The Methodists completed a handsome structure on the corner of Euclid and Crook in '12. Other denominations have labored in the camp from early days. Among these are the Baptists, who planned but never completed their house of worship.

Public schools came shortly after the churches. Rev. Robinson was a pioneer not only in the pulpit and Sunday school, but he started the first day school for general instruction. On the morning of May 1, 1904 he received pupils in the Miners Union Hall, which was at that time a rude combination of tent and woodwork. Of the 17 pupils reporting for instruction seven were put in the primary class and the remaining 10 distributed between the second and seventh grades. C. C. Inman, E. R. Collins and Claude M. Smith were appointed as a school board in May and a school census taken June 3, showing 45 persons to be under 21 years of age, but seven of these too young to enter school. Mr. Smith soon resigned in favor of H. W. Knickerbocker, who was later succeeded by P. H. Toohy. In the fall of '04 and spring of '05, Mrs. Francis M. Nesmith had charge of the school, assisted in the latter year by a young lady, the school rooms being in the Ladies' Aid Hall on West Crook street. Miss Mary McLaughlin

(now Mrs. W. D. Hatton) took charge in September of '05, and with her assistants gave a sort of peripatetic instruction as the expanding business of the town crowded the pupils from one place to another, no school building having yet been erected. A contract was let for the Cedar street school building in the summer of '05, but it was not ready for occupancy until the fall of the next year. It has six rooms and cost \$10,000. Miss McLaughlin, as principal, and three teachers taught in it 1906-07. The high school building was dedicated November 18, 1907. It was completed and furnished at a cost of \$103,000 and has twelve recitation rooms and a large assembly hall. The Sundog and Westside buildings, with six and two rooms, were built in 1908 at a combined cost of about \$50,000, with furnishings. The largest attendance was 1908-09, 982 pupils with 26 teachers. The present enrollment is 529, with 18 teachers. These compared with the 17 of May, 1904, will index the ebb and flow of the camp's population.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized May 3, 1904, and at once began raising funds to erect their hall for the Sunday school, religious meetings and general gatherings. This body of women became a powerful factor for the general good, competing later with the masculine Montezuma Club.

The Montezuma Club charter members issued their first call December 30, 1904, met January 7 and chartered their club February 10, 1905. Its first home was in the adobe building at 106 Columbia, whence it was moved in the middle of the same year to the Palace, where its influence and prosperity were greatest from 1905 to 1908; then it went into its own building at the corner of Columbia and Crook, where it soon expired for want of sustenance. Beginning with its organization, L. L. Patrick, H. T. Bragdon and J. P. Loftus were its first three presidents. June 19, 1904, the County Hospital opened a 16-foot tent near the old jail for the reception of the sick, Dr. E. J. Howland in charge. A. R. Wittke was the first resident physician of the camp. The following February the present building was put up at a cost of about \$12,000, fixtures and equipment included, having a capacity of thirty patients. Almost double that number were taken care of during the trying days of general sickness. The Miners Union opened its first hospital about the same time and place and began

and completed in 1906 and 1907 the best equipped building for that purpose in southern Nevada. It is now closed. The Consolidated Mines Company has its own hospital nearer its mines. There have been from time to time several private institutions to care for the sick. For years E. T. and G. B. Richmond, brothers, ran a private hospital, where the unfortunate were taken care of free of all cost, regardless of race, character or any other condition.

The sore need of these institutions may be inferred and their incapacity suspected from these figures: April and May, 1905, occurred 27 and 24 deaths; November and December, 1906, 62 and 53, and in January following 40. This was the era of what the laymen call "black pneumonia." That alcoholism took a hand may be inferred from the fact that the victims were rarely women. Insufficiency of food, clothing and shelter played havoc with those not acclimated. The fuel famine occurred at this time and had its part in the loss of life and general discomfort. A poor grade of coal brought \$95 per ton and nearly \$150 if bought by the sack; men fought for wood at \$60 a two-horse load, while railroad ties were sawed up and sold at 25 cents a block. All were ready to pay the price but the supply fell short of the demand. The weather was severe and the buildings less substantial than later, many living in tents.

On March 16, 1904, arrived the most welcome guest of the camp, Florence Tidwell, the daughter of Roland and Lena Phillips Tidwell, whose home was on Lot 11 of Block 2, just opposite the present Goldfield Hotel. She was the first child to be born in the camp and the winner of a townsite lot which was never claimed. The "boys" regarded this as an event even more auspicious for the future of the place than the arrival of women the year before, and made no little fuss about it. All claimed an interest in the little girl, coming early to pay homage. Sunday, October 30th of the same year, the enterprising Townsite Company bestowed a lot at the corner of Crook and Fourth streets as its award for the first wedding, Miss Evelyn Roach and Milton C. Ish winning that day, though one or more couples had been married in Tonopah previously. This was regarded as a purely home affair, Justice of the Peace Collins tying the knot that holds. The Townsite Company continued to encourage home

industry in many other directions, making a specialty of "sooners" in all lines.

The first death was that of Curtis Kendall, April 13, 1904. He was shot by Howard Sharp, and his remains sent to Salt Lake for burial, after the first funeral of the camp by Father Gleason. The second was a suicide by drowning in the Columbia water tank a few hundred feet below Rabbit Springs. The unfortunate was known here under the name of Byron Enright. This occurred at noon, June 17, 1904, and the remains were buried the following day after a funeral service by Rev. F. H. Robinson in Miners' Union Hall. His was the first grave. Mrs. Katherine Wadleigh's death, June 23, 1904, was the first from natural causes, followed by that of Adolph Kornbluh from appendicitis on July 22 of the same year, being the first man to die here naturally. Joseph Marsh, father of W. A. Marsh, was watching the Rabbit Springs and the Columbia water tank the day Enright committed suicide, as there had arisen some feeling between Goldfield and Columbia over the latter's having gained title to the only known nearby water supply. Hence the property needed watching, as they thought. Seeing a suspicious looking man approach the tank, Mr. Marsh armed himself with a stout stick and went to see whether he contemplated harm to the tank or merely to steal a bath, a very rare thing at that day. Approaching and not finding his man, he at length peeped over the six-foot sides and was horrified to see the struggling form at the bottom, weighted down with a large rock attached to his neck by a piece of baling wire. A sojourning physician took up a position near by and began to assert that he could revive the man. When ordered to proceed he asked for his fee first. Two swift and well directed kicks and that medico's usefulness to the new camp was over. He soon departed unregretted. Columbia made trouble under the same head. The Goldfield bunch had turned off the water in taking out the body and Columbiaites became wroth over what they regarded as an extravagant waste in a desert country. The cemetery has grown with the town, now having 740 graves, seven of these in the G. A. R. section and 114 in the potter's field. Twice as many bodies have been sent out for interment. The beautiful wild flowers of the desert are gathered each May 30th and tenderly placed on the graves of all.

May 6, 1904, a baseball club was organized, with Frank Lothrop as manager and Joe Duffield as captain. Early in June J. F. Bradley and Frank Horton started a gun club, ordering five expert traps, 10,000 blue rocks and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. At the same time a brass band had its beginning. Everything and everybody were organizing; the American dearly loves orders, the miners especially, as a list of secret societies will show.

The Masonic order led the way for strictly secret fraternities. M. E. E. Wadleigh and H. B. Lind issued the first call for a meeting June 24, 1904, and four days later the meeting took place in Mr. Lind's office. Nearly all the States and several foreign countries were represented. The Masonic Club was organized July 12. It was the forerunner of the many other Masonic bodies that followed: Montezuma Lodge No. 30, F. and A. M., dispensation granted January 27 and charter June 13, 1906; Goldfield Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., dispensation, February 16 and charter, June 11, 1907; Nevada Council No. 1 (being the only one in the State), R. and S. M., dispensation granted June 1, 1907, and charter, September 10, 1912; Malta Commandery No. 3, K. T., dispensation, January 2, 1909, and charter, August 11, 1910.

The Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows followed hard on the starting of the Masonic Club. Both are flourishing, the K. P.'s having the uniform rank and a large membership. First meeting of the K. P.'s was in J. R. Duffield's office July 30, 1904. In the matter of holding regular lodge meetings the I. O. O. F. people antedated the Masons, their dispensation bearing date of October 2, 1905, and their charter June 17, 1906. To save space, the following list of fraternities, societies and organizations is offered, all being strong: Masonic bodies already given and Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias and the Pythian Sisters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekkahs, Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1072, Eagles, Moose, Redmen, Woodmen, Goldfield Volunteer Firemen, Carpenters, Daughters of American Revolution, Ladies Aid Society, Women's Club, Foresters, Bar Association, Medical Association, Industrial Workers of the World, Western Federation of Miners (Local 220), Business Men's Association, Mine Owners' Association, Carpenters' Union and Salvation Army. This partial list comprises both active

and defunct bodies, without any effort at classification, and in some instances giving the popular name in ignorance of the exact one. The Elks are a numerous and growing lodge, having been organized in the spring of '07 under dispensation, followed in July by a charter. Their home is the handsomest in Goldfield. They have done much good in active charity.

From 1904 to 1908 were the leasing days, the best of the camp. Leases are great distributors. Some fifteen in the Goldfield District paid handsomely, among the hundreds let. Four of these netted near a million each within a month's time, one approximating the five million mark in gross value during its existence. As early as the year 1904 the camp yielded about \$4,000,000, reaching the high water-mark of some \$12,000,000 in 1910. One property has to date produced \$55,000,000 gross and paid \$25,000,000 in dividends, and is still performing in large figures. To operate this and other mines, mills, water lines, power and many other accessories were required. Of mills there have been twelve erected within the district to treat the immense tonnage of the mines. Most of these were constructed during the leasing period and never over half the number were active at one time. The greatest daily capacity was about 1,500 tons. Water was a problem. Many companies were formed. When the wells proved insufficient pipe lines were built. In the fall of 1904 a line was constructed from Rocky Canyon, one mile south of town; the next summer a ten-mile pipe line conveyed water from Alkali Springs at the west to the Combination Mill; in the spring of 1906 the Nevada Water Company pumped water from the Highlands Mine at Diamondfield, six miles away, and put in the sewerage system of Goldfield, while the Esmeralda Water Company put up a tank for the fire department. A more ambitious undertaking was started by the Montezuma Water Company in December, 1905, whereby water was to be brought into Goldfield from the ample supply about Lida, 30 miles to the southwest. This task was completed by the Goldfield Water Company and water turned on in Goldfield in October of 1907, flowing through 7 and 9-inch pipes. The whole line, with laterals, is 43 miles in length, with 450,000 gallons daily capacity. January 1, 1907, the Goldfield Water Company expanded into the present Goldfield Consolidated Water Company, and by taking over the Esmeralda,

Montezuma and Nevada water companies, and the Esmeralda Sewerage and Improvement Company, it controls the water supply for the town and mills, except as to the wells. Their owners are independents and still peddle water from the early-day five-gallon bucket at 10 cents. While times boomed they made as high as \$50 net a day to the wagon.

To supply commercial power and lights, a strong company was organized in '04 at Bishop, California, 100 miles west. This was the Nevada-California Power Company, which has a 15,000 horse-power plant and over 300 miles of line, connecting with Goldfield, Tonopah, Manhattan, Rhyolite and other points. Its original capital has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Goldfield consumes 3,000 horse-power. Power was turned on in Goldfield September 19, 1905, 18 days after it had come into Tonopah. The Goldfield Electric and Power Co. was the pioneer and furnished light in 1904. Telephone and telegraph lines came early in 1904. The Western Union was first, the Postal second. Wells-Fargo Express was carrying matter in February, 1904, and had all the business until three years ago, when the American entered in competition. The first large building on Main street was the Exploration Mercantile structure, erected late in 1904, and was outdone early the next year by the Nixon Building opposite. The most expensive single building is the Goldfield Hotel, costing \$400,000 with fixtures and furnishings. The city has had five big fires and many, many smaller ones, but the splendid fire-fighters have invariably prevented a wide spread of the flames or great property loss. July 8, 1904, the half-finished Nevada Hotel burned to the ground at the corner of Crook and Columbia, entailing a loss to T. D. Murphy and L. L. Patrick of nearly \$40,000. Flying sparks fired the Enterprise Mercantile Building a block away and the citizens helped the fire department to fight it out, the whiskey, brandy, wine, beer and champagne stored in the place being applied both externally and internally. October 10th of the next year the St. Francis Hotel, on Main street, between Myers and Crook, took fire and threatened the whole block, but it was confined to a small area, with small loss. At daylight, November 17, 1906, the (old) Goldfield Hotel burned to the foundation, two of its guests perishing, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Heber. The Florence Mill was later totally destroyed by fire and the Con-

solidated Mill was greatly damaged some time before. Being so far out of town the fire department was greatly handicapped, but responded bravely. If there be one organization in Goldfield that has always met requirements efficiently and fully, it is this department. It is an outgrowth of the volunteer department that organized within the first months of 1904. With limited water, at times, and a wooden town seasoned to tinder, the record is marvelous.

The streets were graded 1907-08 at an expense of \$35,000. Four years before 12-horse wagons sank to their axles on Main street. With the coming of the county seat in May, 1907, a Courthouse and Jail were started and finished in November at a cost of \$158,000, including fixtures, furniture and other appurtenances. Goldfield has had many banks, of which but two survive, the John S. Cook & Co. and the First National. Births and deaths are as follows: The State Bank and Trust Co. opened for business July 26, 1904 in a small corner of W. S. Elliott's saloon, T. B. Rickey, President, and G. W. Richard, Cashier. It was a branch of the mother institution at Carson City and allied with a similar one at Tonopah. It closed October 23, 1907, and has so far paid about 25 cents on the dollar. It was the first bank in Goldfield.

The Nye and Ormsby Co. Bank, also a branch of the home bank of Carson City, with another agency at Tonopah, opened August 15, 1904, in J. D. Lothrop's store, nearly opposite the State Bank and Trust Co., with John S. Cook, Cashier. It too closed October 24, 1907, but opened the next January 2 and remained open until February 23, 1909, and then closed finally. This paid 72 cents on the dollar. The third to open was the Goldfield Bank and Trust Co., December 15, 1904, with J. R. Boal as Cashier. Its location was Main street, near the Hall corner. It failed utterly May 24, 1905. The Nye and Ormsby Co. Bank opened a branch at Columbia on the last day of December, 1904, but soon withdrew it. Arthur G. Raycraft was Cashier. What has proved to be the strongest bank of all was opened with John S. Cook as Cashier on January 26, 1905. This was called the John S. Cook & Co. Bank, and had \$50,000 capital. About March of that year Messrs. Nixon and Wingfield bought it in and the capital was increased to a quarter of a million. This institution proved a very Rock of Gibraltar when other banks were crashing about it in

the panicky days of October, 1907. It is among the living, Mr. Wingfield having succeeded Senator Nixon as its president several years ago. March 8, 1908, the First National was established, L. L. Patrick and W. B. Hamilton as President and Cashier. Its capitalization was \$125,000. This also abideth with us.

It was a great mistake to forget the stampedes to booming camps. Passing by the ephemeral rushes to new strikes of almost weekly frequency, the annual ones will illustrate. Cuprite, Stonewall, Gold Crater and others earlier in '04 played introduction to the first genuinely big boom, Bullfrog. This began with the summer find of Cross and Harris and culminated the following spring, when there were literally 75 miles of dust to the south of Goldfield. One hundred wagons were counted on this road within twenty-four hours, all going south—more than one to the mile. The lame, the halt—all were on the way. Not to be outdone, one man piled his blankets, water, food and tools, about 100 pounds weight, on a wheelbarrow, and pushed it into Rhyolite on schedule time.

While Bullfrog was still booming, Manhattan broke out and this drew from Goldfield the population it could ill afford to spare in the fall of '05 and spring of '06. The earthquake chilled its fever, through cutting off the California capital, but it is now reviving. Walker Lake Reservation was thrown open November 29 of '06 and thither hied the restless who "got in bad" at the previous strikes. They came back.

Greenwater held the center of the stage in 1906-07, and was replaced by the spectacular Rawhide rush of 1907-08, the last to date, except smaller ones. Hornsilver, 30 miles southwest and once Limepoint, arrived in April of '08, but before the country had sufficiently recovered from the panic to give it a chance to show what it might have done under favorable circumstances. It was during the stampede to Rawhide, when it was at its height, that a childish hand scribbled on a Goldfield church door, "Church closed—Krist gone Rawhide," and some wag wrote below, "never to return."

In addition to mining, Esmeralda County has few industries. The promising coal field at Coaldale deserves mention, along with the gold and silver. Fuel has been dug there for years, but not until the last year or so, since the grade has improved with depth, could it be made

commercially profitable. Borax and salt are still collected in several localities when the plants are in operation. The cattle and sheep business flourish when water is pumped to the surface for their use. A little dry farming at Pigeon Springs gave gratifying results, though done on a small scale. Politics have been reduced to a science and so should be classified as among the active pursuits of men without business of their own sufficient to engross their energies. Such suffer less than their constituents. From the first the best talent has been engaged in development enterprises, to the great prejudice of the public weal.

Many enterprising geniuses find profit in dealing out liquid refreshments at all hours of the day, frequently combining this pursuit with the kindred dance hall and games. It is to be suspected that the two former serve as bait for the latter, enticing the victim into the net and putting him in the proper frame of mind to separate from his lucre. Less flourishing than in the boom days, all of these means still reach the desired end with satisfying certainty. But in the hey-day of the camp the gambler had the most cunningly devised device ever thrown off by the human brain, when considered in all its ramifications. As soon as the unwary, or initiated, for that matter, had gathered in response to beckoning lights, glowing warmth, the mocking feminine voice or more often the persuasion of the decoy—as soon as the proper temperature had been reached and the throng was like ants in a formicary, the play was on with the percentage against the visitor, of course. There were two kinds of operators behind the game—the old-timer who played for the sake of the game, and the designing gentleman, who played for the gain. He got the latest news of the new strikes, the first news, and so could have the refusal of investment with the other fellows' money. When the genial prospector had been thoroughly stripped he was treated as the farmer's cow, urged with a kick to new pastures to replenish the supply, only to return to the milk gap in due time for another milking. It was hugely profitable.

It now remains to relate in brief the salient facts in connection with the most unfortunate event of Goldfield's history, the lamentable labor troubles of 1906-07. Space forbids the recital of details, even if propriety would sanction the reopening of old wounds and the uncovering of ugly scars that are best forgotten. The full limits of

this article would not suffice properly to introduce, let alone discuss, the subject to a conclusion. The whole controversy was but another phase of that world-old struggle for adjustment of the relationship of employer and employee. After-happenings have demonstrated that no final solution was made except locally.

As many forwarding causes had united to bring Goldfield to its happy situation in the fall of '07, so numerous untoward conditions contributed to aggravate the issue between mine owner and mine worker, chiefest among these being the panic with the consequent crashing of banking institutions and the scarcely less potent influence of the mesalliance formed between the highly-skilled miners and the ill-assorted, heterogeneous mass of Industrial Workers of the World. Almost from the outset, the contest degenerated into a fight, not between mine operator and miner, but between operator and the I. W. W. Of course, there had been from the first, as must be expected where any considerable body of men come together, more or less friction between the man who paid and the man who received wages, but all differences up to this time had been adjusted and most likely could have been settled again but for the unskilled labor that was unaccustomed to treat with its employer. The final straw was dropped when the banks went on a script basis and the operators tendered it in payment for labor November 18, 1907. Then history was made with staggering rapidity.

At first the great unorganized body of the people tried to remain neutral, at least to conceal their sympathies, hoping to remain out of the gathering storm. They were ultimately to be the real sufferers, ground between the upper mill stone of organized capital and the nether mill stone of organized labor. The force exerted between these elements would have crushed into pulp all the ore in the district within a fortnight if properly directed. Finally excesses drove the unwilling middle-man into a partnership from which he could but at best retire badly damaged. Then the deadline was drawn for the clash.

No well-informed man believes the rank and file of the miners desired trouble; on the contrary, they themselves knew that many of their number had just escaped from a disastrous campaign with their families and without money, and that to a place where there

was but the single industry of mining, upon which they were dependent by days' wage for bread. To court disagreement with their employers meant madness, and these men have never been suspected of that. In a word, the miners had been supplanted in their own hall by the very weight of allied numbers. On the other hand, the operators were dependent upon the uninterrupted production of their mines and their operation by these same miners to meet their maturing obligations, in some instances the purchase price, most of them then being men of moderate means. This was the alignment when challenges were given and accepted.

November 18th the mine owners and operators passed and published a resolution to pay the miners with script on and after that date, and "until the present financial crisis is passed." The W. F. M. Local 220 met this by adopting a resolution the 26th with but one dissenting vote, to refuse script in payment for labor, and on the next day called out 1,200 of its members. December the 3rd the Mine Owners' Association countered by declaring all past agreements with the union abrogated because no referendum vote had been taken in calling the strike. Up to this time the honors were about even. But the union had over-calculated the strength of one element, the attitude of the Governor. He had publicly and privately often declared his adherence to the laboring man and without his intervention against them they well knew the victory was theirs. The Sheriff was their sympathizer, too, and the ordinary way of enlisting Federal aid was for the Sheriff to certify to the Governor that he was unable to control the situation with safety to life and property, and in the absence of an adequate State police force it then became the Governor's duty to appeal to the Federal Government. This was the coup that won. The Sheriff remained steadfast, but under great pressure Gov. Sparks reluctantly made the call December 4th or 5th, the Federal Government responded promptly, and December 7th three companies of the 22nd Infantry, under Col. Alfred Reynolds, detrained in Goldfield, and the fight was won for the Mine Owners' Association. Gov. Sparks arrived the 10th, Gen. Funston the 12th, and a special commission appointed by the President reached Goldfield from Washington the 15th of December. Gen. Funston immediately went into conference with Gov. Sparks and the latter's personal representative,

Capt. W. L. Cox. The Federal Commission, consisting of Assistant Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Labor Commissioner Chas. P. Neill and Herbert Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, made an independent investigation and reported back to Washington adversely to the Mine Owners' Association as to the need of troops. In the meantime, December 9th, two days after the arrival of the troops, the Mine Owners' Association issued a statement placing the ban on the members of the W. F. M., set the 12th for reopening the mines and required all other miners to report for work that day, and made as a condition of employment the signing of an agreement prepared by the Association, the Tonopah scale going into effect. This scale was somewhat lower than the former Goldfield scale. On the appointed 12th, 56 men reported for work at the Combination mine and mill. Later, strikebreakers were imported to take the place of the W. F. M. men who were not acceptable.

Gen. Funston returned December 19th, but Gov. Sparks remained some time, and then went home, soon to die. President Roosevelt on the 11th directed that the troops preserve an absolutely impartial attitude between the factions, and this was observed to the letter, the soldiers fraternizing with the miners and citizens on the friendliest terms, no one doubting that they would do their duty under orders. On the 17th the President informed Gov. Sparks by telegraph that the troops had been here ten days and no need of their presence appearing, he would therefore order them returned to their former station December 30th, unless the State of Nevada showed in the meantime its good faith by taking steps to police its own territory. Accordingly, the Governor issued on December 30th a call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to convene January 14th following. To influence the President to retain the troops in Goldfield pending their action, a Memorial and Joint and Concurrent Resolution was passed by the Senate and approved January 17th, and a Joint and Concurrent Resolution was passed by the Assembly and approved February 1st, bearing the same import as that of the Senate. On January 29th the so-called Nevada Police Bill was approved.

The troops remained until toward spring, when the State Police assumed their functions for several months. In the meantime the mine owners organized a compact body of secret service men, the

nucleus of which came into existence during the troubles of the previous years, to take the place of the State police, when they should be withdrawn. Their main function being to protect the largest bodies of high-grade, they became a needless expense with its practical disappearance, and so they, too, have been greatly reduced in numbers.

To-day nothing but wounds and scars remain of that needless strife, and the memory of it alone should conjure both capital and labor to avoid the like again. The innocent suffered most, as might have been expected, and no principle was finally settled.

The bituminous coal fields of southwestern Nevada, located near Coaldale in Esmeralda County, were discovered in the early 80's by a German prospector named William Groetzinger, operating under a grub stake agreement with William A. Ingalls, then a merchant of Candeleria, Nevada, and now Sheriff of Esmeralda County. Later, other entries were made by Clay Peters and William Wilson, both of whom, including Ingalls and Groetzinger secured government title by patenting the locations after having done a considerable amount of preliminary work in the way of developing the discovery. These titles were afterwards acquired by L. K. Koontz and associates, of Goldfield, Nevada, and Pittsburg, Pa., who after the expenditure of no less than \$50,000 in development have succeeded in proving up a limited area of semi-bituminous coal, good for ordinary commercial purposes, and have placed several cars with satisfactory results in the local market of Goldfield, Tonopah, Blair, Millers and Mina. The veins are dipping to the east so far as developments show and while there appear to be about five different strata, yet only two have thus far been developed to commercial importance, showing from four to six feet of marketable product. The coal is comparatively free from an excess of ash and sulphur and has improved materially with development as depth and pressure have been attained.

Developments thus far show that this coal deposit may become an enterprise of prime importance in reducing the cost of fuel for local domestic purposes, and as it appears to have a fair coking quality, it may constitute a factor in the economic reduction of the vast metalliferous ores which abound in the vicinity, by smelting or roasting. The property is owned by the Nevada Coal Co. and a part of it is

under lease to the Nevada Coal & Fuel Co. on a royalty basis. It is situated on the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad and can be reached by a switch about a mile and a half long. The veins are somewhat deceptive at their outcrop, both as to quantity and quality, as they have been subjected to disintegration and expansion by exposure, but almost invariably assume a normal condition by a few hundred feet of development work. The State may well congratulate itself in having a possible fuel supply within its borders and so readily accessible, for should the deposit respond to future development as well as it has in the past, whereby an estimate of 50,000 tons of commercial coal is exposed by superficial development of only 3,000 feet, it is not unreasonable to suppose that 10,000,000 tons would be a fair estimate of the possible contents of the territory.

The allotted space has been exceeded with the merest fraction told, the enforced topical method pursued scarcely erecting enough sign posts to point the way. However, with here and there a lapse into reminiscence, the periods of discovery, organization, expansion and ultimate concentration, through which Goldfield has passed, have been indicated with more or less emphasis. The effort is in vain unless it has been made clear that both the city and the mines sprang from the co-operating brain and brawn of a poor but brave and hardy pioneering stock. Outside capital and tenderfoot both arrived after the merit of the camp had been demonstrated, the miners' wives preceding them. Nor could a graver notion be formed than to account the camp-builders ignorant or uncouth. After-years have not improved the original breed. Goldfield had more college and professional men in 1905 than any other city of its size in the country; they had left the drones at home. A mining camp offers the sharpest intellectual competition. "Wildcatters" were recruited from the newcomers rather than from the old-timers. The apparent lawless, open-hearted abandon was a surface deception; at the core there was womanhood and manhood of the sturdiest type. Glamour and romance there was in plenty. The lilt of hope displayed itself in every step.

It was such a people that built a city of 20,000 within three years. Its well-laid foundation withstood the combined attack of a panic and a labor war. While building their city, still greater marvels were being performed in the mines that have in ten years time yielded near

\$75,000,000 gross, to be poured into the hungry arteries of yawning commerce, and the production goes on in goodly fashion. The prodigious achievement was wrought by the co-operation of the many. If the division of the profits has not been as even as the division of responsibility the impersonal system can be loaded with the blame. But behind the system is found the individual always. Every citizen is a part of that system.

CHAPTER L.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

BY JOHN T. REID AND J. R. HUNTER.

Humboldt County gets its name from the Humboldt River, which enters its borders near the southeastern corner, runs to the northwest for a distance of some sixty miles; then, turning to the southwest, the stream continues to the Humboldt Sink, or Lake, near the center of the southern line of the county. This river cuts its way persistently through a series of north and south mountain ranges, and formed the natural and easiest route for the early exploration and travel of the inter-mountain region. During its meanderings through the county the channel of this stream traverses a distance of some 160 miles. Along its course are a series of basins which were at different periods the points at which it terminated and lost its identity in the waters of the great inland sea which covered this entire region. As the waters of this sea receded toward the present low levels of the Humboldt and Carson sinks, the channel of the river was extended through a series of "narrows" or canyons. At right angles to the valley of the river, and lying between the mountain ranges, are other broad valleys and plains, most of them of desert nature, but which are now being rapidly settled and irrigated from small mountain streams. Thus it will be seen that Humboldt County has a great variety of valley and mountain lands, suitable for agriculture, grazing, stock raising and mining. Some of the mountain peaks have an elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea level and 5,000 feet above the surrounding plains. The Humboldt River and its tributaries form the principal water supply for the irrigation of lands, though small mountain streams furnish the supply for some quite extensive individual ranches in the various parallel valleys.

The climate of the county is the average of the inter-mountain region, being neither extremely cold in the winter nor extremely hot in the summer. Grains, grasses, the hardier fruits and berries, besides a great variety of vegetables, are readily grown, finding a good market in the towns and mining camps of the county. There is a continually increasing



John T. Reid

variety of crops being grown, chief among which is the sugar beet. On the bench lands new ground is being put into vines and fruit, to be irrigated by pumping-plants.

The overland travel through the county in the early days followed the course of the Humboldt River to a point known as "Lassen Meadows," from the residence there of a man named Lassen, who afterward moved to California and from whom the Lassen County of that State is named. This place was on the river, about four miles west of Humboldt House. Here the overland route divided, the main travel going across the river to the West, out through the Cedar Springs Pass to the Black Rock Desert, through Susanville and the Beckwith Pass in the Sierras, to the gold fields of California. The lesser travel came on down the Humboldt, past old Fort Churchill and on to Carson City and Virginia City. In reaching Placerville, California, they went up the West Carson River, around the southern end of Lake Tahoe and on down to Placerville. Among the popular stage and express lines through the county in early days was the one coming down from Silver City, Idaho, crossing the river at the old French Ford (Winnemucca), leaving the Humboldt Valley at a point near Mill City and bearing southwest down through Dunn Glenn, the Buena Vista Valley below Unionville, Jacob's Well, Zimmershed's, Streif's Buffalo Springs, Mud Hole Well, Grimes' Well, White Cloud Well, Desert Well, Stillwater, and on to Virginia City via Ragtown. Many of the above-named stations are now completely obliterated, but the well-worn trail is still used and can be seen in its course for nearly the entire distance. It must have been a regularly surveyed route, for it runs in a straight course for long distances.

One of the great assets of the county in years to come will doubtless be its many hot springs, situated at some point in nearly every one of these mountain valleys. These springs are usually at the base of some mountain range, and some very pleasant resorts have been established and built up around them. Others are still in their native state but, because of the native great healing virtue of their waters, must become famous health resorts some day. One of these springs, known as the Kyle Hot Springs, is situated in the Buena Vista Valley, twelve miles east of Unionville. This spring has never been known to fail in the cure of rheumatism and is far famed for its having effectually and permanently cured venereal diseases of the worst character. The virtue of

the water of these various springs will some day become more generally known and people will come from long distances to secure relief from disease by application of their healing waters.

Southern Humboldt County.—While man might be termed a “land animal,” still his life and being is always closely associated with the receding tide of some great body of water upon the face of mother earth. This is the case with the southern portion of Humboldt County. Here the waters of the Humboldt and Carson Lakes or “Sinks” have been alike the bone of contention of the aborigines and Mecca sought by the overland travelers on their way to the California gold fields. There are many tales of strife between the Pahutes and Shoshones on the north and a mysterious tribe of little red-haired men, known as “man-eaters,” to the south. But through all this warfare the Pahutes came out victorious and are the original “natives” now in evidence in the southern portion of Humboldt County, there being quite a village of them surrounding a government school, near the town of Lovelock, the present metropolis of the southern portion of Humboldt County. The legends of strife between these aboriginal tribes are many and varied. There is the story of how the Pahutes during one conflict turned the course of the Humboldt River, so that they might cross to do battle with their enemies; or how they finally drove them into a cave and roasted them alive, and many other tales of barbaric warfare in which the Pahutes came out victorious and maintained their supremacy along the borders of this great inland sea and retained possession of this rich area until the “paleface brother” came and wrested it from them. Be these legends true or false, there remains the fact that the main channel of the Humboldt used to be along the western foothills, while now it is along the eastern, and in the recent taking of guano deposits from the caves along the eastern border of the lake were found the skeletons and relics of ancient tribesmen. These relics were many of them rare specimens of aboriginal art. Nettings of unique weave, moccasins, pottery, beadwork and other articles that point to the fact that a branch of the Aztec tribe were one time in this vicinity, were found. To strengthen this theory, that the Aztecs were once here, is the existence of a series of hieroglyphics along the mountain cliffs of a canyon above the present town of Unionville. These resemble very closely those of the southern cave dwellers and are to be seen opposite a large cave located among

the cliffs on the north side of Star Canyon. Wm. Woolcock, of Unionville, once wandered for two hours in the labyrinths of this cave, and yet did not find its ending. To assure finding a way out he unwound a cord as he went in, and with the aid of that was able to retrace his steps. This cave shows evidence of having been inhabited at one time. And then came the "paleface brothers," first passing through on their way to the California gold fields in the excitement of '49, many of them stopping to let their oxen feed on the rich grass of the "Big Meadows," as the Lovelock Valley was then termed, many of them being forced at this point to abandon their outfits and journey on as best they could; then returning later to make this their home, having been unsuccessful in their search for riches in the California gold fields. Here they established an empire of agricultural wealth, surrounded on all sides by mountains rich in deposits of mineral of great variety and extent. Among the minerals to be found within a radius of fifty miles from Lovelock are gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, cobalt, nickel, antimony, iron, tin, sulphur, besides many kinds of mineral earths, clays and salts. Here their descendants have lived and multiplied, and others, hearing of the riches of this valley, have swelled the number of inhabitants, until the native meadows have been turned to alfalfa fields and the waters of the great Humboldt River have been arrested in their flow toward the lake and made to water the thirsty earth, and the margins of the once famous inland sea have receded, until it is hardly large enough to make a good-sized duck pond. It will not be many years until the vast extent of this ancient lake bed will be entirely under cultivation. Marion F. Howell, whose erect and well-preserved form is well known to most of the people of Lovelock, is probably the oldest living white settler of the Lovelock Valley. He first passed through the valley in 1859, going with his father and other emigrants to Sacramento. From that city they hauled provisions over the Sierras to Virginia City, when the Comstock Lode was producing its millions, and his historic tales of those days are very interesting. In the year 1861 Mr. Howell and his father did not return, as had been their custom, from Virginia City to Sacramento, but started for Paradise Valley, with their ox-teams loaded with supplies and provisions. At Humboldt City they found a settlement of some fifty people, and decided to stop there. The ruins of this village are still in evidence, situated in a beautiful

mountain canyon some four miles east of the Humboldt House station on the Southern Pacific. Among the ruins are the remnants of substantial brick buildings, showing this to have been quite a village at one time.

After some two years' residence at Humboldt City the Howells removed to Wadsworth, which was then the terminal of the great overland railroad being built from the Western coast to the East. From Wadsworth they returned to live near Ryepatch, bringing with them some two hundred head of cattle and other stock, which fed upon the native grasses that grew luxuriantly on the Big Meadows at that time. Their herds multiplied so that at one time the Howells were known as the "cattle kings" of Humboldt County. During these days the mines were in operation first in the Trinity Canyon, then at Arabia, then at Ryepatch, and at these places the Howells found a ready market for beef, hay and other products of their herds and fields, and were in continuous and close touch with the development of the southern portion of Humboldt County. At one time they sold hay at \$1.50 per ton, which they had cut on the Humboldt Meadows and hauled to Ragtown, which was one of the early settlements on the Carson Sink. So the fame of the Lovelock Valley as a producer of hay and feed dates back to the early days.

During these early years the Pahute Indians, who were then the inhabitants of this section, were very friendly to the whites, and from them Mr. Howell learned many of the legends of Indian warfare along the borders of this great inland sea. It seems that the early Indian settlers of this section were a tribe of cannibals, described by the Pahutes as small of stature, having red hair and freckled faces. They were warlike in their associations with surrounding tribes, and were beaten in warfare by the Pahutes many times.

At last the Pahutes had them surrounded and driven to take shelter in boats out upon the lake, making siege upon them and promising them release from utter extermination upon condition that they would live peaceably and "like brothers." This the little tribe would not promise, so the Pahutes held them in siege until finally they managed to escape to the mountains on the eastern border of the lake and took refuge in the Horseshoe Cave, which has been the subject of much interest the past two years on account of relics found therein. Here

the Pahutes again surrounded them and Chief Winnemucca told them that unless they would promise to be good and live "like brothers" the cave would be their funeral furnace. The "little man-eaters," as they were termed by the Pahutes, would not promise to be good, so huge piles of driftwood were made at the mouth of the cave, and, after a final useless appeal by Chief Winnemucca that they should come out and be peaceable, the tribe of cannibals were burned like rats in a trap. In relating this tale of destruction to Mr. Howell the Indians of his day stated that after the fires had died down some of the Pahutes ventured into the cave to see if they could find any vestige of their vanquished enemies, but they could not, and the manner of their disappearance is a great mystery among the Pahutes to this day. But this mystery may be partially solved by the finding of bodies and relics in this cave during the past two years, while the rich guano deposits were being mined therefrom and shipped to the coast for fertilizer.

The man who exerted a lasting influence upon the future of the town and valley of Lovelock was the one whose name they now bear, George Lovelock. In the year 1862 he came to the valley and established his home at a point nearly opposite where the railroad depot now stands. Since that time to the day of his death he has been most active in the development of all industries in the southern portion of Humboldt County. Generous to a fault, he died almost penniless. He was one of the first residents of the mining camp of Trinity, conducting a hotel and operating mines there. For a number of years he conducted a hotel at the smelting town of Oreana, located on the Humboldt River, about ten miles north from Lovelock, and at which the ores from the Arabia and Trinity mines were treated. This was the first smelting plant known to exist in the State of Nevada and was estimated by Mr. Lovelock to have cost \$250,000. In 1868 the value of the ore from the Montezuma mine, in the Arabia district, which was treated at this smelter, was estimated at \$45,000, and in 1880 the best authorities place the whole of ores extracted at 30,000 tons, which paid from \$30 up to \$700 per ton.

While engaged in building the home and caring for farm lands which he had located in the valley, Mr. Lovelock could never quite give up his interest in the minerals he found to exist in the surrounding hills. The properties of his latest discoveries are the nickel and cobalt mines located in Cottonwood Canyon, about forty miles east from Lovelock,

and which will some day add new impetus to the mining industry of this section of the county and State.

William Silverwood is one from whom much of the early history of the Southern part of Humboldt county can be learned. He came to what was then called "Brown's Station," located at the southwestern margin of Humboldt Lake in the early sixties. At that time this was the terminal of the Southern or Central Pacific, and Mr. Silverwood entered the employ of the company as pumpman. The name of the station has now been changed to Toy, and the scenes of activity in the days when that was a coaling station, supply point, helper station and terminal for a telegraph line running to Unionville have passed. Only a section-house and a few cabins for the Japs remain, and the trains merely give a passing whistle as they go flying by. Up to some years ago Mr. Silverwood has been continuously in the employ of the company, besides being interested in many industries of the county. His name is still on the Southern Pacific payrolls, though he is not required to perform any labor.

Among the very early business men of Lovelock and those who contributed to the upbuilding of Lovelock may be mentioned the names of Edwin C. Ascher, Horace C. Emmons, Stephen R. Young, Patrick K. Reid and Antoni Feliz.

The agricultural development of the Lovelock Valley has been gradual but permanent since the later sixties, when small streams were taken from the river and thrown out over the natural meadow lands to increase the growth of wild grasses and forage plants along the stream and around the margin of the lake. By this first rude means of irrigation heavy yields of native blue joint hay were secured from the Big Meadows and sold at fabulous prices in the surrounding mining camps and to the overland stage teams and travelers. Then small patches were put into grains, vegetables and other food products, then seeded to alfalfa, until now this great desert grass is the mainstay and chief product of Lovelock Valley. It is conservatively estimated that the value of alfalfa hay produced in this valley will reach the sum of \$500,000 per year. In the early years of breaking up and seeding this vast acreage large areas were sown to wheat, especially along the margin of the lake, some of this grain yielding as high as seventy bushels per acre. Combined harvesting and threshing machines were used to harvest these vast fields, as many

as fifty head of horses being used at a time for hauling these great harvesting machines, until the traction engine supplanted horseflesh and gasoline took the place of hay as the motive power. Five thousand acres in one field was no uncommon occurrence in these days, but the area now put in grain is getting limited, the major part of the irrigated fields having been seeded to alfalfa, which yields an average of five tons per acre annually. To consume this hay many thousand head of cattle and sheep are shipped into the valley from the mountain ranges in the eastern part of the State every winter, and from here reshipped to the large slaughtering and packing houses of the Pacific Coast, as they are needed, and as they become fattened by feeding on the exceedingly nutritious alfalfa hay.

To some extent, the farmers of the Lovelock Valley are now getting out of the "alfalfa rut" and are producing more of a variety of crops. This is not because of alfalfa being an unprofitable crop, but rather on account of the present ranches being in smaller holdings, and the desire is to make every acre produce to its greatest capacity. With this end in view the attention of the farmers is being turned to the culture of sugar beets, which the rich alluvial soil of the valley produces in great abundance and of high saccharine content. These beets are being shipped to the factory established in 1912 at Fallon, sixty miles distant, but there is every assurance that a large factory will be built at Lovelock in the immediate future. From thirty-two samples of beets raised in the Lovelock Valley and sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington by John Harrison, the pioneer beet raiser of the valley, an average of twenty-two per cent. in saccharine matter was obtained, the highest percentage being twenty-eight.

The irrigation systems now operating in the valley and the acreage which they supply, proceeding up the river in their order, are:

Lovelock Land & Development Co.....	8,000	acres
Union Canal Ditch Co.....	10,000	"
Rodgers, Carpenter, et al.....	15,000	"
Irish-American	5,000	"
Old Channel Dam & Ditch Co.....	7,000	"
Young Taylor Dam & Ditch Co.....	5,000	"

50,000 acres

The Lovelock Land & Development Company have a water-storage reservoir of sufficient capacity for one irrigation, that is located quite close to their lands.

The Humboldt Land & Irrigation Company has three reservoirs near Humboldt Station which have a capacity that is sufficient for one irrigation for 50,000 acres. The ditch has its inlet near Mill City, is eight miles long, twenty-five feet wide on top, fourteen feet wide on the bottom, and eight feet deep. This property is owned exclusively by the farmers of Lovelock Valley. The successful end of this large undertaking is of great importance in providing water-storage for dry seasons and increasing the acreage of producing lands in and about Lovelock and vicinity.

From its earliest history Humboldt County has been conceded to be rich in mineral deposits. Specimen rock brought in by the Indians and shown to overland travelers by keepers of trading stations aroused the curiosity of the emigrants and caused many of them to abandon their trip farther west and hunt for minerals in the Humboldt Range. Others had taken some chance specimens of rock they had found during the course of their journey to Sacramento and upon landing there had found out its great mineral value. An instance of the latter, and probably the first mineral found by a white man in Humboldt County, was that discovered by a Mr. Hardin, in the "black-rock" country, while traveling to the western coast in 1859. Mr. Hardin had camped one night at the Hot Springs, on the edge of the great Black Rock Desert, now a station on the Western Pacific. One of the two teams of oxen in his outfit became very sick and as a last resort to restore health he fed it the last mite of bacon on hand in their meager larder. The following morning the animal seemed to be all right, and after starting his family on the road with oxen and outfit, Mr. Hardin started to walk out through the hills in quest of game to take the place of the vanished bacon, promising to meet his family at Mud Springs about noon. While going across a volcanic outcrop he noticed a peculiar black, metallic-looking rock protruding from the volcanic ash, and from this he selected a large sample to take with him. Upon arriving at Mud Springs he found that his family had already passed that place, but another emigrant had lost one of his ox teams there and was making a cart from a portion of his wagon, to proceed on his journey with as light a load as possible

After helping him make the cart Mr. Hardin continued on his way to overtake his family, but first hid the greater portion of rock he had found in the brush near the spring. Upon arriving in Sacramento this rock was assayed and showed high values in silver, and was on exhibition in the leading bank of Sacramento at the time Mr. Marion Howell and his father, who are mentioned elsewhere in this history, arrived there. The rock which he had left hidden in the brush was found by a company of emigrants following Mr. Hardin and brought to Sacramento by them a few months later.

Some two years later a company of men, headed by Mr. Hardin, came back to this county and, in company with Marion Howell, made a fruitless search for the lost treasure. The volcanic ashes seem to have swallowed it up completely, and it has not been recovered to this day, though rich mineral deposits are being worked in that vicinity at the present time. Considerable tonnage of sulphur has been produced by the Pacific Sulphur Company from sulphur beds near these same hot springs and shipped to San Francisco for commercial purposes.

New discoveries and the organization of new districts followed in rapid succession. Buena Vista District was organized in 1861. Though comparatively inactive at the present time, this district has produced millions of mineral wealth. Among the prominent mines of early days were the National, Governor Downey, Alba Nueva, Cass, Joe Pickering, Halleck, Seminole, Eagle, Leroy, Agamemnon, Manitowoc, Champion, Cedar Hill, North Star, Atlas, Arizona, Hope, etc. In 1878, of all the mines in the county only the Arizona and Rye Patch, situated in the Echo District and across the mountain to the west, paid a bullion tax, and from 1872 to 1878 the Arizona alone produced close to five million dollars.

In 1862, Central District was organized, the principal mine being the Fifty-six. A four-stamp mill was built for treating ores of this district, averaging \$400 per ton. This mill was destroyed in 1876, since which time little work has been done. To the south of this and situated on the western slope of the Humboldt Range, is Echo District, organized in 1863. The principal mine of this district was the Alpha, sold to an English company in 1869 for \$62,000. Walter Schmidt, the discoverer of this mine, is still living at Parran, Churchill County, and can give many interesting points of history as to the early mining industry of

this county. The Rye Patch mine is the principal mine of the Echo District, and has been worked to a certain extent up to the present time. This company at one time erected a furnace and ten-stamp mill at the Rye Patch Station.

Star Peak is the principal mountain in the southern portion of Humboldt County, rising to an altitude of 11,000 feet. On the western slope of this mountain the Humboldt District was organized in 1860, being the first mining district of the county. Humboldt City was the principal town, at one time having a population of about 500 people. Nine of the mines in this canyon were developed to the depth of some fifty feet, but no producing mines were found, though ore-bearing veins up to twenty-four feet in width were cut. Sulphur, alternating with gypsum, is the deposit of a thermal spring in this vicinity. On the southwest slope of Star Peak is the Sacramento District, easily reached through a mountain canyon of the same name. The Montana, Bullion, Sacramento and Nevada were the chief mines at the time of organization. The Humboldt Queen, situated in the southern portion of this district, has been a mine of some note, though inactive at the present time. For nearly half a century Marion Howell has retained the ownership of promising mines at the mouth of this canyon, named the Sunrise and Crown Point, and work now being prosecuted gives promise of rich reward. The richest section of this district at the present time, however, is the Pole Canyon, next north of the Sacramento Canyon, in which ledges carrying high values in free gold are now being developed. On the northeastern slope of this great mountain, in 1861, was organized the Star District, the town of Star City being about twelve miles north of the present town of Unionville. The district was six miles long, down the slope of the mountain, by four miles wide. Star Creek, a stream carrying about seventy miners' inches of water at its minimum flow, runs down the main canyon of this district and supplies valuable ranches in the valley below with irrigation water. The celebrated Sheba mine is located in what is termed the lime contact, which runs along the base of this mountain. Here the ledge is estimated to be one hundred and fifty feet wide and, taken in sectional strata, was estimated in 1868 to give the following values: First-class ore per ton, \$1,200; second-class ore per ton, \$250; third-class ore per ton, \$150. Some of the assays reached as high as \$16,000 per ton, but this was when silver was quoted

at twice the present price; still the cost of operating was proportionately larger. The De Sota was another famous mine of this district.

Across the Buena Vista Valley, to the east of Star Peak, Sierra District was organized in 1863. The town of Dunn Glenn, originally the location of Government forts, lately known as Chafey, was the center of the district. Mining in this district has been quite continuous and fairly profitable all these years since its first organization, selected ore paying \$1,000 and upward to the ton. Looking from the summit of Star Peak to the west, across the Humboldt River and valley, you view the varied colored hills of the Trinity and Arabia districts, organized in 1863 under the title of the Trinity Mining District. The mines of the Arabia District were considered at one time to be the richest in the known world, the Montezuma mine especially producing a half-ton of metal for every ton of ore taken therefrom, and up to 1875, according to the State mineralogist, yielding 3,150 tons of lead and \$455,000 in silver. The ruins of the old town of Oreana, at which place the ores from this district were smelted, are still in evidence at a point along the Humboldt River, twelve miles north of Lovelock. These smelters were destroyed by fire in the later seventies, since which time the ores have been shipped to both eastern and western points for treatment. The Evening Star was the chief mine of the Trinity Canyon and was worked extensively in 1864. There is considerable activity in these old-time districts at the present time, the prospectors of these latter days obtaining more of the gold values in porphyry formations. To the north and along the western margin of the Humboldt River have been the San Jacinta, active in the later eighties, the principal mine being the "Poker Brown" mine, and lead and silver being the predominant minerals of the ore; the Antelope or Cedar Springs District, of which the Nevada Superior is the principal mine; Vicksburg District, organized about the time of the Black Rock excitement; Mount Rose District, located in 1871 on the boundaries of what is now Paradise Valley, for many years known as the Paradise mine, and now being exploited as the Orange District; and the Winnemucca District.

But in passing thus hastily over the mining industry of the past in Humboldt County, we should not neglect a district lying to the south of the great Star Peak, namely, Rochester and Relief. In the early sixties, parties from Rochester, New York, started operations on the lime con-

tact where it cuts through Rochester Canyon, at a point ten miles south from Ryepatch. This is a continuation of the Ryepatch ore zone, and very similar in characteristics and formation, though it had never produced any quantity of ore. Old shafts, inclines and open cuts are to be seen at the present time by those going to the new camp of Rochester, mute evidence of the search made by early pioneers for mineral wealth. Upon reaching a depth of some eighty feet the miners were driven from these workings by a strong flow of water from an underground channel, which they had tapped, leaving pumps in the shaft and barely escaping with their lives. From Rochester Canyon the miners went to the south and east some seven miles and established the Relief District. The Relief mine of this district has a production record of nearly half a million dollars, from workings not to exceed 300 feet. New work is now being prosecuted in this district and rich silver deposits are being exposed, also ledges of cinnabar and other valuable minerals.

The present camp of Rochester, just entering upon a tremendous production record, is an illustration of the popular saying that "The old is ever new." For many years prospectors in the Humboldt Range confined their operations to the lime contact belts which cut along the base of the mountains, both on the east and west side. In this belt or contact were the famous Sheba, Arizona, De Sota, Eagle and other mines on the eastern slope of the mountains, while in the corresponding contact on the western slope were the Ryepatch, Humboldt Queen, Oro Fino, Tiger Montana, Sacramento and other mines of the Sacramento District. Later prospectors have gone above this lime contact and as a result have exposed rich ledges of gold and silver ore in the altered rhyolite or Koipato formation of the Triassic age. There has been spasmodic mining and prospecting in the Rochester Canyon ever since the early days, but it was not until the spring of 1912 that the richness and extent of the veins began to be realized. For some seven years previous to that time an old prospector named Hutch Stevens, from the Black Hills of Dakota, had maintained a camp at the head of American Canyon and kept alive a group of claims covering the mountain now known as Nenzel Hill, from which center radiate the Limerick, Rochester, Weaver and Juniper canyons on the west, and American, South American, Troy, Fisher and Cow canyons on the east. In the winter of 1909 this venerable prospector perished while going from the Spring Valley stage back to his camp

during a severe snowstorm, and his body was not found until the following spring. Among the relatives who have kept these claims alive since this tragic death is Joseph Nenzel, a nephew by marriage and an able mining man from the Black Hills of South Dakota. Through very adverse circumstances, at times not knowing from whence the next bill of "grub" was coming, Mr. Nenzel persisted in prospecting and developing these claims, his faithful wife, a niece of the original discoverer, living with him in the hills and encouraging him as best she could. In April, 1912, Mr. Nenzel exposed a stringer of rich ore trending into the Nenzel Hill and began to mine for shipment.

Among other prospectors who had been attracted to Rochester was F. M. Shick, who secured a group of claims at the head of the canyon, adjoining the Nenzel claims on the southwest. Upon a portion of these claims Walter Moynough discovered rich float and obtained a lease in the summer of 1912, shipping float that he had picked from the surface and breaking up large boulders of float and croppings from the huge ledge. Meanwhile Nenzel had been tracing the Crown Point or Nenzel Hill ledge along the crest of the central mountain, and had determined to some extent its richness and immensity, but had not begun the production that has since made the camp famous. Moynough and associates caught the ledge at its southern end and began shipping from the grass roots. Thos. Smaston, Ed. Stiff and H. C. Hardesty were at the same time developing the Sunflower group of claims adjoining on the west.

While this development was going on at the head of the canyon Jerry Healey, Wm. Stotts, Cliff De Lorne, Claude Campbell, Frank Golden, and others interested with them, were prospecting Lincoln Hill, lying on the western border of Rochester Canyon, about two miles westerly from Crown Point. During the summer they discovered much high-grade float, breaking up and sacking boulders rich in free gold and exposing ledges that assayed high in gold and silver values. By the first of November of 1912 nine carloads of ore had been shipped from the properties on Nenzel and Lincoln hills and the public began to "sit up and take notice" that there was something doing in Rochester Canyon.

Frank Reber, of the *National Miner*, was attracted to the camp about this time, and sent out word of its mineral riches to the mining world. Experts and investors were attracted to the camp and soon a great mining boom was again on in Nevada, and Rochester was the

new Eldorado, toward which all were treading. Within three months three towns were platted within a distance of two miles; tents, shanties and more substantial buildings followed each other in rapid succession; large companies were capitalized and extensive development work started along the huge ore ledges both on Nenzel and Lincoln Hills, the greater portion of the work being done under the leasing system. A population of 2,500 people was soon living in the canyon and another Goldfield was predicted to have been started. The "boom" has passed and many have gone from the camp disappointed, some have realized comfortable fortunes from their findings there, but the development and production of the camp has but just begun, and every foot of development work being done—and there are a great many of them—is demonstrating the permanency and richness of the ledges in the Rochester District. Milling plants are being installed, the field of known ore bodies is being rapidly extended, the payroll is increasing from month to month, now averaging about twenty-five thousand dollars per month, and another producing camp has been added to Nevada's mining laurels. Oreana, now named Nixon by the railroad company, is the nearest railroad point to Rochester, being twelve miles from Nenzel Peak. It has grown from a side-track to an active forwarding town with the growth of the camp and will continue to grow until such time as the railroad sees fit to extend its line up through Rochester or Limerick canyons, plans for which are already being formulated.

But the history of this rich mineral section would not be complete without mention of the placer mining in Spring Valley, Dry Gulch and American canyons, which extend from the summit of the Humboldt Mountains, as they pass through the present Rochester District, down to the Buena Vista Valley at their eastern base. Placer gold was discovered in these canyons in the early seventies and was worked extensively for some years by Chinamen, who had leased the ground from L. F. Dunn and his associates, and are credited with having extracted ten millions of dollars from the rich gravels of these canyons. The principal canyons are honeycombed with their old shafts so that it is hardly safe to drive down them with a rig. They extended their work to Rochester, Weaver, Limerick and adjacent canyons to some degree, but not on a paying basis. At present the Federal Mining Company, composed of Iowa and Chicago capitalists, are installing a large dredger



L. M. Carpenter

in Spring Valley, while other parties are sinking shafts and running tunnels in the placer channels of American canyons, to work below the fifty-foot level, which was as deep as the Chinamen had sunk. So the Humboldt Range bids fair to again become productive in placer gold as well as from ledges.

Seven Troughs is chief among the mining camps developed during the later years. It is situated in the Stone House range of mountains, thirty miles west from Lovelock. It was discovered in the fall of 1905, Wm. Stautts, Frank Crumpacker, Joe Therien, and Alex. Borland, all of Lovelock, being among the first to secure locations in the canyon. It derives its name from a series of seven troughs which had been placed below some springs in the canyon by stockmen for watering stock. The water was brought to the surface by a large black basalt dike which cut through the mountain, crossing the canyon at this point, and along which contact the ore was found. From this central location the ledges were traced to the north and south. Farrell, in the Stone House canyon, being at the northern extremity and Vernon at the southern end of the district, an extreme distance of twelve miles. Soon the fame of this new discovery spread to the southern camps of Tonopah and Goldfield and prospectors and mine operators came from those camps in great numbers. The entire district was soon covered with monuments and great things were predicted for the new bonanza camp. Four towns, Vernon, Mazuma, Seven Troughs and Farrell were established, each gaining quite a population and considerable activity was evidenced throughout the entire district. Mills were built at Mazuma and Seven Troughs, the latter by the Seven Troughs*Coalition mining company of which L. A. Friedman is President and General Manager, and the former by the Nevada-Darby Mining and Milling Company. July 17th, 1912, the towns of this district were devastated by a great water-spout, washing away buildings, mills, people, and leaving a path of desolation and suffering in its wake. Nine were killed outright, three others succumbed to wounds, and several were severely injured in the flood, and the property loss was estimated at a quarter million dollars. The district has never fully recovered from this great disaster, though work has been steadily prosecuted on most of the mines and the mills have been repaired and in operation. It is estimated that this district has produced a million dollars up to the present time, the greatest depth reached in the workings being eight hundred feet. Much

ore is now blocked out in the district and the production era has but just begun.

To the south of the Seven Troughs, and in the same ore zone, are situated the camps of Velvet, sixteen miles west from Lovelock, and Jessup, twenty-four miles southwest of Lovelock. Neither of these camps have reached the producing stage, though very good values and extensive ore bodies are being developed in both. In the Sahware range of mountains, next west of the Stone House range, is located the Juniper mining district. This is thirty-five miles west of Lovelock, in the extreme western part of the county. The Nevada Development company, of which Mr. J. T. Reid is resident agent and with him has New York capital associated, is developing promising copper deposits in this district.

"Kennedy" District on the east side of the "East" Range now having but a few inhabitants was the scene of an excitement attending its discovery in 1893 that attracted the venturesome from all parts to this promising district. Soon after the erection of mills adapted to work free milling ores, it was found that a serious error had been made and since the companies had expended all their available capital the district with its promising veins of base ores had to suffer a long period of idleness. Renewed interest is now apparent, and it is thought that the district will at no distant date figure somewhat in the State's mineral production.

Though Humboldt county has an area of 11,000 square miles it has a population of only 8,000 people, therefore it cannot have any very large towns. During the half century since the advent of the white man into this county many settlements have risen to more or less magnitude, then dwindled to nothing, chiefly because of the rise and fall of various mining camps. Some of these towns have vanished so completely that not a vestige of them is left, a few dilapidated ruins mark the site of others, while still others remain in all their former strength and with steadily increasing population and activities. As examples of the first mentioned we would name Aetnaville, Torryville and the Old Oreana, in the Trinity and Arabia districts. Star City, Humboldt City, Unionville, and Rye Patch in the Humboldt range are fair examples of the second-named class; while illustrating the latter we would name Paradise, Lovelock, Mill City, and Winnemucca.

Humboldt City, is credited with having been the first white settlement in the county, having been established as early as 1860. The ruins of this

place are still in evidence at Humboldt canyon, about two miles east of the station by that name on the Southern Pacific railroad. A correspondent of the *Humboldt Register*, published at Unionville during the early sixties, under date of May 2, 1863, thus describes the town as it was then: "A picturesque and beautiful village, containing some 200 well-built houses, some of which are handsome edifices, and many beautiful gardens that attest the taste and industry of the inhabitants. A beautiful, crystal stream of water diverted from its natural course, runs a little babbling stream through every street. * * * * Humboldt City contains two hotels, kept in good style, one the Coulter House, by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Nichols, the other, the Iowa House, by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; two saloons, one blacksmith shop, two stores, four families and children, chickens, pigs, and dogs enough to give the place a lively appearance. All signs of life, however, have now passed away and this once lively village is but the abode of chipmunks, squirrels and horned toads.

One of the most historic towns of the county is Unionville, which is still quite a little settlement, situated eighteen miles south from Imlay, the first freight division east of Reno on the S. P. railroad. The town was originally laid out about a mile up the canyon above its present site by Captain Hugo Pfersdorf, who with J. C. Hannan and four Indians, and having two donkeys loaded with supplies, had come from Virginia City in quest of a new Eldorado. They had been piloted to the place by the Indians, who had brought specimens of rich rock to Virginia City and seemed willing to show from whence it came. But the Captain held the lots in the new town at a high figure, so the story goes, and Chris Lark, a later arrival, started a town upon ground he had located at the present site of Unionville, and soon had a hundred buildings in course of construction thereon.

A majority of citizens of the new town being in sympathy with the southern forces in the conflict then in progress, the town was called Dixie, but within a year many Union men came to the camp and succeeded in changing public sentiment so that on July 14, 1861, the name was changed to "Unionville" and the Stars and Stripes waved triumphantly to the mountain breezes. Upon the organization of Humboldt county in 1862, Unionville was designated as the county seat by the Governor of the State, which title it held until 1872, when Winnemucca was given that honor. The population of the town in its best days reached as high

as 1,500 people, three stamp mills were in operation, two of them of ten-stamps and one of five; there were two stores, saloons, restaurants, livery stable, postoffice and express office, telegraph office and a Methodist church building which cost \$2,500. The buildings were of wood, adobe and stone, some of them being quite large and very substantially built, remaining in a fair state of preservation to this day.

The ores from the surrounding mines were crushed by the stamp mills, passed over concentrating tables and into amalgamating pans. The yield from the first crushing and amalgamation was but 40 to 50 per cent of the assay value, but the tailings were worked over, after standing awhile, and a fair proportion of their value was recovered by a simple repetition of the pan-process. The yield from the raw ores during the first process was \$25 to \$40 per ton, while the tailings the second time yielded \$20 to \$30 per ton.

To be seen upon the hill-side in the upper part of Unionville is the ruins of the Stone Cabin that was once the abode of "Mark Twain" (Samuel Clemens) when he was a prospector and before he became famous as an author. He was one of the party succeeding the first party of explorers that came to Unionville. Many of the prominent men identified with the early history of the State were those who had been the first residents of Unionville.

At present there is a population of less than one hundred people living in Unionville. There is a small two-stamp mill in operation. The canyon is planted in orchards which produce excellent fruit and it is, withal, a most picturesque and pleasant place in which to live. The Buena Vista valley, lying to the east of and below the town, has some extensive and very productive ranches within its borders, and it is certain to become one of Humboldt counties best farming sections.

Star City, a town of considerable importance in the earlier days, was situated directly north of Unionville, in a canyon by the same name. Its chief support was from the operation of the Sheba and De Sota mines. It possessed a number of large buildings, stores, postoffice, express and telegraph office. One of its hotels is said to have cost \$40,000. A mill of ten-stamps and four reverberatory-furnaces for roasting the ore was built at the mouth of the canyon but was later removed to Unionville.

Mill City, established in 1863, was the railroad point for Unionville, Star City, Dunn Glenn, and adjacent mining camps. It is on the main

line of the Southern Pacific railroad, eighteen miles north from Unionville. As its name indicates, it was intended to be the milling center for the rich mines and here was built a foundry for castings needed at Mills over the eastern part of Nevada and surrounding districts. It was along the proposed course of the Humboldt canal. This canal project was incorporated in 1862 by an Italian named J. Ginacca, a resident of Winnemucca, and associates living in San Francisco. The canal, starting twenty-eight miles from above Winnemucca, was to have been 90 miles long, fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. About \$100,000 was expended in constructing the canal to Winnemucca, where it was abandoned, leaving Mill City high and dry.

One of the early settlements of the county was Dunn Glenn, its settlement dating back to 1862, and in 1863 a company of United States soldiers were stationed there to keep the Indians in check. At one time the population reached 350, but is now down to almost nothing. In later years the settlement has been known as Chafey, from the Chafey mine and mill which is located there. Besides the mining and milling carried on in a small way, there are a few families interested in stock and ranching living there, this giving the place more permanency than if it were merely a mining camp. It is situated nine miles from Mill City and twenty miles from Winnemucca.

One of the places most attractive and likely to be remembered by the Overland Traveler of the early days is Humboldt House, which was one of the principal eating stations on the Overland route. Here the natural desert waste had been obliterated, by the application of a supply of water from mountain springs, and the trees, shrubbery, berries, verdant lawn, roses and other flowering plants produced must have been a welcome sight indeed to the weary travelers during their journey across the Great American Desert. A thousand fruit and shade trees were grown on this oasis of some thirty acres. The fruit trees produced peaches, pears, apples and apricots equal to those of California, while cottonwood, locust, willow and oak trees gave the welcome shade. This garden spot has been somewhat neglected of late years, for there are no more Overland eating stations, and only a few section-men are living there, but it is still a place of beauty and a joy to the weary travelers.

Lovelock, situated near the mouth of the Humboldt river, is the first town east of Reno of any size. This place was settled by James

Blake in 1861. In 1862 the late George Lovelock settled here with his family, making his residence opposite where the Southern Pacific depot now stands, on the corner now occupied by the Orpheum Theatre. The great Overland railroad, then termed the Central Pacific, was built through his door yard in 1866, establishing a station directly opposite his home, chiefly for the accommodation of mining business of the Trinity district, which was then quite active. The old Overland stages used to have stations at various points in the valley, along the river, but they were on the eastern side of the stream, the route passing along the eastern foothills.

The Big Meadows, around the margin of Humboldt lake, afforded abundant feed for the stock of emigrants and settlers, and demonstrated the great agricultural possibilities of this section. Besides this, there was evidence of great mineral wealth in the surrounding mountains, and with the natural resources for these two great industries, how could Lovelock help becoming the metropolis of the southern portion of Humboldt county, as it is to-day and will be in the years to come. Some cities are built upon the mining industry, some base their growth upon agricultural wealth and development; the first-named may grow rapidly and be active for a number of years, then drop into decay; the second-named may be slower of growth but are more permanent and lasting; Lovelock is the natural center for a large territory of mining, agricultural and grazing territory, and having all these industries to rely upon, its growth has been steady and permanent. The valley at this point is about thirty miles long, with an average width of eight miles. The soil is a deep, rich, alluvial deposit and is very productive. Drillings have been made to a depth of nearly 500 feet, and bed-rock was not reached, but decomposed vegetation was brought up from this depth. No wonder that this section has been producing heavy crops of alfalfa year after year for over half a century, and yet the fertility of the soil is undiminished. From the two or three stores first established along the streets on each side of the railroad track, the business section of the town has spread to cross streets, until it now covers three blocks, and many of the business houses are constructed of brick, stone and concrete and are fitted with all modern conveniences and occupied by large mercantile establishments. There having been times of quite rapid growth, during the rise of some adjacent mining district such as the Seven Troughs and, more recently, that of Rochester; then there

would be a seemingly dull time, but each succeeding excitement left the town with evidence of considerable growth in business and population. The chief industry in the valley is the production of alfalfa hay and the feeding of same to cattle, sheep and horses, which are brought in from the ranges to the north and east. The acreage sown to grain is becoming gradually less, being about five thousand acres for the present season of 1913.

The population of the town at the present time is about one thousand, and of the town and valley, about sixteen hundred. The last school census showed one hundred and forty in the Lovelock district and educational facilities are well advanced. Three teachers are employed in the public school and two in the Lovelock Branch County High School. The average attendance the past year was 91 in the public and 10 in the High School. There is a government Indian School here, with a twenty-acre tract adjacent platted into lots and leased to the Indians for residence purposes. The population of "Indian Town" is about one hundred or more. These Indians are chiefly of the Pahute tribe, the word Pahute means "Waterless" or absence of water "Desert Indians" being the remnants of the native aborigines. They are generally industrious and take considerable pride in establishing and keeping up their homes adjacent to the school.

While Lovelock town and valley has been settled for more than fifty years, still its growth and industrial development are only in their infancy. Hardly one-tenth of the tillable area of the valley is under cultivation at the present time. Much of this is held in large tracts and worked upon a large scale, which method does not give it as intensive cultivation as it would receive under smaller holdings. By means of the large storage reservoirs lately constructed at a point west of the Humboldt House, thirty-seven miles above the lake, the surplus flow of the Humboldt river will be kept from entering the lake and the entire surface of this lake bed will eventually be brought under cultivation. With the subdivision of the present lands into smaller holdings, and with a steady water supply such as the Humboldt storage will furnish, and with the added area of the present lake bed under cultivation; it is a very conservative estimate to state that the Lovelock valley will support twenty times its present population and that the value of its products will be enhanced in a like proportion very rapidly during the next twenty-five years.

As a counterpart to the Lovelock valley, we have in the Northern part of the county Paradise valley. It is situated on both sides of the Little Humboldt river, which rises in the Northern part of the county and flows southward for nearly one hundred miles, being augmented by other streams, until it reaches the main Humboldt at a point near Winnemucca. This valley is forty miles long by twelve wide. Its soil is a rich alluvial deposit and very productive. About the first of June, 1863, R. D. Carr, W. B. Huff, J. A. Whitmore and W. C. Gregg started from Starr City on a prospecting trip to the northern side of the river. They crossed near the present site of Mill City, followed the Western slope of the mountains until they struck Rebel creek, and up that to its source near the summit of the range on the Western border of the valley. Here an enchanting sight burst upon their view and W. B. Huff involuntarily exclaimed, "What a Paradise." Here all thoughts of mines were abandoned and the prospectors began staking out homesteads instead of mining claims. March 6, 1864, Richard Brenchley and Charles A. Nicols turned the first furrow and a few days later sowed the first grain in the valley. From forty-five acres of wheat they harvested one thousand bushels, for which they received \$9,000. The growth of the valley was hindered by the hostile appearance of Indians, some of the inhabitants suffering death at their hands. A military post was established at Camp Winfield Scott in 1866. A fort was built in 1868, under contract with the government by Reid & Manton but in 1871 the troops were transferred to Camp McDermitt near the Oregon line, and the post abandoned. The foothills and mountains, on each side of the valley, furnish excellent grazing for stock, so thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses are owned by the settlers there. These mountains are also rich in minerals and many producing mines add to the resources of the valley.

Paradise City, the business center of this valley, was established in 1866 by C. A. Nichols and family. After him came Charles Kemler, J. B. Case and others. The town is situated nearly in the center of the valley, being forty miles northeast from Winnemucca. It has good school and church facilities, prosperous business houses, elegantly fitted and appointed hotels. At one time, the *Paradise Record*, a twenty-four column paper was published there, but has of late years been discontinued. So the village town has been steadily growing, through varying conditions, until it has become one of the substantial towns of Humboldt county.

Extending northward from Paradise valley is the New Goldfields district, rich in the precious metals and containing large deposits of the base ores. Chief among the producing mines of this district is the Ohio mine. Development work in this section is being accelerated because of surety of a line of railroad being built from southern Idaho to tap the Southern Pacific line at Winnemucca. Still to the north is located the great mining camp of National, which has been world-famed for the richness of its mineral deposits. Since their discovery in 1909 these mines have produced over four millions of dollars in gold bullion. Leasers have been made millionaires, and the finding of new pockets of fabulously rich ore, portend the continued production from this high-grade camp. Continuing on North from National, we have the Quinn River valley, another great agricultural section, of which McDermitt, located at the northern extremity, is the commercial center. The extent of this valley is conservatively estimated at 500,000 acres of good agricultural land. It is surrounded by large tracts of rich grazing land, making an inland empire of vast wealth. This section will soon be traversed by a railroad, and, with the new settlement which is drifting rapidly toward it, will be among the most prosperous sections of the State.

Adjacent to this Quinn River district on the west are the Disaster Peak mines, containing valuable mineral-bearing ledges; the Pueblo valley, a rich agricultural section; the mining camps of Dyke, Florence, Ashdown and Varyville, all in the Pine Forest range of mountains, and the mineral values running chiefly in gold. From Quinn River south we find the Jackson range of mountains, covering a distance of some forty miles. In this district are the camps of Jackson Creek, Deer Creek and Red Butte, in which copper values predominate. Journeying on to the south we pass through Central district, of which the Blackbird and Golden Eagle mines are the chief producers. Rosebud, Sulphur, Sawtooth, Antelope, Black Diamond and Jungo are promising camps which have sprung up in this section, incident to the building of the Western Pacific railroad west from Winnemucca.

Winnemucca is the county seat and commercial center of Humboldt county. It is situated on the banks of the Humboldt river, at "The Great Bend," which term is given to the point where the stream turns from its course to the Northwest and flows to the Southwest. Though on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad and for many years one of its

principal division stations, this town was established long before the advent of the railroad and is not dependent upon that for its existence or maintenance. In the year 1850 it was established as a small trading station, on the great overland route to the California goldfields and was known as the "French Ford." It is the railroad point for a vast and rich inland empire to the north, south and east, and has lately been made an important station and division on the Western route. It is near the geographic center of the State and aspires to become the State capitol. It has good promise of being the terminal of the proposed line of railroad to be built from the Oregon Short Line in Idaho, south to the Southern Pacific, at Winnemucca, and still further south and west to the Pacific coast. It is the largest town in the county, the last census showing close to 1500 inhabitants, and it is soon to be incorporated.

The county buildings here are the Courthouse and Jail, which have been erected at a cost of some \$75,000; a county hospital, costing \$50,000 and County High School, costing some \$20,000. The business buildings of the place are very substantial and occupied by many large mercantile companies and corporations. It has large and up-to-date hotel-buildings, churches, school houses and an opera house which cost approximately \$50,000 and was the gift of the late United States Senator George S. Nixon. A liberal appropriation has been made for a Federal Building in Winnemucca and a site for the same is now being selected by the government.

The town was named by C. B. O. Bannon, nephew of the Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, who wished to perpetuate the name the Pahutes gave to their chiefs and which in their language signifies "Place by the River," where he resided. When the Idaho travel was at its zenith, and before railroads had reached that section from other points, Winnemucca was a famous stage and teaming center. During the years of 1868 to 1874 it reached a population of 1600. In 1872 the county seat was removed there from Unionville, it being much nearer the center of population. It is now destined to be among the larger cities of the "New Nevada," which is springing into being with the influx of a more permanent agricultural population. Though the immediate valley of the Humboldt is narrow at this point, there are large fertile valleys adjacent, of which this is the commercial center. The foothills adjacent have a gentle slope, especially on the southern side of the valley, and

are becoming famous by reason of successful dry-farming activities thereon.

Winnemucca may justly be complimented for its "homelike homes," for with hardly any exception they are very tasty and comfortable, with abundant shade trees, verdant lawns and the general appearance of being a most desirable place in which to reside. The town has excellent water and electric-light service, and a sewer-system lately installed at a cost of \$50,000. With the increment which it must naturally receive from the general growth of Humboldt county, with the direct support of the adjacent mining camps of Rexall and Barrett Springs, and with the general growth of the entire State of Nevada, Winnemucca will become one of the large centers of the Inter-Mountain region. Twenty miles east of Winnemucca, in the center of quite an extensive valley, is situated the town of Golconda, fast becoming noted as a health resort, from hot-springs located there. This is quite a prosperous community, having several business houses, a hotel and a good school building, and quite a settlement of ranchers adjacent. Two miles west from town is the Kramer Hill mining property, under active development and with a fine milling-plant. The Glasgow & Western Exploration company have a large smelting and milling plant here, with a narrow-gauge railroad running to their mines in the Gold Run basin, twelve miles to the south. The new mining camp of Gold Circle, or Midas, is forty miles to the northeast of Golconda, making that place its railroad point. The town of Gold Circle is situated in Elko county, the district being partly in Elko and partly in Humboldt counties. The Elko Prince mine, chief among the mines of this district, is reported to have been recently sold for \$250,000, Clover Valley is one of the adjacent agricultural districts to the north and the Dutch Flat placer mines, in the same direction, have added much to the resources of the town. A short distance northwest of Dutch Flat is Eden Valley, another fine agricultural valley, where there are large ranches and much fine stock on the ranges.

The building of the Western Pacific across the entire width of Humboldt county has added much to its wealth and development, making a section of the county which was formerly desolate and inaccessible now easy of access and proving the existence therein of vast mineral and agricultural wealth. Entering the county at near the southeast corner, the line of the road follows parallel to that of the Southern Pacific, only

on the northern side of the river, to Winnemucca. Here it diverges from the line of the Southern Pacific, bearing more directly west and emerging from the county near the center of its western line. The section from Winnemucca west, along this railroad, is the one most rapidly coming to the front in mining and agriculture. This was formerly known as the Great Black Rock Desert, forty miles across, the dread of the Overland travelers. In this expanse of desert there is a space fifty miles in length by ten miles in width as smooth as a hardwood dancing floor. Much of the traffic which was formerly forced to come to the line of the Southern Pacific at Winnemucca, Mill City, and Humboldt House, is now diverted to the new road at Jungo, Sulphur, and Gerlach, the latter being the first freight division west of Winnemucca. Adjacent to this road are the large deposits of sulphur, near the town by that same name, the mines of the Rosebud and Rabbit Hole districts, the latter being worked chiefly as placer mines, Cedar Springs, where there is a large concentrating plant, and the more extensive revenue in the shipment of livestock from the vast ranges among the mountains and valleys of this northern section of the county.

Before passing from the History of Humboldt county, to that of others of this great State of Nevada, we would make special note of its present wealth and resources and great possibilities for the future. Within its borders this county has some of the richest and most extensive mineral deposits known to exist in Nevada. Its mines, from the earliest history of the county, have been among the heaviest producers of bullion, and the camps of National, Seven Troughs, and Rochester, now in their prime, bid fair to continue this record. But the mineral wealth of this county, though having been worked for half a century, has scarcely been touched. Besides the common ores of gold, silver, copper and lead, this county has an abundance of the rarer minerals, clays and earths, demand for which is becoming more apparent every year. Among these might be named tungsten, antimony, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, zinc, cadmium, tin, uranium, vanadium, molybdenum, crystalline and amorphous graphite; bauxite, tripoli, gypsum, sulphur, nitrates of soda and potash; the sulphates and carbonates of soda and potash, kaolin, borax, mercury and platinum. The development of these various minerals, earths and salts, will bring the investment of large capital and the employment of many men. Along agricultural and

horticultural lines, the possibilities for enrichment and increment are immense. While there is a vast amount of territory within the county that is not susceptible of cultivation, still, but a very small part of that which is, has been brought under cultivation. Tests in some of the mountain valleys, of the planting of fruit trees have proven that fruits of rare flavor and perfection can be produced, and this industry is still in swaddling clothes; the experiments in the growth of the sugar beet in the Lovelock and other valleys of the county, have proven that to be a practical industry for this section and one of great possibilities. The great amount of grazing lands adjacent to the ranches makes the raising and fattening of stock one of the great wealth-producing industries and it is safe to say that a large percentage of the live stock slaughtered and consumed in the markets of San Francisco comes directly from Humboldt county. The great need is for settlers to occupy the waste places. Many of the former ranch holdings are being subdivided and placed on the market for small farms; many of the valleys that were supposed to be void of water are being proven to be supplied with subterranean channels, from which an inexhaustible supply can be secured, and these desert places are being rapidly settled and made to "Blossom as the Rose."

EARLY DAYS IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

BY COL. THOMAS EWING.

The discovery of gold and silver veins of quartz in the great Humboldt range of mountains near the north end of the range in 1860, caused quite a rush of prospectors and mine-hunters to cast their lot with the mountains of the great sagebrush land. These discoveries coming so soon after the greatest of all mineral discoveries, that of the famous Comstock vein, 1859, caused hundreds to seek fortune and fame in the early spring and summer of 1861, in the then wild regions of Humboldt County. In the spring of 1862 these discoveries had been opened or prospected to a point where assurance of great wealth and value was a certainty. Then the wild rush for Humboldt began. Thousands of prospectors, mine-buyers, merchants, political and professional men lined the roads and trails. Even in those days the professional men were always

willing to divide even if the toilers did all the work. The politician or political position-seeker was satisfied if you helped him out to take all the honors. The white metal in those days being the standard, the silver prospects commanded the leading price and greatest attention. In many cases and almost in general, gold prospects were scorned, passed by and left for the future picking of less particular prospectors.

The canyons of the mountains were soon gobbled up for town sites, mill sites, water rights, etc. The side hills were covered with stakes representing so many hoped for fortunes and old Humboldt County was on the map to stay. Speculation ran high. All sales or dealings were made in feet, the price varying according to the size of the vein (not the feet). Everybody carried blank mining deeds with them wherever they went, as the transfer of feet in certain claims was liable to occur at any moment and was of greater value than coin. Store-bills, hotel-bills, saloon-bills, professional-bills, and in fact any debts could be arranged by a deed of a certain number of feet in some claim. The recorder's office was a fat job—headquarters with a dozen or more deputy recorders all recording deeds, and yet at times it would be months before you would get the recorded deed back. Daily you would see messengers, express-men, rushing in with loads of deeds for filing. The fees of the office ran up to hundreds of dollars per day. The present craze for millions of shares of non-assessable hot-air fake mining stock was not discovered until years afterward. This new field brought together many splendid men from California as well as a few adventurous spirits from the east. I doubt if ever a better class of men, taken all around, came together than the early settlers of Humboldt County. Buena Vista Canyon was selected as the county seat, in the town of Unionville.

There were many lawyers there, some with titles and some who were just starting out. Much legal business was transacted representing great wealth in the future, yet the disposition to cross swords on every mining deal had not become so common as afterwards. Great rivalry existed between the different towns, socially, commercially and in mining importance. In all a general good feeling of friendly fellowship always existed between the people of Unionville, Star City and Durn Glenn, the principal towns of the County. Everybody had money—people came here loaded with gold from California. Nobody was poor, and

if he was, credit was good. Men paid up in those days plenty of feet, and that was better than the early day issue of the greenbacks.

The late army of lace-boot tack-hammer brigade of mine experts were unknown. Occasionally some great professor of some University with eye-glasses would come out to examine the geology of the country, and the amount of good he did the country as far as mining is concerned, would fill one of Greeley's small books. The practical miner, then as now, was the man to depend upon for useful knowledge in mining. In 1864 Nevada became a State. Things were lively then all over the country. It was a presidential year with Mr. Lincoln running for a second term, with two United States Senators, one Congressman, a Governor, Legislature, and all county officers to be elected. Of course it was lively, there being so many offices to fill and still not half enough to go around. The two leading candidates for the Senate were able men—old tried war-horses. Gov. Nye was the man of all men to campaign in a frontier country—a vote-getter. Stewart was also good. These two were the principal speakers with Prof. Siliman of Yale, Judge Jno. H. Watson from Georgia, M. S. Bonnifield, Frank Ganahl, J. A. Banks, Claget and others thrown in to fill up.

That campaign will be remembered long by those who engaged in it—it was great. We had no Pullman on rails then—we went from town to town on horseback, in wagons, and on foot. The order of campaign was a systematic one to win, planned by a few that had the success of Mr. Lincoln, Nye and Stewart at heart. These men equipped great freight wagons with platforms, beds and seats, with a grand-stand in the center on which stood a barrel of good old Kentucky rye whiskey with a cup chained to it—this on each of the three wagons drawn by eight, ten and twelve mules, a cannon on wheels drawn by four respectable jackasses, plenty of powder, a rawhide band, a quartet of singers, some Indians and some white men, much noise, much speaking and much fuss, but no fighting. That campaign cost some of the leading spirits of old Humboldt County \$20,000. Lincoln, Nye and Stewart were elected and the country was saved and Uncle Sam, through the great product of gold and silver, was able to pay his debts and resume specie payment, mostly owing to the State of Nevada. Old Humboldt carried away the honors by winning the great silk banner offered by the committee for the District or County that would make the greatest showing in proportion to the population.

That silk banner (36 x 14), waved from a flag staff in Unionville on all occasions of importance, holidays, etc., until it was worn out. As there was not a tree in the country, a pole had to be imported to raise the flag—yet many good people cry out for a tariff that the hundred men who own all the forests of America, mostly stolen, may be protected and helped along—generous indeed.

Most all of that army of early day settlers have gone over the great divide, no doubt looking for another new sagebrush land where they may be happy and feel at home. Among those of the different professions who distinguished themselves in their different callings in life in after years as well as in the political field, and who were foremost in importance to the country, was that grand old merchant, mill-builder and mine-speculator—Mr. John C. Fall. Coming to a new country at sixty years of age, with but little money and small backing, but with great industry and energy and with some aid from a few friends, he built the first quartz mill in the County, crushing ore from all mines and prospects—helping all. In this he made a great success. Mr. Fall's name should always be revered in this County.

Among the other noted men are Hiram Knowles, U. S. District Judge, Montana; William Dixon, Judge at Butte, Montana, and Congressman; W. H. Claget, Congressman, and a great orator and lawyer; Frank Ganahl, a great orator and criminal lawyer; M. S. Bonnifeld, Supreme Bench, a member of the State Senate and other political positions (still living); Mark Twain—everybody has enjoyed his humor—none will ever forget it; James G. Fair, U. S. Senator; Gov. A. P. K. Safford, eight years Governor of Arizona; E. F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago and candidate for Governor of Illinois, and W. K. Parkinson, Comptroller.

The great travel between California and Nevada over the Owyhee trail, and the establishing of a great daily stage line between the end of the Central Pacific Railroad as it progressed, soon caused houses and forts to be built along the line, and the night-howl of the savage was heard no more, instead, peace and plenty has been the order ever since.

The old Humboldters are proud of their early doings, of their County and State, and delighted to think they enjoyed the early days with their hardships and successes, that they lived when men lived, and that it did not take two to make an average man, that they blazed the trail

for those who came afterwards to follow and enjoy in the great sage land. It is the same with the early Humboldters as with the old man from Maine—He may wander all over the world, but as he comes back home to the land he loves and smells the codfish of Maine, or the sweet odor of the sage, he cries out—"Home again—Home again," and so it will ever be.

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER.

BY FREDERICK F. RUNYON.

The date of the discovery of the mining camp of Rochester, in Humboldt county, Nevada, might properly be fixed as June 28, 1912, for it was on this day that Joseph F. Nenzel, after having prospected the mountains about Rochester for many years with small degree of success, picked up the rich silver-float which led to the uncovering of valuable silver deposits on what is now known as Nenzel Hill, at the head of Rochester canyon. Just previous to this time, Mr. Nenzel had practically gone down and out financially. In an effort to secure food for his family and himself living in Limerick canyon just over the ridge from Rochester canyon, Mr. Nenzel went into the town of Lovelock, 24 miles away. He walked the entire distance and there induced three men, Tom Ebert, Roy Beeson and John McCracken, to advance \$45 grub money, Nenzel agreeing to locate for them two claims in which he was to retain a fourth interest. He located the Ora Honda claim on Nenzel Hill which was sold three months later for \$15,000.

After uncovering the ledge from which the rich silver-float had broken, Joseph Nenzel started to mine a carload of the ore. Without assistance he worked in the tunnel which he drove into Nenzel Mountain. After taking out the ore, he built the trail down the mountain side into Rochester canyon. Constructing a sled out of the junipers which grew upon the side of the mountain, Nenzel dragged his ore down the steep slope of the mountain to a point in Rochester canyon where it might be placed aboard wagons and teamed to the railroad 12 miles away. George Pitt, a Lovelock rancher, was induced by Nenzel to send his teams into the canyon to haul the ore to the railroad for shipment to the smelters. The wagon road through Rochester canyon was sadly out of repair and

Nenzel was compelled to do this work of reconstruction besides completing the road through the gulch for a considerable distance to reach his sacked ore. Finally, after months of laborious effort, the first car of ore was shipped to the smelter and gave returns of \$72.90 a ton. With this encouragement and ready money Nenzel set to work to mine another carload of ore. Again he went to the task alone and this second car was shipped in September and caused mining men to take an interest in Rochester canyon which had been named after prospectors who had formerly lived in the city of Rochester, New York, and had prospected in the canyon some years before. About the time Nenzel shipped his second car of ore to the smelter, Frank Forvilly had struck ore of a shipping grade on Lincoln hill, further down the canyon, and a carload of ore was shipped from Forvilly's property. Walter Minough, a prospector and miner, came into the district and secured a lease on the Weaver claims owned by Frank Schick. Minough started a tunnel on the western slope of the mountain. He also struck shipping ore and sent two carloads to the smelter, later gathering up a carload of ore from the surface.

The district was now attracting considerable attention and prospectors importuned Nenzel for leases on his claims on Nenzel Hill. A lease was given Messrs. Joseph Platt, William Robertson, Dave Patterson and E. A. (Slim) Ludwig. This was known as the Big Four lease and almost immediately after the first pick was placed in the ground the ore body was encountered. Other leases were given and by the later part of December, 1912, six months from the day the first piece of rich silver-float was picked up by Nenzel, 24 sets of leasers were working on his properties. With the striking of ore on the Big Four lease the mining excitement which produced three separate towns in less than two months' time took place. Rochester broke into prominence and thousands rushed into the district. Big prices were paid for leases, companies organized and active operations in the district commenced. Like all mining excitements hundreds of men and women rushed into the canyon utterly without purpose or reason and the towns grew faster than the mines could develop. A reaction was inevitable and slowly the hordes of camp followers and idle men drifted away.

Almost overnight the town of Rochester came into existence with its night-life and typical mining camp population. A tent-city burst into being as if by magic. Then followed more substantial buildings. Auto-

mobile-trucks freighted lumber into the camp. A second town started at the base of the mountain nearly two miles from the original town. It was called East Rochester. Then squatters took possession of the western slope of the mountain and the third town sprang into existence. Far above on the mountain top miners were blasting their way through the hard rock uncovering the rich silver veins hidden beyond and the thunderous explosions of dynamite reverberated through the canyon. A new mining excitement had gripped Nevada and a new and rich district evolved. In a marvelously short period of time Rochester passed through the various stages from a prospect to a producing property. Rich veins have been penetrated and Rochester bids fair to equal any of the mining camps which Nevada has given to the world.

Rochester is situated 24 miles northeast of the agricultural town of Lovelock, Nevada, in the Humboldt Range. The camp is 10 miles due east of Oreana, now called Nixon, on the main overland line of the Southern Pacific railroad, to which point the ore is shipped to the smelters. Nenzel Hill is 7200 feet in height, standing at the head of Rochester canyon. To the east are the American canyons where millions of dollars in gold have been taken by Chinese and whites in the past 40 years through placer-mining. To the north is Limerick canyon while to the south is Weaver canyon. Rochester is the center of the highly mineralized Humboldt Range which has produced some of the greatest mines in the history of the State of Nevada.

CHAPTER LI.

LANDER COUNTY.

Lander County was called into existence by an Act of legislation approved Dec. 19th, 1862. It was created by taking portions from Humboldt and Churchill counties. It is bounded by the counties of Churchill, Humboldt and Esmeralda, and when first created occupied one-third of the area of Nevada. In 1862 it was a vast unexplored region crossed by two overland routes of travel, the Humboldt Valley and Simpson routes. The mines of Pony Canyon were the first discoveries and the name of Reese River was given to the District.

The settlement of the country began with the Reese River excitement. The overland mail route crossed the Valley of Reese River at Jacobs Station. East of the Station was a pass in the mountains through which pony-express riders often traveled as a cut-off, and it received the name of Pony Canyon. In this Canyon on May 2nd William M. Talcott discovered a vein of rich ore while hauling wood from the Canyon. The ore was sent to Virginia City for assay, and proving very rich, the news soon spread and there was the usual rush to the "new diggings." Reese River Mining District was formed on the 10th of May, 1862. The first locators were Wm. M. Talcott, Felix O'Neil, Augustus Clapp, James Farmer, G. W. Jacobs, J. R. Jacobs, A. P. Haws, Joseph Towne, Walter Cary, G. L. Turner, and T. L. Grubb. Their locations covered a total of 2,600 feet. The first was called the Pony Ledge.

Here Austin was located and on the 2nd of Sept., 1863, the people voted to make it the County Seat of Lander. On May 5th, 1866, a strip of territory of one degree of longitude was taken from Utah and added to Nevada. This added three square degrees of territory to Lander County. This section became known as "The Great East" and Lander afterward gave up strips of territory here and there to other counties until it became known as "The Mother of Counties." Lander was named after Gen. Frederick W. Lander, who served in the Indian war

of 1860 and was placed by the U. S. Government in charge of the construction of a wagon-road across Nevada.

The County Commissioners held their first meeting March 3rd, 1863. The first Court House was built by J. A. McDonald and cost \$8,440. The county was divided into thirteen voting precincts. The census of July, 1863, showed 1,052 men, 110 women, and "two young children." It is estimated that about 500 prospectors scattered among the hills were not enumerated in the census.

From J. L. Madden's account of the early discoveries the following is taken:

In December, 1862, John Frost, Felix O'Neil, J. T. Vanderbosh and Geo. Guffet arrived in Austin. They found J. Marshall and William Cole living in a cabin at Clifton, and running a tunnel on the Highland Mary, opposite the present site of the International hotel. They located the North Star, Oregon and Southern Light lodes and returned to Truckee to spend the winter. From these claims grew the Austin Manhattan Consolidated Mining Company. Jacobsville was the first county seat of Lander County, but this was only temporary, as the county seat was moved to Austin on September 2, 1863. On February 17, 1864, Austin and Upper Austin were incorporated into the city of Austin.

The first bullion output was from Buel's five-stamp mill, which started August, 1863. In 1883 there were 29 mills in operation, with an aggregate of 444 stamps. The cost of a mill at this time was from \$125,000 to \$250,000, so there was considerable capital represented in mills in Lander County. Austin has a record production of \$50,000,000 extracted from an area not more than 1,500 feet square, and an average depth of not more than 400 feet. The Reese River district comprises a mineral area of over 15 square miles, which has not even been scratched as regards mining.

Prominent among the famous producers of the Lander Hill, or Austin mines, and which were not worked to exceed 500 feet in depth, are the following: The Panamint, with a record of nearly \$7,000,000. The Paxton, on which less work was done, but has produced over \$1,000,000. Buel and North Star produced over \$2,000,000. The London, on which comparatively little work has been done, but which has a record of over \$1,500,000. Independence, production over

\$1,000,000. The Oregon, which has a production of over \$5,000,000. The Isabelle, with a production of over \$3,000,000. The Union, production \$3,750,000. The Savage and Diana, production \$2,000,000. Besides various others having excellent records of production.

At one time there were 69 shafts in operation on Lander hill, each shaft being on a different vein system. So far as known there are 100 vein systems traversing the Lander hill area. The course is east and west, the dip is north, and the pay-shoots pitch to the northwest. The formation is granulit or microgranite. Nearly every known silver ore is to be found in the different vein systems. The principal pay ores, or those which have produced the greatest tonnage, are argentite, cyrargyrite, pyrargyrite, proustite, stephanites, tetrahedrite (gray copper) and chalcocite copper (silver) glance. In reference to the gray copper ore in this camp, the antimony is replaced by arsenic, and the major portion of the copper by silver, which renders it valuable silver ore.

Lodes Are True Fissures.—The veins or lodes are true fissures varying from one to five feet in width and cross-sected by dioritic and doleritic dykes, which become considerably altered at the intersection of each vein system, that is, the diorites graduate into an altered gabbro and the dolerites into an altered andesite. These dykes cut the east and west or general vein system diagonally, and show evidences of a second fissuring, for the reason that at each and every intersection ore shoots form in them, besides, throughout, the dykes carry an appreciable amount of pay. The ore deposits form in regular shoots and rarely are lenticular shaped.

The character of the ore is semi-silicious sulphide base below the oxidized zone; the ores in the latter zone are chlorides and chloride bromides. The zone of bonanzas is the sulphide zone, or zone of secondary enrichment. The veins are easily and cheaply mined, requiring little or no timbering, and have a dip of nearly 55 degrees, which enables the ores to be easily drawn from the chutes by gravity.

Austin is in a high grade district. The richest ton of silver ore that any mine ever produced was extracted from the Panamint stope in the Bodie incline, and the same is being developed in the ground of the Nevada Equity Mines Company. The ton of ore was shipped to the Centennial in Philadelphia, where it was exhibited, and afterwards

was sold to a smelter in New Jersey for \$22,000. The average value received in the mills of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company, whose properties now belong to the Austin Manhattan Consolidated Mines Company, for 20 years average \$245.55 per ton, while the very rich ores were not milled, but shipped away for treatment. From 19,522 tons of ore extracted from the Panamint vein and milled, gave a yield of \$3,729,322.13, to which may be added fully 10,000 tons worth 30 ounces aggregate per ton, but being too low grade to be milled at that period, was considered worthless and was thrown away with the waste rock. From 4,778 tons of ore mined and milled from the Ferrel vein, gave a net bullion yield of \$1,147,377. From 9,410 tons of ore mined and milled from the Independence vein gave a bullion yield of \$1,809,350.60.

Again, in 1869, the government sent as United States Commissioner of Mining, Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond of New York, who is one of our foremost mining engineers of to-day, and who for six years reported yearly the operations of this district. His "Mineral Resources of the West," six volumes, 1869 to 1875, may be found at any of the large libraries. In his reports of 1870 to 1875, he says: "I examined the prospects of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company. From 5,130 tons of ore mined and milled a yield of \$828,504 was obtained. From 1,137 tons of ore mined and milled from the Oregon lode there was bullion yield of \$473,560, an average of \$312 per ton. From the Black lode, 187 tons yielded \$51,785 in bullion, or an average of \$270 per ton. From the Alida lode 103 tons worked gave in bullion \$20,714, an average of \$200 per ton." In his report of 1870 he says: "The Reese River district produced 7,677 tons of ore averaging very nearly \$297.26 per ton, and yielding a total of \$2,278,749." His report of 1875 says: "From 300 tons of ore extracted from the Silver Chamber, a yield per ton was obtained of \$435, or a total of \$152,282. Upon the Magnolia lode, at a depth of 125 feet, the paystreak is three feet wide and averages \$200 per ton, but in places the ore will work from \$600 to \$1,000 per ton."

Austin is one of the oldest camps in the West. In many ways its history is like that of Eureka which is 70 miles east. Both places have held prominence as large mining centers. Present conditions in the two places are very much the same. Each place has less than 1,000

population now. Many of the good mines are closed on account of disputed ownership and trouble with railroads over ore rates. These troubles will soon be adjusted and work will continue on some of the best mines in Nevada; payrolls will begin and business activity will increase. Austin and Eureka are both built well up in the mountains, Eureka at an elevation of 7,200 feet and Austin at 7,500 feet. The mountain scenery around these two towns is very fine and has been a factor in drawing many tourists there.

The government maintains a forest reserve in Lander County for grazing purposes. The reserve is stocked almost to the limit now. Many thousand head of sheep and cattle are kept there. Some of the largest single herds in Nevada may be found in Lander County. Wool growing is an important industry and thousands of cattle are shipped out every year.

The meadow lands in the valleys of Eureka and Lander counties produce an abundance of hay for feeding stock. The REESE RIVER REVEILLE, published at Austin, Nevada, is one of the pioneer papers of the State. It was founded in 1863 and the first edition was printed May 16 of that year. Lester W. Haworth is the editor and manager.

CHAPTER LII.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

By A. L. SCOTT.

The first recorded person of European descent to enter the limits of Nevada was Francisco Garcés (1738-1781), of the Order of St. Francis, who set out from Sonora in 1775 and passed through what is now the extreme southern corner of the State, later known as Lincoln County, on his way to California. The old Spanish trail which he is supposed to have originated and which is shown on the early maps, leads by a winding course from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, via the Rio Virginia and Las Vegas. In 1849, a company looking for a shorter route into southern California, crossed the lower part of what was afterwards Lincoln County, and perished in Death Valley. In the winter of 1865-6, wagon-tire and other irons supposed to have belonged to the outfit were found and brought into Pahrnagat Valley to be used by the miners there. In 1852 the Mormons received a contract to carry the mail from Salt Lake to San Bernardino over the route established by Congress that year. Las Vegas was established at that time, partly as a way station and partly to smelt lead from the Potosi mines. Several acres were planted in grain in Meadow Valley, probably near the present site of Panaca, in 1858. In 1863, Meadow, Eagle and Spring valleys were used as herding grounds by St. George Mormons. The first real settlement in the Southern part of the County was in 1856 when a number of Mormon families settled at Las Vegas—The Meadows. In 1857 when the San Bernardino Branch of Mormons was called to Salt Lake, the station fell into the hands of Gentiles who have occupied it since. In 1865 a mission of about 250 Mormon families from Utah settled the Muddy Valley, establishing the towns of St. Thomas (originally laid out under instructions from Brigham Young in 1864), Overton, St. Joseph, Junctionville and Bunkerville. At the period of its greatest prosperity, in 1867, St. Thomas contained about 500 inhabitants. These Mormons considered themselves

residents of Pahute Co., Arizona, but the subsequent session by Congress of a degree of longitude from Arizona to Nevada put them indisputably in Nevada. Controversies then arose about back-taxes, to end which Brigham Young ordered the abandonment of the settlements in the Muddy Valley. March, 1871, witnessed the exodus of the entire population excepting one family. Ore was discovered, the Colorado District organized, and Eldorado laid out in 1861. Callville was settled in 1864 by Anson Call and some Utah emigrants. About 1864 ore was discovered in Pahrangat (Watermelon) Valley and in 1865 Wm. H. Raymond bought about a million feet of ground there. Prospects were very promising, so steps were taken to organize a new County, with Crystal Springs as the County Seat.

Early in the spring of 1866, Governor Blasdell left Carson City, accompanied by a number of his friends, with the view of organizing the new County. But, the party, in endeavoring to reach Pahrangat by a different route from the ordinary one, journeyed by way of Death Valley, California. They crossed the valley without serious difficulty, but after passing Ash Meadows they found themselves reduced to very short allowances of food and water. Realizing the perils of the situation, the Governor, and State Geologist White, hastened on to Logan where they loaded a wagon with supplies and sent it back under a guard to their suffering friends. The latter were met at Summit Spring in a sorry plight. For several days they had been subsisting on lizards; one man of the party had died, and all were more or less exhausted with the unusual hardships. Then, contrary to the Governor's expectations, the County lacked the number of legal voters necessary to fill the legislative requirements, so its organization had to be postponed for one year.

Of the Lincoln County aborigines, practically nothing is known, as there has been very little research work. Dr. S. L. Lee, of Carson City, reported that in Condor Canyon, on the route of the branch railroad to Pioche, there are about 50 figures cut in the rocks, many of them designed to represent mountain sheep. Still farther south, possibly 80 miles from Pioche, in the Meadow Valley wash near Kane Springs, this class of prehistoric art is most numerous and perfect in design. Men on horsesback, engaged in the pursuit of animals, are among the most perfect, and probably modern, of the designs at that place. The Indians in the country, who are practically all of the parent Shoshone tribe, seem

to have some superstitious belief regarding these inscriptions. In any event, they refuse to talk upon the subject with the whites. On the other hand, their unwillingness to speak of them may be due to their natural reticence which is very pronounced.

About April 1, 1867, Robert W. Knox left Austin, with a man named L. B. Vail, for the Southern portion of the State. Nothing further was heard of Knox until his body was disinterred near Hiko. Indians passing a formed camping ground of Vail found a saddle that had been partly dug up by coyotes, and took it to Hiko. As foul play had been suspected, white people went to the spot where the saddle had been found, and soon discovered the buried body of Knox, evidently killed by a blow on the head, probably with an axe, while asleep. It is said that Vail had camped on the spot, sleeping upon the grave of his victim for over a month in order to hide it. Vail was captured at the White House, on Reese River, about 10 miles from Austin, by Sheriff Jas. E. Matthews, of Lincoln Co., Sheriff Rauney, of Nye County, and City Marshall Hank Knerr, of Austin. After his arrest he was taken to Belmont and held in jail there by order of Judge Curler for some weeks, as there was neither Judge nor jail as yet in Lincoln Co. Early in July, however, Sheriff Matthews took his prisoner to Logan. On July 10, he was taken before a justice of the peace for examination, but on the 11th he was taken away from the officers by a body of citizens. He was brought to Hiko where a Court was organized and a jury impanelled. Reports say he was given a fair trial, found guilty of murder, and at 15 minutes to 9, he was sentenced to be hanged at 10 o'clock. Another report says that while his trial was going on in a front room, his coffin was being made in the rear. He was taken under a tree in a wagon, the noose adjusted to a convenient limb, and the wagon then driven out from under him.

The history of Lincoln County is largely a history of its mines. Potosi and Eldorado Canyon were the earliest strikes, followed shortly after by the Pahrnagat Valley. Next came Pioche, originally known as Panaca (Panacker-Silver) Mount Irish, with an altitude of 11,000 feet, where many good prospects have been found since 1865, was named after the Indian agent at that time. Freyberg, in the Worthington district, was located in '65. The Highland district was organized in '68; Silver Springs, now known as Silver Park, where there were once two mills, was organized in '69; Tem Pah Ute, formerly the Sheridan district, in '68; Groom in

'70; Pennsylvania in '71; Bristol and Chief, '70; Silver King and Patterson about '74, and Jack Rabbit in '76. Wm. Hamblin was in Clover Valley in the early '60s; a negro, Barton, says he was the first white man to settle in Meadow Valley; Spring Valley was settled in '67 by Wm. C. Moody and Alma Willett; Lake Valley, A. Prarie's farm, shortly afterwards. Pioche was settled in 1868 by Jos. Grange and E. M. Chubard, who erected a small furnace which proved a failure. In 1869, Raymond and Ely brought their five-stamp mill up from the Pahrangat Valley. A company consisting of P. McCannon, L. Lacour, and A. M. Bush laid out the town in 1869. It was surveyed by E. L. Neason, C. E., and was named Pioche by Mrs. S. E. C. (Carmichael) Williamson in a letter read at the organization meeting of the Ely Mining District which follows:

MEADOW VALLEY, February 20, 1869.

MESSRS. SMITH, TOWNSEND, MCNEILL AND OTHERS—locating the "City of the Future":

Gentlemen—With many thanks for the compliment allowing me to suggest a name for your City, I offer for your consideration "Pioche." Most respectfully,

S. E. C. WILLIAMSON.

F. L. A. Pioche, of San Francisco, owned largely in the mines, so the town still bears his name. In 1870-2 Pioche was the most active town in Nevada, with the possible exception of Virginia City.

The County Seat, first at Crystal Springs, and later at Hiko, came to Pioche with the boom. Writing on the "Romance of Pioche," Col. James W. Abbott says: "Long before the camp had any name, the Pahute Indians had discovered the ore. As early as 1863 some of that tribe had induced a man named William Hamblin to go with them to the scene of their discovery. At the time of his first visit to the deposits, Hamblin attempted to make some locations, but at that early period the mining laws and regulations were exceedingly crude. The following year, 1864, Hamblin returned to the place with other white men, and more locations were made. (The Panacker, 1864, is the first recorded claim, and from it the adjoining acreage was called Panaca Flat). owing to the distractions of the Civil war, and difficulties with the Indians, little progress was made in developing this region for some years. There was no transcontinental railroad in those days; even Virginia City was reached by stage lines crossing the Sierras. All freight from the East came by vessel to San Francisco, and was shipped in from there by freight wagons. A line of Concord coaches was operated from the Missouri River to Sacramento, but the fare was very high, and the

cost of freight prohibitive. Prospectors nearly all came by stage to Virginia City, and outfitted there for prospecting trips, or proceeded further East to some other camp to purchase an outfit there from some other adventurer. A little desultory work was done on the claims from '64 to the early part of '68. By this time the story of the rich veins had gone abroad, and it was early in the year 1868 that F. L. A. Pioche sent Chas. E. Hoffman to purchase the properties which later were incorporated as the Meadow Valley Mining Co., one of the two great mining companies that in the 70's became rivals, and were as famous in the mining world as the Bonanza Mines at Virginia City. Hoffman was a metallurgist of considerable experience and high reputation. He brought with him from California to Pioche, a lot of Mexicans who had worked for him there, and at once began to erect a little smelter to treat the ores from the claims he had purchased for Pioche. About the first of the year 1869, two men, named John H. Ely, and Wm. H. Raymond, appeared at the new camp. They had been operating in the Pahrnagat Valley, about 150 miles farther South, and had gone through all their means when they reached Pioche's camp. They made a dicker with two brothers named Edward and Pat Burke, who had located a very rich claim, and bought it. Ely and Raymond had been running a little five-stamp mill down at Hiko in the Pahrnagat Valley, and there it had been a dismal failure. Twelve miles below Pioche's camp was a Mormon settlement called Panaca (settled about 1864, and receiving its name from the Panacker claim as the party locating it had made their headquarters there in '64). Ely and Raymond induced some of the Mormons to go down to Hiko and bring up that little five-stamp mill, and to wait for their pay until it could be realized from the sale of bullion. The mill was brought and set up on a sloping hillside where water was convenient and abundant (later known as Bullionville), and to this mill the Mormons hauled the rich ore from the Burke mine. The enterprise prospered; Ely and Raymond made money very rapidly, liquidated their debts to the Mormons, and soon organized a company which became the famous Raymond & Ely. The Meadow Valley and the Raymond & Ely remained the two great rival properties and continued to produce very abundantly until the year 1876. The year 1872 was the banner year of production. Just how much was realized from the mines in that or any other year, it is impossible to ascertain. The law of Nevada provides that a return

must be made to the County Assessor of the bullion produced in the County. During the year 1872, the returns to the County Assessor in Lincoln Co., of which Pioche was the County Seat, aggregated about \$6,000,000. As these returns were required for the purposes of assessment and taxation, it is unreasonable to suppose that full returns were made to the County Assessor. The bullion all had to go to the outside world, where it was converted into cash, and the money was deposited at the Company's headquarters in San Francisco. It was not necessary even then that there should be a record of it at the Company's local office at Pioche. The ore was largely in the form of silver chlorides and bromides, and lead carbonates rich in silver. The gold and silver were extracted from the ore by what was known as the Washoe process, so-called because the process was first devised to treat the ores of the Washoe district, Utah, later known as the Comstock bonanzas of Virginia City. Bullionville, where Raymond & Ely's five-stamp mill had been erected, became a very important point. The little five-stamp mill ran for a year or two, but other and larger mills were built and soon supplanted it. The din of a hundred stamps in larger and better equipped mills after a while drowned the feeble tapping of those little antiquated stamps, and soon they went to the scrap heap. All the ore from the Raymond & Ely mine, and much from other claims in the district, was treated at Bullionville, but the Meadow Valley ore was treated in a splendid mill which the Company built at Dry Valley, ten miles northeast of Pioche, where a well had been sunk to obtain water. After the transcontinental railroad was completed and opened in '69, freight, stages and express came in from various points on that road. Some came from Salt Lake, some from Toano (near where Cobre is now located), some from Wells and Elko, and probably the larger part from Palisade by way of Hamilton. Much has been written about conditions in Pioche during the time of its greatest activity. It was a wild, turbulent, uproarious population which gathered there. At the height of its boom in '72, Pioche must have had a population of 10,000 people. This meant life at full tide. The following are a few of the high lights in an intensively interesting picture:—A daily line of six-horse Concord coaches carrying U. S. mail and Wells-Fargo express to the Central Pacific R. R. at Palisade, through Hamilton (White Pine); a similar line to Salt Lake City, both operated by the famous Western stage-men Gilmer & Salisbury; three daily lines, two

of them running six-horse Concord coaches, to Bullionville; three lines of railroad organized to build into Pioche with the utmost possible speed—The Salt Lake City, Sevier Valley & Pioche Railroad (a Mormon line) and the Palisade, Eureka & Pioche, controlled by D. O. Mills from the North, and another from the South; the Western Union Telegraph to San Francisco by way of Palisade (Pioche was long one of the Western Union's principal western offices), and the Desert Telegraph (Brigham Young's line) through Salt Lake City; 32 steam hoists with their chorus of whistles; a fast-freight-mile-line running day and night, with regular station for change of stock, carrying freight under contract for delivery in five days (with penalty for failure) from Palisade to Pioche (260 miles); a narrow guage steam freight railroad from Pioche to Bullionville, past the mills at Dry Valley and through Condor Canyon; two daily papers with associated press service; in the cemetery the graves of 78 men who died a violent death; 72 saloons, 3 hurdy-gurdies (dance-halls, two white and one variegated); 32 maisons de joie, with intimate correlation in the last four items; two good theatres; two breweries; two gravity water-systems with street mains and fire plugs, and two hose companies; a livery stable with 300 horses. Probably twenty mining companies were organized to operate different properties at or near Pioche. These companies were all listed on the San Francisco stock exchange, and the best of them were as much in demand as the Virginia City stocks. Fortunes were made and lost in the stocks of Meadow Valley and Raymond & Ely. The final collapse of the camp was said to be due primarily to stock speculation." It is certain, however, that reaching the water level (1200 ft.), the demonetization of silver and the failure of the Bank of San Francisco were contributing causes. Under the subject "Early Days in Lincoln County," Charles Gracey in a letter to the Nevada Historical Society says:—"In August 1868 we loaded up at White Pine and started for Lincoln County, Highland District, the latter named by Mr. Allen McDougall (our guide) who was Highland Scotch. Since ours was the first wagon into the county (?) we had to break the road, and we were several days making the trip. Arrived in camp we found the balance of the company, which consisted of six in all: Ed. Cavence, Gus Gatewood, Chas. Meyers, Allen McDougall, Micham and myself. I did not like the looks of the mines when I had time to look them over, but did not say much for I saw that they were all touchy about the matter.

Times had been very hard with them, and they were all glad for the load of provisions, steel and tools which we had brought in with us, and we commenced to open Highland district, twelve (?) miles west of Pioche. Some of the names at least in the following narrative will be familiar to many readers. There came to our camp two brothers, Pete and George Miller. Pete was, later, in politics and held County offices. We were in Stampede Gap, well North in the District. In the Southern part were Slaven, Marshall, and four brothers from Arkansas, the Dodd boys, as they were called, also Johnnie Harwood. Marshall was our District Recorder. We met every evening and discussed matters. It was in this way that I learned that 60 miles South and West was Pahrnagat Valley and the town of Hiko, and that over there were mills for the working of silver ores; that a man by the name of W. H. Raymond had operated them in '63, '64 and '65, and that he and John Ely had sold out for big money (?). I learned also that here were mines in Pioche (called Panaca at that time), and that E. Marten Smith had been there and purchased lead mines and proposed building a smelter.

"Our mines in Stampede Gap did not turn out well because we did not understand the ores. I built a small furnace, and with a large bellows which I had, tried to smelt some of the ores and succeeded, but the product was small and mostly lead. The expense was great and, as I was the only man in the Company who had a cent of money, it was soon exhausted and we broke camp. We all started off to find new fields. Coming to the new camp of Pioche, we found great expectations among all classes. E. Marten Smith had sold the Meadow Valley mine to California men who proposed building a smelter at once. A man by the name of Lacour had put in a stock of goods. For prospectors 'all broke' and ready for anything that would furnish grub this was great news. The thought occurred to one of our company, Charlie Meyers, that if a smelter was to be built, there must be coal (charcoal) to run it, and, said he, 'burning coal is my business.' We all agreed that he must see the Meadow Valley men about coal. Accordingly the next day he interviewed Charles Hoffman, the head man of the Meadow Valley outfit, and secured a contract for 2000 bushels of coal at 30c. a bushel at the pit. That night there was a great rejoicing in our camp. It certainly looked as if all of our fortunes were made. Next morning we all assembled at a grove of nut-pine and commenced to build two coal

pits. We carried the wood on our backs to suitable ground. Meyers made good and proved that he thoroughly understood the coal burning. Our success was great. In a few weeks we had our money, for the Meadow Valley Company was composed of wealthy men, F. L. A. Pioche being one of them. They put things through rapidly. All these things happened in 1869. When we got our money for the coal, Ed. Cavence and I took my team and started to White Pine for supplies, that being the nearest provisioning point. On our return we fell in with a load of supplies coming in for the Meadow Valley Co., and with the load were some young men of whom I afterwards learned to think a great deal of—Thompson Campbell, Dave Newman, John McManus and Jas. Findley. Hoffman had employed them and was sending them out to work for the Company, mostly at office-work. When we got back to camp (Pioche), we found that another Company had been started and was building a furnace. The Company, consisted of two men, Raymond and Ely, who started in a humble way, but later figured largely in the camp and the county. Still another individual has as much to do with the success of the camp as any other man. His name was Shuber. He was a Frenchman and a metallurgist of note. He had a furnace built on upper Main street, near the Raymond & Ely mine, and worked it with two bellows arranged with double covers and his power was the noble burro. He made a success and proved the values of the ores, but also demonstrated that they were not smelting ores. The Meadow Valley Co. spent \$75,000 to learn what Shuber (E. M. Chubard) proved for \$75, not counting his work. Shuber proved his mines, took the small amount of bullion produced and his returns away with him, sold his interests and never returned. In November, 1869, I went over to where the Raymond & Ely people were at work and found Tom Greaves trying in vain to put steel into a pick. Here was my opportunity. I was a blacksmith by trade. I put the steel in and became great in an hour. John Ely was informed of the circumstance. He came to me and said: 'Gracy, you are just the man for whom we are looking; you stay here and do our work, and you can board at our camp.' Board looked good to me and I stayed. They were building a furnace and had had a threshing machine horsepower to run the blower. A German named Shuner was employed as the furnace expert. After some days of experimenting the furnace was declared a failure. While working at odd jobs I had by this time showed

that I understood machinery. Mr. Raymond now came to me and said: 'Mr. C. P. Hall tells me that you are a machinist as well as a blacksmith.' I replied that I was. Said he: 'I never expected this furnace to work, but I wanted my partner, Mr. Ely, to be satisfied, which I think he now is. I have a silver-mill in Pahrnagat Valley. If you think that you could take it down and have it put up again in good shape, I would have it brought over to Bullionville and have it set up there. I think that this ore can be worked by the same process.' I assured him that I could do any kind of machine work, having erected two sawmills in California, and he replied that he was satisfied that I could do the work. 'But' said he 'we have no money. If we can take it out of the mine, we will pay you, and it will also make your mines more valuable.' I agreed to work without pay if he would furnish the grub. He replied that he could not even do that, but that John Ely, his partner, was acquainted with the Mormons and could get grub from them. Moreover, he did not even own the mine as yet, but if I would promise to stay with him and build the mill, he would buy the mine. That night around the camp-fire were Pony Duncan, Bob Winans, the Burke Brothers, Raymond and myself, and several others. All were very glum. The smelter was a failure. No one had any means, and it was, on the whole, rather a dull outlook. After a while, Mr. Raymond spoke up and said to Mr. Burke (called Pat Maloy): 'This furnace is a failure. I have a proposition to make to you boys that own this Burke mine. I have a five-stamp mill in Pahrnagat Valley. I am willing to pay you \$35,000 for the mine, provided you will wait for your money until I can get the mill here and take out the ore.' All were very quiet for a time. Then Pony Duncan spoke up and said: 'I am willing to agree to that.' Bob Winans also agreed to it. The Burke brothers who owned one half of the mine said nothing. Thus we sat for 10 minutes and no one spoke. Then 'Pat Maloy' asked: 'Where will we get anything to eat while you are doing all that?' Raymond replied that John Ely would see to getting the grub. Then said Burke: 'It is all right,' and Mr. Raymond handed him his silver watch and turning to me, said: 'Charlie, you are a witness that I have bought this mine and that I give him this watch to bind the bargain. Boys, you are all witnesses. This watch is worth \$60. Charlie, we will start for Pahrnagat at once, going as far as Bullionville to-night.' That was 12 miles from where we were camped. Then Raymond said to Withe

Walker, who was attending to camp: 'Walker, can you let us have some bread and meat?' Walker put up a loaf of bread and a large piece of boiled beef, and we started out for Panaca, or, as it was afterwards called, Bullionville. Some time during the night we arrived at the place where we built the mill. Next day we got some teams at the Mormon settlement and started for Pahrana-gat Valley. Some mining had been done at the latter place in the early 60's, and Raymond had been the moving spirit, but it had proved a failure. About the same time there was a rumor of trouble with the Indians, but more, I believe, of some doubt about the Mormons being loyal to the North, and in 1864 General Connor had been sent with cavalry to look things over. His men had located many claims both in Pahrana-gat and in the Pioche country, but had done nothing to speak of. The soldiers and all prospectors had left in '65, and all the mines had been abandoned until '68. We arrived in Pahrana-gat in good time. We took down the mill and made arrangements with residents of the valley to have it loaded on teams as they came in. Then we returned to the mill-site, and the miners of the camp volunteered their services to grade for the mill and to build the road. All were promised pay after the mill was started. The building was slow work, but in January 1870, I got things in shape and ran the five-stamps on ore that had been hauled down to the place. In the meantime Mr. Raymond had gathered around him men who had some knowledge of working the ore. The head man was L. B. Sever, an assayer and a good man. There was also a carpenter named Mortimer Fuller, afterwards District Judge. I had considerable trouble with the mill, but finally got it started. The first night I stayed up all night. We drew off the charge from the pans into the settler and then drew off the quicksilver from the settler and strained it through a sack. In the morning I had the sack full of amalgam. Mr. Raymond came down about four in the morning and asked me how things were. I showed him the sack of amalgam. He pinched it and said: 'That is good; it squeaks. Gold and silver amalgam is the only one that will squeak.' Well, it was a success. The ore was worth \$300 a ton and we were working it to 78 per cent. There was plenty of ore, and in 60 days Raymond and Ely had paid every dollar they owed and were rich men. We had shot off a gun that sounded around the world, but were not aware of it, at least I was not. I was Chief Engineer of the Raymond & Ely for 7 years, and had 60 stamps running the

last 5 years. In that time the Raymond & Ely Co. produced \$17,00,000. The Meadow Valley Co. did not produce as much, but that mine was also good and produced many millions. When with our five-stamp mill we proved how easily money could be taken out, that was the making of Pioche. Bullion was a great advertiser. People began to flock in from everywhere. Rich ore was found in many places not thought of before. The first trouble occurred at the Washington & Creole. Tom and Frank Newland had made a location above the Washington & Creole mine, which latter was owned by Raymond & Ely. The Newland boys asked for the privilege of starting a tunnel below the Washington & Creole to run through the same which at this time was not considered of much value. Raymond & Ely gladly granted the privilege for the Newland boys were new-commers and needed encouragement. The boys ran in their tunnel about 30 feet underground, or from the face, and struck the Washington & Creole ledge as was expected. But, contrary to expectations, the ledge at this point was very rich, averaging about \$300 per ton. It proved to be 9 feet thick. Before much was known about the strike, the Newland boys went to Ely and Raymond, and secured the privilege of taking out ore on the Washington & Creole for 30 days. They then opened up a wonderful bonanza. Everything was satisfactory. Raymond & Ely were pleased that the boys were doing well, and Mr. Raymond said that it would encourage others to dig. When the 30 days expired the ground was turned over to Withe Walker, who was foreman for Raymond & Ely. Walker went with the Newlands through the tunnel and saw thousands of tons of rich ore exposed and ready to be taken out. Walker was naturally much pleased, and said he: 'I can keep that rattletrap of a mill at Bullionville going now.' As the Burke mine was then in a pinch and not supplying the ore as rapidly as needed, everyone was pleased. Mr. Raymond said 'That ore might have lain there for years, or might never have been found.' He believed in being liberal. It was the best way, and he took considerable credit to himself for his fair dealings. He was indeed a fair man, but he had much to learn and never learned it. Well, as I have said, the Newland boys turned the thing over, and everyone thought that it was all right. The Newlands went on with their tunnel. But a mountain of ore worth \$300 a ton will worry anyone when it is in plain sight and everyone is allowed to see it. Before long the Newlands got some of the new men from

White Pine to help jump the mine. They built a fort in the night and manned it with men and guns for defense. Then they commenced to take out and ship the ore to Silver Peak, where there was a ten-stamp mill. There was no law in the country, and no one to stop them. It is true that a township had been formed and a justice court provided. The County had held an election and chosen John Kane, a miner, Sheriff. He went up to the fort but was ordered away. The boys continued to move the ore. Something had to be done. Raymond and Ely could do nothing, for they were told in plain words that if either of them set foot in camp it would be certain death, and there is no doubt but such would have been the case. Many men were coming from many places, some men of means. There went to Bullionville four young men, polite, gentlemanly fellows, all under 30 years of age. They were Michael Casey, Barney Flood, Morgan Courtney and Wm. Bethers. They said to Raymond and Ely: 'We will drive these fellows off if you will give us a written promise that we can have the ground for 30 days.' The bargain was made and operations begun. I was posted on everything that was going on, but did not know when or how these young men would get possession. That they kept to themselves. This is what was done; I was in a good position to see the whole battle, which was afterwards known as the Washington & Creole fight. These young men got some whiskey up to the guard in the fort. At that time there was a pretty good growth of nut pine on the hill above the fort. Here the young men hid. About 3 o'clock there came a shout, and the four young men ran rapidly down the hill, each with a pistol in hand. They drove the others out and away from their arms. I heard the shots and saw one man fall, Snell by name, and I saw Casey take a rifle and knock a man down the bank with it. Many shots were fired and many men were wounded, but Snell was the only one killed in that fight. Nevertheless, I have heard others tell of the same fight and give the number of killed as 10 or 12. But I was an eye witness and very much interested, and I am sure that one man only was killed. I do not remember the number of wounded. The boys who did that piece of work made \$15,000 each of their lease of 30 days. Raymond and Ely bought the ore and paid them their money for it. This was the beginning of trouble in the camp. During the next year or so there were at least 7 men killed in disputes about mining claims. Fights

were of frequent occurrence, and many men were wounded, but not more than 7 or 8 were killed. Two men were killed by an explosion after the big fire in '71. Of the four young men who took the Washington & Creole, I will say something further. Morgan Courtney turned out to be a sport and was counted chief of the fighting men. He gambled very heavily. Barney Flood got into trouble and stabbed a man, but did not kill him. To save himself he left the camp and went, I think, to New York. Casey owed Tom Gossen \$100. When he had deposited his \$15,000 in the bank he was met there by Gossen who said to him: 'You had better pay your debts.' Casey told the banker to pay Gossen \$100 for him. Gossen then reminded Casey that there was interest due him. Words followed and both drew guns. The doors opened from the bank to the street. Each man stepped to a door and shot at the other. Gossen's gun missed, but Casey hit Gossen, who died about a day later. Before his death he left his money to friends with the exception of \$5,000 which was to go to the man who killed Casey. Gossen's friends set a watch over Casey so that he could not leave town. Yet they scarcely dared to kill him in the town. Casey's friends said that Gossen had shot first. Some of those who saw the shooting said that Casey shot first. One of these was Jim Levy. I knew Levy well. He was a very quiet man and a good miner and worked every day. Casey met Levy in Felsenthal's store and in my presence asked Levy if he had indeed said that Casey fired the first shot. Levy said that he had, and was ready to swear to it. Casey then commenced abusing Levy. Levy replied in a quiet way: 'You can abuse me now while you have your gun with you.' Levy had just come from his work in the mine and carried his lunch bucket in his hand. Casey told him to get his gun and come shooting. Levy left the store, went to his cabin, changed his clothes, got his gun and returned. Dave Nagel was on the sidewalk in front of Felsenthal's store watching for Levy to come back along the street, but Levy came through an alley instead that ran alongside the store, and thus surprised Casey and Nagel. The shooting commenced at once. Nagel ran out into the street and fired several shots at Levy. But Levy and Casey had clinched and were on the sidewalk together. I think now, and have always thought, that it was the beating over the head with a pistol that killed Casey rather than the shots that were fired. Nagel hit Levy in the lower jaw or chin and made a bad scar. Levy was shot in the

forehead but it did not penetrate the skull. Casey was now dead and Gossen was avenged, but Casey's friends now were the enemies of Levy and tried their best to kill him. But he proved to be the most fearless and aggressive in that line that had ever appeared, and was soon the terror of all the fighters. When he got the \$5,000 left by Gossen for killing Casey, he was himself no longer. He was killed many years later in Tucson, Ariz. Bill Bethers was shot, I think, in Eureka, Nev., a year or so later. Morgan Courtney, who was still around town, had shot one or two men, and was held to be a very bad character. Before I left the mill at Bullionville, Courtney met his match one afternoon on the main street. Both men got out their guns, but Courtney was too slow and was shot six times before he had time to shoot. The other man was arrested but went unpunished for it was proved that Courtney had made the shooting necessary, and in a few hours the accused was a free man. (So Barney Flood is the only live man of the quartet, and he had to leave town to save himself). By this time the rich ore supply was exhausted; the wild excitement was no more; money was hard to get. The town became as quiet as any other old town. I find that a bad name is liable to be exaggerated, and thus it has been with Pioche. It was not so bad a town as is now represented. There was some killing, to be sure, but there was also great provocation, and it is a wonder to me that Pioche did not become as bad as some at the present day claim it was. But I was there from first to last, and, while I admit that it was bad enough, it was not as represented later by those who did not know. While the excitement continued in and about the mines there were even worse things going on among the law-and-order men who were supposed to keep the bad element down. There was a Vigilante Committee formed which proved to be of no credit to the town. This gang ran the politics. John Kane, was Sheriff, but was considered too slow, and Wes Travis was elected in his stead. Mortimer Fuller was District Judge. A Court House was built and an indebtedness incurred which has hurt the County more than all the killing that was done. At no time was crime punished, yet all the time the expenses were piled up. The Sheriff's office while Travis had it was considered worth \$40,000 a year. All other things were in proportion. Such things need no exaggeration, while the number of poor men who were killed may be magnified to any member that suits the fancy of the teller. The sums of money that were stolen under the name of law need no

exaggeration. Of the two kinds of men, which is the worst: He who 'rights his wrongs where it is given,' or the man who promises to protect you in your rights if you will only elect him to office and put your trust in him, and then deliberately steals everything in sight and bonds you for forty years to come? The story of Lincoln County and the removal of the county-seat from Hiko to Pioche and the building of the Police Court House I remember very well, but it would be a long story. I leave it to others to tell. It is not a story of which to be proud. It was steal, steal, early and late, and keep on stealing. That was the main point in Lincoln County affairs. It is now forty years since I first came to Lincoln County, but I remember very well the main points. I had a very active part in the mining and milling of the ore which produced the millions that were taken out. If you think that this account is worth anything, I give it freely and can vouch for the truth of it. So far as the County stealing is concerned, I think that the men elected supposed that this was the way to play the game for they seemed pleased at what they had done. All men at that time were trying to make a stake and get out of the country, and could you blame them? Times were not then as now, and the early-day men must not be judged by the present conditions, neither must what they did be so judged. I did not blame the men at the time, or since. I have been in Nevada 40 years, and I think we have as good men and women in Nevada as in any State of the Union. I am sure that there never were more courageous and self-reliant men in any country."

As to the Mines, although many of them were heavy producers, according to statistics compiled by Professor Pack, only one Company, the Raymond & Ely, was able to pay dividends in excess of assessments levied.

In regard to the fire which practically destroyed the town on Sept. 15, '71, a report that there were thirteen killed and forty-seven injured is probably exaggerated.. The story that there were three men killed in a flood following a cloudburst is also erroneous. The cloudburst occurred, but the damage was confined to flooded cellars.

Referring to the Court House, contract to build same was let for something less than \$20,000. The boom collapsed shortly after the contract was let and work commenced. County scrip fell below 50c. on the dollar, and the County officers issued enough of it to make up the cash value of the contract. In addition they allowed extras in such an amount that it appears the only thing specified by the contract was the making of

plans. When it came to furnishing the building, one item will be sufficient to tell the story—\$180 in scrip was allowed for four student lamps. On top of the Court House deal came the Collectors' Fees swindle, which cost the County \$16,000 the first year. But "all's well that ends well," and the natural resources of the County may yet draw it out of the mire. The lines of R. G. Schofield, one of the pioneers of Pioche, published in 1900 under the title "Ode to a Defunct Silver Camp," may be prophetic:

"City of the Dead! With streets forlorn!
 Mushroom of an hour! Of all thy grandeur shorn,
 Where are thy hosts of decades three ago
 Who built each wooden palace for time to overthrow?
 In vain your mines their silver millions gave;
 Each old-time miner left is Time's most pallid slave.
 An alien race now claims thy frowning rock hill
 Which once resounded with its blasts, and blows from pick and drill.
 Thy pride is humbled, but thy crimes are not forgot.
 Thou 'City of an Hour,'—how sad now is thy lot!
 And yet, 'twas not thy fault, but only greed of men
 Who spilled each other's blood and made of thee their den.
 In times to come, when silver shall regain its place,
 Then may you glory in an honest, Godly race!"

By an act approved Feb. 20, '75, Nye County, in consideration of Lincoln assuming part of its debt, deeded to the latter County 51 miles of the strip formerly dividing White Pine and Lincoln Counties.

The early '80's marked a revival in the mines in the vicinity of Pioche. Bristol and Royal City were busy towns about that time, the National, Hillside, and Mayflower being the most important Bristol Mines. The Hillside, in two years, produced \$518,265.45 in silver alone, and the Day mine at Royal City, originally located by Ike Garrison, produced \$99,787.50 about the same time. A new smelter and concentrating works were installed at Bullionville in 1880, principally to work over old tailings. Considerable work was done on the Mendha (Melissa) and the Chisholm mines near Pioche. In 1882 ore was found about 14 miles west of Pioche and the Comet district organized. In May, 1883, the Floral Mill, just below the town of Pioche, was moved, reconstructed and resumed operations. Mill originally built in '72. There was considerable railroad talk and a committee found that the following shipments had been made from Pioche alone in the years 1870 to 1880:—Raymond & Ely, \$10,228,211.50; Meadow Valley, \$5,532,053.32; Alps, \$743,963.11; Amer-

ican Flag, \$350,000; Pioche, \$460,000; Others \$250,000; Total, \$17,-554,232.94.

In the summer of 1881, Jay Gould, of New York, commenced at Hiko to survey a line of railroad which was to connect San Francisco with the Utah Southern, but nothing materialized. Shortly after, Assemblyman Eugene Howell made a strong effort to get an appropriation of \$250,000 from Congress to make the Colorado navigable to Callville, but he was unsuccessful. Judge Fuller, the first District Judge of the County, died in 1880 after being thrown from a buggy. As an instance of Spartan bravery in the County at that time, the citizens of the Pahrnagat Valley in 1883 killed an insane man "just to get rid of him." There was a destructive fire in Bristol in 1886. In 1887 State Senator Poujade, of Lincoln, introduced a resolution for the direct election of U. S. Senators, which passed both houses. On August 18, 1888, 3.04 inches of rain fell in Pioche inside of 2 hours. It was in 1888 that judgment was given for \$350,000 to the holders of the County Bonds issued in 1873. Dec. 23, 1889, was the date of the biggest flood ever known in Meadow Valley wash. In 1890 Hank Parrish was convicted for the murder of P. G. Thompson at Royal City, and he was hanged in Ely, where he was convicted, on Dec. 12. In 1890 the Union Pacific graded the road through Condor Canyon on a surveyed line from Milford to Pioche.

In 1891 a smelter was built near the present Pioche depot, work on the narrow gauge line to Jack Rabbit was commenced, an electric light plant was put in by the Pioche Water Co., and a telephone line built. In 1892 the Monkey Wrench district, later called Ferguson, was organized and the town of Helene sprang up. In April 1894, Captain Delmar bought the most important mines there and the town was moved over the hill and called Delamar. The principal producers, of gold, were the Jim Crow, April Fool and the Magnolia mines. About this time the judgments on the \$180,000 bond issue of 1873 amounted to \$440,000. In the latter part of June 1893, silver dropped to 73c. an ounce. Within a week, the Bullionville smelter, partly insured (\$30,000) burned down; the Yuba mine at Pioche, formerly the American Flag, tried to reduce wages and the men quit; and shortly afterwards the Poorman, the only other silver producer operating, shut down. A mill which had been erected in Condor Canyon, and which had been treating ores from Pioche and Delamar, burned down in 1895, in June. On July 27, 1895, Panaca had

the worst flood in its history. In this year Delamar received considerable notoriety on account of the issuance of aluminum coins as pay, owing to the danger of robbery when importing gold and silver to meet the pay rolls, but the practice was quickly stopped by the U. S. Government. Delamar also became notorious about this time on account of its failure to pay just Bullion Tax. For the first quarter of 1896, it made the following report:—

Tons milled: 20,677 tons, Value, \$575,462; Extracting, \$77,435; Transportation, \$22,436. Milling, \$372,186 or over \$18.00 per ton.

The tax was evaded by forming a separate Company to mill the ores and by charging exorbitant rates to eat up all the profits of the mine, and the State and County officers seemed unable to prevent the practice.

State line and Line City boomed in 1897. In Nov. '01, at Fay, a negro named Ellis, was attacked by a gang of white men, threatened with hanging, robbed, and run out of camp. Some of the better element in the camp reported the matter to the authorities, and the next Grand Jury indicted 13 men for assault with intent to kill and robbery. The men were tried on the first count before Judge Talbot, District Attorney McNamee for the prosecution, and Attorneys Osborne and Sawyer for the defense. Two of the jurors held out for acquittal, but finally agreed to a compromise verdict wherein 7 of those indicted were found guilty of assault and battery.

Hancock Murder.—In June 1897, a veterinary surgeon named Engelke, and his driver known as "Canadian Joe" Edminston, stopped at Pahrump, Nye Co., on their way North. Mrs. Winnifred Myers, later Mrs. Goss, and John Hancock, from Orange, California, stopped there at the same time, also on their way North. The woman had a 7 year old boy with her. The two parties arranged to leave Pahrump together. On the third day out, Hancock proposed to the woman that they kill Engelke and Edmiston, swap outfits and get some money they were supposed to have. That night they slept in beds about 15 feet apart and at 3 a. m. Hancock struck each of the other men over the head with an axe, then shot them with a pistol and again struck them with the axe. He made the woman assist him to place the bodies in quilts, and after searching them, hauled them away in his wagon about a quarter of a mile and piled rocks on them. They then changed camp-outfits, burned their own wagon, soiled clothes and trunks, and threw away a box of medicine and instruments

belonging to the Doctor. They left one horse at the camp and reached Eisenmann's ranch in Pahrnagat Valley about 2 o'clock, where they traded some articles and sold a bulldog. At Panaca, they traded Engelke's race-horse to C. Rice for a team of work-horses, then went over into Utah. Hancock was arrested in Los Angeles in November, 1898, for burglary, and as soon as he was behind the bars, the woman confessed her part in the murder, claiming that only fear of Hancock had prevented an earlier confession. A map was sent to Sheriff Freudenthal, of Lincoln, and he started out with Jake Johnson, of Delamar, for Summit Springs, about 30 miles west of Pahrnagat, on the road to Groom. About 10 miles this side of the Spring, the wagon tracks still visible led them to the two skeletons with fractured skulls and bullet holes, also the medicine case and some burned pieces of iron. After the skeletons were brought to Pioche, Hancock confessed, but implicated the woman. In the meantime he had received a ten-year sentence, having pleaded guilty to the burglary charge; and he had also been accused of the murder of Detective Moor in Denver in 1895, under the name of F. A. Benton. Requisition papers were issued for his return to Nevada, but the Governor of California considered it advisable to have him serve out his sentence there, for fear that he might not be convicted on the murder charge. After serving 8 years in San Quentin, on June 4, 1905, he was brought to Pioche by Sheriff Jake Johnson and Deputy H. E. Freudenthal. Pleading poverty the Court appointed F. J. Osborne to defend him. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for June 26. Although 8 years had elapsed since the crime had been committed, every material witness was present when the case was called before District Judge Geo. S. Brown. District Attorney Ben Sanders was assisted in the prosecution by "Judge" Marioneaur of the Salt Lake firm of Powers and Marioneaur. The Jury took only 20 minutes to return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged at Carson City on Sept. 8, 1905. On that day, after having ordered and eaten a hearty breakfast of fried oysters, his prayer on the gallows was as follows—"Almighty God, I come before thee this morning praying that Thou wilt have mercy upon those who assisted in my prosecution. I trust that Thou wilt not lay it up against them, for they know not what they do. I trust that in the future my innocence will be proven, and I ask this in the name and in the mediation of Jesus Christ, my Saviour."

On April 20, 1899, the Summit Mill of the Pioche Consolidated Co. burned down at 1:30 a. m. while a dance was going on in town. In the same year the Utah Pacific built a line from Milford to McCune, on the State line between Utah and Nevada, but went no farther as times were very dull in Pioche, and the Company did not wish to incur the expense of filing its articles in Nevada. The reservoir at Round Valley was also projected in this year, to irrigate the Panaca country. In 1901, Senator H. E. Freudenthal introduced a bill refunding the County Bonds, the judgments on which by that time aggregated about \$600,000, for \$225,000; but Assemblymen Burke and Conway defeated it because "any bill that would save the County that much money must have a steal in it somewhere." Six years afterwards, times being more prosperous, Senator Campbell succeeded in refunding the debt at 65 per cent of the aggregate, and new bonds were issued for \$435,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, to take up the judgments.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. filed its articles of incorporation with the County Recorder on April 8, 1901, and for some time afterwards there was a bitter feud between Senator Clark and the O. S. L. over the right of way. For sometime the Clark Co. wavered between a route through the Meadow Valley Wash, or the old U. P. survey over Bristol Pass, but they finally decided on the Meadow Valley Wash. There were several battles between Clark and O. S. L. parties in the vicinity of Nevada and Clover Valley, where both roads were trying to build at once, but the Clark people finally secured the right of way. Calientes was laid out in 1901, and held that name until the Post Office was established when it dropped the final "s." In Sept. 1901, through the efforts of Ed. Freudenthal, most of the old Pioche mines were incorporated under the name of the Manhattan Mining Co., which later became the Nevada-Utah M. & S. Corporation.

In 1912, ore was struck at Silver King, about 50 miles northwest of Pioche, carrying 16,525 oz. silver, and there was considerable excitement about it for a short time.

In 1903, Cochie Segmiller, an Indian boy, 16 years old, was tried for the murder of Bill Williams in the southern part of the County, and pleaded guilty. The Judge went so far as to change his plea to not guilty, but the boy on the witness stand insisted on his guilt. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 28, 1904. Shortly before that

date, considerable influence was brought to bear on the Governor and the Board of Pardons in favor of the boy, and, largely through the personal efforts of Major Ingalls, an Indian Agent in the early days of Lincoln County, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The last spike on the San Pedro Railroad, connecting Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, was driven in Lincoln County at siding No. 31, 20 miles north of the Nevada-California line on Jan. 30, 1905. After the railroad was completed, making travel through the country more convenient, the outside world made the startling discovery that the largest county in the United States, having an area of almost 20,000 square miles, had neither church nor preacher. Of course, there were half a dozen Mormon Meeting Houses, and a Catholic Church had been built in Pioche in the '70's, but Lincoln County had to be rescued just the same. One resident of Pioche still continues to work this graft on eastern people every Christmas.

In October, 1905, the Grand Jury indicted County Clerk and Treasurer H. J. Goodrich for embezzlement, and Deputy Geo. O. Sawyer for falsifying accounts. In addition they severely censured practically all the other County officers and their predecessors. The indictments and censure were the result of experting the County books, which had been often recommended theretofore but as often postponed. In Court both Goodrich and Sawyer were acquitted.

In March '06, almost 100 miles of the San Pedro between Acoma and Vegas were washed out by a flood in Clover Valley and Meadow Valley Wash, and the line was out of commission for two months. In June '06, articles of incorporation of the Caliente & Pioche R. R. were filed, but work on the road was not commenced until the middle of April, '07, shortly after another wash-out in Meadow Valley Wash. The first train came into Pioche in Nov. '07, but there was no regular service and only a few shipments were made until the following year. In the election of 1908, the people voted in favor of a County High School, which is now located at Panaca. The 1909 Legislature, through the Bergman County Division Bill, divided Lincoln County and created Clark County out of the portion south of the 3rd Standard Parallel south of the Mount Diablo base line, effective July 1, 1909. In the 1911 Session, a bill passed both Houses straightening out the balance due Lincoln County by Clark on account of several items not covered by the Bergman Division bill, but Governor

Oddie vetoed it claiming it was unconstitutional. In 1913, the same bill was again passed and Oddie signed it.

Two more serious washouts of the San Pedro in Meadow Valley Wash Jan. 1, 1910, and Jan. 28, 1911, persuaded that line to build a new roadbed through the wash, about 15 feet higher than the old one, after an unsuccessful endeavor to find a route other than through the Wash. Caliente enjoyed a brief boom while the reconstruction work was in progress, and in 1912 made a determined effort to capture the County Seat, but all candidates pledged to try to move it were defeated in the fall election. The branch railroad from Pioche to the Prince Mine was completed in July, 1912, by the Thompson Construction Co. of Salt Lake, at a cost of about \$150,000.

The present area of the County, according to the Surveyor-General is 10,515 square miles, according to the County Assessor, 11,034 square miles, in the following approximate acreage: agricultural land, 300,000 acres; grazing, 5,661,760 acres; timbered, 550,000 acres; mineral, 550,000 acres. The tax rate for 1912 was \$3.10. The total assessed valuation in 1912 was \$2,226,918.50. Railroad mileage is as follows: San Pedro, 162.09 miles; Pioche Pacific (Jack Rabbit) 18 miles; Prince Con. $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, total assessed in 1912 at \$1,597.690.00. The population in 1910 was 3,489; in 1912 there were 692 pupils enrolled in the schools.

According to Bullion Tax reports, the mineral production for 1912 was over \$1,000,000, but not a dividend was paid during the year. The year 1913 however, promises to see mining conducted in a more business-like manner.

CHAPTER LIII.

LYON COUNTY.

BY HON. N. W. WILLIS.

Before the white man turned his face westward, Mason Valley was inhabited by the Piute tribe of Indians. It was a fertile country with meadows of wild grass along the river, which was filled with trout. There were no trees except a few in the Southern part of the valley. The Indians lived by hunting and fishing; using rabbit-skins for clothes and beds. Having no grain of any kind, they gathered the seeds from bunch-grass, grinding it on flat rocks to make a kind of bread. For sugar they gathered crystals from the canes that grew along the river banks. They gathered many pinenuts from the mountains and wild berries which were stored for winter. They had some very unclean customs such as using their mouths for a receptacle for vermin plucked from the heads of the children and carrying small worms thrust in the side of the mouth to keep the bait moist. Old Indians tell of their fright when they first saw white men driving horses. They fled to the mountains for safety. They often suffered from cold and hunger and are better off since the coming of the whites. When they had no guns often a man would chase down a rabbit, running and yelping like a dog to frighten and confuse the animal. After a light fall of snow they formed a long line driving the rabbits from their hiding places, sometimes killing as many as fifteen hundred in a bunch. These were skinned and dried for future use.

The earliest account we have of a white man entering the valley was taken from the report which Fremont sent to the Government at Washington describing his journey over the Sierra Nevadas to California. On January 21st, 1844, he writes of camping over night at the forks of the river, opposite and near, the place now called Nordyke. He named the river Walker, after a member of his party. For a number of years after this, emigrants brought their parties through this valley. The old

road is still plain in the Southwestern part of the valley, passing through the mountains into Smith Valley near Wellington Springs.

During the year 1854, N. H. A. Mason with his brothers, who were driving cattle through to California, observed the value of the land for grazing purposes. Late in 1859, Mr. Mason returned and found that one William Dickson had, in October of that year, located in the Northern part of the valley. Mr. Dickson, no doubt being glad to see a white man, offered Mr. Mason half of his claim to remain with him. Mr. Dickson finally lost his property on account of being absent for some time. Mr. Mason, from whom the valley takes its name, located on what was known as the Mason ranch, now the property of Miller and Lux. In 1860, Mason built the first house here. It was 16x24 feet 8 feet high with sides of mud held in place by willows and roofed with tules. It was burned in 1866. Following Mason were the Wheeler brothers, who settled on what is now a part of the George Wilson ranch. Soon after them came Angus McLeod, Charles Sneider, and a man named Clement, also Charles D. Lane, Johnson, the Alcorn brothers and Jesse Woodcock. David Wilson, with his wife and four small children, came in the summer of 1863. Mrs. Wilson was the first white woman to remain in the valley. Mr. Wilson helped the Alcorn brothers cut hay with a scythe and put up the first of many haystacks built here. Mr. Wilson then bought Tom Wheeler's ranch and settled near his present home. For six months she lived without seeing the face of another white woman, and we may imagine her joy when Mrs. Sprague, with her husband and daughter Alice, moved in from Carson Valley. Mrs. Wilson, who was of a retiring nature, said, "When I heard there was a woman in the new tent I did not wait to be introduced, but just put on my bonnet and went to see her, *and how we talked.*"

Usually the Indians were friendly, but at one time, for some cause unknown, they put on their war-paint and executed a war-dance. Seven painted warriors camped opposite Mr. Wilson's house. He armed the six white men who lived with him, and they in turn stood guard several days and nights. All other white people in this valley fled to Fort Churchill, taking with them Mrs. Wilson's daughter, who was visiting the Sprague family. No shots were fired and the Indians peacefully withdrew to their camps.

In the year 1864 the first white child, a son, was born to the wife of

Adam Herboldt, living near the Brady ranch. The weather was stormy and the wind whistled through their abode; but the boy John grew to manhood.

The discovery of gold by William Wilson in Pinegrove during 1866, materially increased the population of this country. As there was no established mail-route, Charles Sneider and Angus McLeod ran a four-horse stage from Pinegrove through Mason Valley to Virginia City, carrying letters by express. Mr. W. R. Lee in 1861 pre-empted 160 acres of land and built the first house in Yerington, which is at present occupied by Mrs. Barton. Soon after Mr. E. W. Bennett bought near and built a store. Mr. James Downey moved from Pinegrove, secured a large amount of land and built a saloon, thus forming a nucleus for the present town of Yerington. Before anyone settled there, the pioneer trading post was a small store located near the Rhymers ranch; but afterward moved to about a mile north of Yerington and called the Geiger store. Mail came from Wadsworth, Nevada, once a week to this place and it was known as the Mason Valley postoffice. About this time the first school was opened by Miss Mattie Wiley, who taught in the home of Alec McLeod, near the present town.

Religious services were not neglected, being held as early as 1866 by Rev. R. Carberry, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Orne. Rev. Thomas Bartley organized the Methodist Church with two or three members. Rev. J. T. Ladd erected the present church building. A Good Templars Lodge was organized by Rev. F. M. Willis with good results.

During the spring of 1876 a bridge was built across the Walker River on the Sprague ranch, south of the present crossing. Being improperly constructed it settled in the centre, and when the high water in summer came, it floated down the river. The timbers were anchored by Mr. John Gallagher and the bridge rebuilt near the Geiger store. The next bridge was built on the East Fork of the Walker River. Through the summer months when the water was high, Mr. Sprague towed a barge back and forth by means of a windlass and rope to ferry teams across. The fare was a dollar and a half, so he did not go often. Early in the history of the valley, the cultivation of the soil began.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. McLeod raised grain, hay and potatoes; Mr. McLeod took a load of potatoes to Aurora, receiving \$250 a ton for them. These pioneers also brought in the first alfalfa seed, but as they

sowed it on wet ground the results were small. Old Mr. Osborne secured the first good field on what is now the Fitzpatrick place. He was also the first man to bring in bees about 1883.

For years cattle-raising was the principal industry and vast herds roamed the unfenced plains. Gradually the ranches have been fenced, the cattle sold, and we have now a vast area of land devoted to diversified farming. For a period of ten years, between 1880 and 1890, the monster known as "Hard Times," visited the farmers. Prices were low and there was no market for produce. Eggs sold for ten cents per dozen, chickens \$3.50 per dozen, potatoes 50 cents to \$1.00 per sack, and hay as low as \$2.50 per ton. The cowboys rode about singing "Oh Mason Valley with her alfalfa hay, that's the gold standard down there. You ask for a dollar and the rancher will holler, I've only got alfalfa hay." During this season, Mr. Sayers started the *Mason Valley Tidings*, which was sold to Mr. Charles Patterson, and he changed the name to the *Yerington Rustler*. About 1902, Mr. Fairbanks moved his paper in from Dayton, giving it the name of *Lyon County Times*. Later the name was changed to the *Yerington Times*.

The manufacturing interests of the valley were few; however, in 1868, W. R. Lee built a flour-mill near George Wilson's present home, and selling that, built another about two and a half miles from Yerington. In 1891 a new and up-to-date mill was erected at the place now called Nordyke. About two years later the present creamery was established and also one year the Nichols ranch, which was destroyed by fire. Lately an ice-plant has been added to the manufacturing industries.

Yerington usually was supplied with a number of boarding houses, but for many years Mr. John Craig conducted the principal hotel. It was burned in 1883 by a fire which swept the northern part of the main street on the west side. About a year later another large fire consumed the southern part of the same street.

The valley has always been well supplied with stores which gradually increased in size and number, the two largest being Mr. Lam's, built in 1907, and the Mason Mercantile, a brick store just completed.

Yerington has not always been known by that euphonious name; but for many years bore the opprobrious cognomen of "Pizen Switch." The first postoffice was Mason Valley, afterward changed to Greenfield. Cowboys are fond of nick-names, and in early times Mr. Downey went

to Virginia City and bought a receipt for making his own liquor, which the boys called "pizen." Mr. Downey's saloon was nick-named "the depot," and a small drinking-place built of willows, about a mile off the road was called the "Willow Switch." Farther down the road was the Geiger store called "The Dump." The vaqueros amused themselves racing horses from one drinking place to another, and used the expression frequently, "Let's switch off and get some pizen." Finally the other drinking places were closed, and Mr. Downey's was called "Pizen Switch." As the town grew the name of the postoffice was so far forgotten that a letter addressed to Grann or Smart, no matter which, safely reached its destination. Later the name was changed to Yerington, and the influx of strangers made it permanent.

The building of the Carson and Colorado Railroad in 1880 through the northern end of the valley brought the town of Wabuska into existence. It was a narrow-gauge road without much traffic. After the discovery of Tonopah, it was taken over by the Southern Pacific Company, and broad-gauged, and during the last two years (1910-1911) the Nevada Copper Belt has been built from Wabuska south to the Ludwig in Smith Valley, with a short branch running north to the new town of Thompson and the new smelter now in operation, treating from 700 to 1,000 tons of ore daily. For many years the growth of the population was very slow. The writings of Fitz-Mack, advertising the copper deposits near the opening of the Reservation brought new blood and life to the valley. A telephone line has been constructed, a bank founded, a high school established, and a new Court House built at Yerington. A fine new grammar school building was built in Yerington, finished in 1912. About the year 1909, Mason, a sister city, was surveyed, laid out, and built, being situated on the banks of the Walker River, about three miles southwest from Yerington. It is the headquarters of the Nevada Copper Belt Railroad, and of the Mason Valley Mines Company. It has grown rapidly and supports a good hotel, several shops and a good school.

About 1890 an Indian known as Jack Wilson, a large, fine-looking Indian of the Piute tribe, began giving ghost dances out in the timber and in the open spaces in the woods and creating quite a stir among the Indians, but he did not receive the support that he expected here. So he went East and through his agents communicated with the Sioux In-

dians, and started the last Indian war, known as the Ghost Dance War. This Indian Jack was raised in the family of David Wilson, where the old-fashioned custom of reading the Bible, and having the family prayers twice a day obtained. He evidently listened closely to the story of the Messiah and, being a very bright Indian boy, at the age of about 17 was employed by a sleight-of-hand performer going through the country to work over this section with him as an assistant. Through this employment, he learned many mysterious tricks, and so it was a very natural sequence to his early impressions that he should constitute himself the Indian Messiah. At the age of about 28 years, he started these ghost dances before mentioned. His promises made to the Indians that after they begun the war there would be a resurrection of all the Indians who had previously died, and they would join in the battles and drive the white men out of the country, formed the inspiration for their actions. This same "Messiah" now receives prominent Indians from the Middle West and Montana, who give him many presents and treat him with great consideration when they come. He accepts these attentions with great dignity and in profound silence.

This county was organized in 1861. In 1883 that portion of Esmeralda County lying west of a line commencing at a point on the boundary line between California and Nevada, where the counties of Esmeralda and Douglas corner, and running thence, in a northeasterly direction to a point on the north boundary line of Esmeralda County, where the Carson and Colorado Railroad crosses said line, was detached from Esmeralda County and annexed to Lyon County. It was part of what is known as Mason Valley.

As already stated, the greater part of these lands—nearly 200,000 acres—is now lying idle, though abundance of water is afforded by Walker River to irrigate all. This county in its contour resembles a four-pointed star; the last part added from Wabuska south was taken from Esmeralda in what is known as "the land slide."

In the palmy days of the Comstock, Dayton, at the north end of Lyon County, was the teamsters' camp for the Virginia mines, twelve miles distant. After the panic it was no longer the skimmers' resting place and the business shifted to the new city of Yerington, the centre of the great copper mining district of that name.

A few years ago an unfortunate fire destroyed the Court House at

Dayton, which had been built in the sixties, and at once a fight began between Dayton and Yerington for the county seat. The fight was a very bitter one, but it was won by Yerington, and this town now boasts of a Court House built on modern lines. To that has been added a beautiful public school building and waterworks, with a standpipe supplied with water pumped from four artesian wells. The town also has a modern sewer system. Where two years ago the lizards and coyotes roamed the outlying plains and foothills of Wabuska, Thompson, a smelter town stands with its tall chimneys belching smoke from the manufacture of copper. From these plants seventy-five tons of copper matte a day are produced as the product of the great Yerington district. Another unit is being added and more are to follow to keep pace with the constantly increasing output. Yerington supplies Mason Valley, Waubuska, Thompson, Shurz, Morningstar, and Pine Grove as a depot point, and a monthly payroll of more than six hundred men redistribute the profits of the mines, and farms making a healthy commercial condition which has succeeded the first hurrah of the boom days.

CHAPTER LIV.

MINERAL COUNTY.

BY J. G. ATCHISON.

On the 10th day of February, 1911, the Legislature erected the County of Mineral out of the northern portion of Esmeralda County. The Governor appointed as the first Board of County Commissioners, J. H. Miller, of Hawthorne, F. R. Red, of Rawhide, and B. R. Balzar, of Mina. The Board organized on February 18th, 1911, and appointed the following named County officers: Sheriff and Assessor, Eugene Grutt, of Rawhide; Clerk and Treasurer, J. G. Atchinson, of Hawthorne; Recorder and Auditor, John Gallagher, of Hawthorne; District Attorney, H. F. Brede, of Rawhide; Public Administrator, W. E. Beauchamp, of Hawthorne County; Surveyor, L. B. Spencer, of Hawthorne. These officers held until the next general election in 1912 at which election Eugene Grutt was again elected to the same office, J. H. White to the office of Clerk and Treasurer, S. T. Kelso to the office of Recorder and Auditor, John R. Melrose to the office of District Attorney, J. H. Miller and F. R. Red and Sol M. Summerfield were elected as a Board of County Commissioners.

This is essentially a Mineral County as it is named, although there is considerable agricultural area, principally in the northwestern portion of the county along the East Walker River and its tributaries, Sweetwater and Bodie Creeks, from the boundary line between California and Nevada to the boundary line between Mineral and Lyon Counties at the head of Walker Lake on the Indian reservation. The soil, in other portions of the county wherever water can be obtained, has proved highly productive.

The Nevada and California Railway extends through about the center of the county from its N. W. boundary to the S. E. boundary line, skirting the eastern shore of Walker Lake. Several ranges of mountains traverse the county from northwest to southeast, all of which are highly mineralized and are continuously being explored and developed by prospectors and miners. The majority of the towns of the county are the

result of the discovery of mines rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, etc. Earlier than the discovery of the Comstock, the mines of Aurora were producing millions in gold, and have been producers continuously, in varying quantities ever since. Very recently the Knight Investment Co. took over the principal mines and are prosecuting development work vigorously and are erecting a reduction works of 500 tons capacity daily. Aurora is situated near the boundary line of Nevada and California and 12 miles northeast of Bodie, Cal. (Mark Twain was discovered there). In the next range to the east, the Walker Lake Range, are numerous mining districts from the Beach Yerington and surrounding copper producers in the northern portion of the range, to mines in the Huntoon district in the southern portion of the county. The Chip-Munk Springs, Walker Lake, Mt. Cory, Alum Creek, etc. The Luckyboy mines are in Alum Creek district and produced over a million in silver and lead in a year. A tunnel is being driven on this property to a distance of six thousand feet to develop the known ore-bodies at a vertical depth of a thousand feet. The next range some 10 miles to the east, and generally parallel, extends the full length of the county, and in it are situated the Rawhide mines, in the northern portion. The phenomenally rich gold ore discovered here caused the Rawhide boom in the years 1906, 1907, and 1908. Rawhide is a steady producer, three quartz mills being in operation there and satisfactory returns being had. Further south, and all along the range on the eastern shore of Walker Lake, mining is being done with satisfactory results. In the next range to the east are the copper mines of Luning District and the mines surrounding Mina. Still further south are the mines of Candelaria, discovered in the early seventies, which have produced millions in silver, and are still producing. To the west of Candelaria is situated the Teels Borax marsh where F. M. Smith (the Borax King) made his start in borax production. This marsh has produced millions of dollars worth of borax. On the line of the Nevada & California Railway, in the northern part of the county, and near the head of Walker Lake, is the town of Schurz, the headquarters of the Indian Reservation officials. Walker Lake extends north and south a distance of 26 miles in length and averages four miles in width.

In the valley at the south end of the lake is situated the County Seat, Hawthorne, a veritable oasis in the desert. The soil is productive and is irrigated with water brought from the mountains to the west. Every

residence is surrounded by shade, fruit trees and gardens, while the rest of the valley is arid, the waters of the lake being slightly high in alkali for irrigation purposes. Hawthorne was the county seat of Esmeralda County prior to 1907, when Goldfield was made the county seat. The forming of the new county again made Hawthorne the seat of government. The town was built in 1881 on the advent of the Carson & Colorado R. R., afterward the Nevada & California R. R., and was division headquarters of that road. To the east of Hawthorne, on the line of the R. R., is the town of Luning, the supply point for the copper-mines of that vicinity. Twelve miles south is the flourishing town of Mina, division point of the railroad, and where the machine-shops, round-house, etc., are situated. Surrounding Mina is a rich mineral country, and it is being vigorously developed. Three miles further south is Sodaville noted for its mineral soda springs. Sodaville, some four miles, the Narrow Gauge R. R. leaves the main line and runs southwesterly through the county and on through Mono and Inyo counties to Los Angeles, Cal. Since the creation of Mineral County it has been prosperous. The valuation of assessable property being over two and a quarter millions. Expenses are light. Every community has its public school well equipped and well taught. There are thirteen school districts in the county. All in all the youngest county in the State has a bright future.

CHAPTER LV.

NYE COUNTY.

BY P. E. KEELER.

Nye County was, by act of the territorial legislature of Nevada, carved out of Esmeralda County, in the year 1864, and was named in honor of Gov. J. W. Nye. Esmeralda County at that time comprised the territory south of the thirty-ninth parallel and east of Mason Valley. Aurora was a thriving camp, but of the land to the east, little was known. True, some old maps showed the line through Smoky Valley marked "Fremont's Trail in 1845" and along it were the names of San Antonio Peak, Hot Springs, Twin Rivers and Smoky Creek.

In 1862-3 the Reese River excitement brought in many settlers and the town of Austin was founded. Prospecting expeditions were undertaken southward along the Toiyabe range beyond the limits of Lander County. Discoveries were made and the districts of Washington and Marysville on the western slope and Twin River on the eastern were organized. Upon the precipitous slopes of this range, which extends from 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height, numerous streams arise and flow down to the adjacent valleys, and there sink; but Reese River runs for 100 miles to the north, and along its course ranches were located and settlements made. Continuing the exploration, the Shoshone range was next explored, and on the western slope silver-bearing rock was discovered in 1863. Union district was then organized and the town of Ione was founded, surrounded by supposedly rich mines. The causes which led to the organization of Nye County are partially set forth in the petition to the Territorial Legislature signed by a number of pioneers, and reads as follows:

To his Excellency, the Governor and the Honorable members of the Legislature of the Territory of Nevada:

We, the undersigned residents of Nevada Territory, respectfully represent that we are residents of a newly-discovered mining district, which is now known as "Union District," that the same is situated in the range of mountains lying between the valley of Reese River on the east and the valley of Smith Creek on the west.



P. E. Keeler.

We are distant from the city of Austin in Lander County, in a southerly direction about sixty miles, and from Aurora, in Esmeralda County, in an easterly direction, about 100 miles. Now, we your petitioners and residents of this district, pray your honorable bodies that you take into consideration the propriety of forming a county for us, believing that our ends and the ends of justice will be better subserved by so doing.

A protest by numerous residents of Lander County was forwarded to the Governor and Legislature, but a bill was nevertheless introduced providing for the creation of Nye County. In the favorable report on this bill we find the statement that the proposed county contained from 1,000 to 1,500 people.

The bill became a law February 16, 1864. The territory embraced was thus described:

"Beginning at the intersection of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude with the meridian of longitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington; thence running east along said thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Nevada; thence running south along said eastern boundary to the point of intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence running along said thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude west to the California line, and northwest along said California line to the point of intersection with the meridian of longitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington; thence running north along said meridian to the place of beginning."

Subsequent to the original creative Act the boundaries of Nye County have been changed six times. On the ninth day of March, 1865, half a degree was ceded to Esmeralda County, making the eastern boundary of the county the meridian of longitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington. February 26th, 1866, a large part of the southeastern portion of Nye was formed into Lincoln County. May 5th, 1866, an Act was approved by the President of the United States extending the eastern boundary of Nevada sixty miles into Utah, and adding to this State all its present area south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. This addition on the south increased the territory of Nye; but on March 2nd, 1869, a portion of Nye was added to White Pine. March 5th, 1869, the western boundary of the county was established as at present. In 1875 that part of Nye east of the one-hundred-and-fifteenth meridian west from Greenwich was added to Lincoln and White Pine. The area is 18,432 square miles. April 2nd, 1864, in accordance with the creative Act, the Governor issued his proclamation locating the county seat at Ione City, and appointing the first county officers. As evidence of the frugal character of the first officers, it is recorded that the modest sum of \$800 was appropriated for the construction of a County Court House. The wisdom of this was shown when

on February 6th, 1867, the Legislature passed an Act removing the county seat to Belmont. The numerous mines and rapid development being made, attracted wealth and population, and Belmont soon became an important center. The first bonded debt was created in 1875, at which time the valuation of property in the county was \$1,500,000, and the population 2,000.

The topography of the county differs little from that of the major portion of Nevada, consisting of valleys running north and south and of mountain spurs and ranges. In its earlier years, Nye was considered a fine grazing country and thousands of cattle grazed annually upon the bunch grass and white sage which grew profusely over large portions of the county, the white sage in particular constituting a very valuable winter feed. For many years, however, the greater portion has been looked upon as desert, inhabited by the lizard and horned toad, while the slinking coyote is monarch of all he surveys.

Duckwater Valley commences about seven miles south of the north line of the county and runs southerly into Railroad Valley. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and about twelve miles long, and is well watered by Duckwater Creek. It consists almost entirely of meadow land, although all kinds of grains and vegetables may be produced. It is noted for the apples which are grown there.

Hot Creek Valley runs nearly parallel with Railroad Valley, and is about eight miles wide and 200 miles long. Its water supply is insufficient, being obtained from small creeks and springs. Considerable numbers of cattle and horses range there at various seasons of the year.

Monitor Valley lies to the westward of Hot Creek Valley and extends about seventy miles southerly from the northern boundary of the county, and is about eight miles wide. It is watered by Pine and Mosquito Creeks, and several other small streams. The raising of hay and cattle are the principal industries.

Ralston Valley commences at a point sixty miles south of the northern line of the county near the town of Belmont, and runs to the southern line. It is about eight miles wide, contains no water and no attempts to settle it have ever been made. It was named in memory of Judge James H. Ralston who lost his life through starvation and exposure on the edge of the valley in May, 1864.

Railroad Valley lies between the White Pine Range and the Pancake range of mountains, and is twelve miles wide and 200 miles long. There is a lack of water, which is found only in occasional spots, but not in sufficient quantities for use in irrigation. Indications of potash here in 1911 have led to extensive location of the valley lands, and deep-boring has taken place with a view to discovering deposits of commercial value, but without complete success as yet.

Reese River Valley, which extends south from Lander County and reaches thirty miles into Nye, is eight miles wide, well watered and produces abundantly.

Smoky Valley also commences in Lander County, and for 140 miles runs southward through Nye, being about fifteen miles in width and watered by numerous small streams and springs.

As one glances through the mining records of Nye County, the names of mining districts at this date almost forgotten are found. Blue Spring, Danville, Empire, Grant, Hot Creek, Jackson, Jett, Milk Spring, San Antonio, Silver Point, North Twin River, Springfield, Summit, Toiyabe, recall but a memory, and the traveler in those sections finds only the remnants of decaying cabins and abandoned workings. Belmont has been abandoned as a mining camp, and its few residents are connected with the cattle and farming industry in the vicinity, while its mills have been looted of all useful machinery and their walls have crumbled back to earth. Such was the condition of the mining industry when the new discoveries were made which have brought Nye into the lead of the mining counties of the State, following the discoveries of Tonopah. It will be noted that I have used the word in the plural, "discoveries," and the reason will become apparent later. The discovery of Tonopah by Butler on May 19th, 1900, was by far the most important event in the later history of Nevada, just as the discovery of the Comstock was the most important event in the State's earlier history, and all the information concerning it should, therefore, be told by those who hear or know the facts. Again, the usually accepted story of the Butler discovery probably does not state the whole truth.

The ledges at Tonopah, out-cropping in a space less than three hundred yards square, but nevertheless prominent, must have been seen by prospectors and cowboys many times before Butler saw them, for they

were in plain sight from the trail that led through the Sawtooth Pass from San Antonio Valley to Ralston Valley.

There are other passes across the San Antonio range, but this was the least rough and certainly the lowest pass between the few inhabited points in that part of Nevada, particularly between the station at Stone Cabin, about forty miles east of Tonopah, and the cattle ranges along lower Peavine Creek in San Antonio Valley, which extends westerly toward Silver Peak, and Candelaria. The old name of the pass, for it is now called Tonopah Pass, was taken from the early name given by the cowboys quite appropriately to the high volcanic rim now known at Mt. Butler, which they called Sawtooth Peak, from its serrated summit. It can be seen from great distances in the desert, and is peculiarly a landmark easily distinguishable from all surrounding mountains.

"Float" from the Valley View ledges was scattered all along that part of the pass at the base of Valley View, or Silver Top hill, and some of it was very rich. But it was all black or brownish black, and black ledges were held in no favor in southern Nevada, where there is a number of them running high in iron, but low in everything else but silica. So the cowboys and prospectors must have ignored the black-float and the black ledges it came from, thinking the coloring due to the presence of abundant iron compounds, instead of compounds of manganese and silver, the true coloring agents of the rock. Butler found location monuments on the ground, but they had partly fallen down and were weather-beaten and apparently old. He found no location notices.

The nearest town to Sawtooth Peak was Silver Peak, about thirty-five miles westerly. Prospectors went out from that town in all directions. Along there in the nineties, was an old man who made several trips toward Sawtooth Peak, and who reported that he had found and located some ledges of black quartz near its base. It is supposed that he had some idea of the value of his discovery for he allowed no one to accompany him on his trips in that direction. After a time he was missing from Silver Peak, and has never been seen there since. Whether he left on a trip out into the desert and lost his life there, or whether he simply went away from Silver Peak to some more attractive place of abode, no one knows, for he was little given to talk and did not disclose his plans. What description he did give of the ledges he discovered, however, fits very closely those at Tonopah. Several years after the old man had

disappeared, an Indian known as Charlie Fishman told the assayer at the Silver Peak Mine that he knew where there were some big black quartz ledges; that they looked good and that he thought they might contain gold. This Indian is a half-breed from the Fish Lake Valley country at the foot of the White Mountains, and is more intelligent and restless than most Shoshones and Piutes. He knows something of prospecting, and was in the habit of making trips for that purpose on horseback. The assayer, who was generally known as "Van," to the whites, and "Mr. Van" to the Indians, was himself deeply interested in the country surrounding Silver Peak, and encouraged prospecting to the extent that he could afford. He asked Fishman how long it would take him to make the trip and prospect the ledges for gold. Fishman said he could do it in two or three weeks, if he had an outfit. The assayer supplied Fishman with a light wagon, a team of horses, and enough supplies for three weeks. The Indian said he knew where he could get what water he needed. Van's instructions to him were to pan for gold all along the ledges.

Fishman returned in about three weeks and reported that he had panned the ledges as well as he could and that he had gotten but one color. He brought back none of the rock. He returned to the assayer what was left of the outfit and disappeared. In 1901, the assayer paid the newly discovered Tonopah a visit. He had heard wonderful tales of its mineral wealth, the activity of its leasers, and the great shipments that were furnishing employment for scores of teamsters and hundreds of horses, and wanted to see for himself. He inspected the leases on Mizpah Hill and then crossed over to the Valley View Hill. As he stood on the edge of the first lease he came to that side and looked down into the open cut where the ore was being broken, he spied Fishman working with a single-jack and drill. He called to him. The Indian looked up and said: "Hello, Mr. Van how are you? This is the place where I found the black quartz." Van turned away without replying; walked rapidly down the hill; hitched up his team without a word and left Tonopah, never to return.

In the spring of either 1897, 1898, or 1899, Isador Sara, a sheep-owner was driving his band of sheep along the Monitor to the San Antonio range of mountains. The feed about the present site of Tonopah was good and springs between what is now known as Heller, Butte, and Mt. Butler furnished abundance of water. The sheep camp was established near the present site of the State Bank Building, and the sheep

ranged on the slopes of Mizpah Hill. Sara's herder had done some prospecting and noticed the croppings as his sheep fed. He broke off some samples and tying them in his handkerchief hung them on the side of the camp burro. About this time the weather turned very warm and the springs dried up. It was necessary to move the sheep by forced marches. In traveling, the samples wore a hole in the handkerchief and into the burro's side. They tied them up again and hung them on the burro, but again the chafing wore the cloth through and Sara, becoming disgusted, threw the samples into the ditch. The herder thought the samples were very rich. They came from the Mizpah and Valley View croppings.

Butler's discovery is generally attributed to the straying proclivities of his burros, but two facts should be considered as possibly having some bearing on it. Butler speaks the Shoshone dialect perfectly, and dearly loves to talk to any Indian or group of Indians he may encounter. He has always treated them well and is looked upon by them as a friend. Many a dollar of his Tonapah wealth has been spent upon them in late years. His trip was ostensibly taken for the purpose of visiting the Bell & Court strike at Klondike, in the range of low hills connecting the San Antonio mountains with the present Diamond-field region, a few miles northerly from Goldfield. The most direct route from Belmont, and in all respects the most feasible for him, was down Ralston Valley to the spring at Rye Patch, thirty miles to the south the first day, then the remaining twenty-five miles or so the next day, continuing on down the Ralston Valley to Cactus Lake, across the west edge of the lake to Klondike hills and across them to the Bell & Court property. Instead of this course, which lay before him like an open door, almost every foot of it in plain view from the mouth of the canyon at Belmont, he crossed the San Antonio Mountains, through a high, rough pass to Tonapah Spring, about four miles north of the present town of Tonopah, and then, after discovering the ledges, crossed the range again around Sawtooth Peak and through what is known as Gold Mountain Pass. That is to say, he crossed the range twice, when, had he no other object in view than visiting the Bell & Court discovery, he need not have crossed it at all, and could have avoided its roughness and cut off eight or ten miles of travel with burros, which is not an easy and comfortable method of getting from place to place. The probability is that he was looking for ledges he had been told of by the Indians, and that he found them where he expected to

find them, with a little assistance from the straying burros. None the less, however, the credit is and should be his, for the making of a discovery of mineral that has lifted Nevada out of the lethargy into which the State was slowly sinking into oblivion.

In the years that have passed since this discovery, Tonopah has passed through the usual struggles of the desert mining Camp. Electric power has been brought in from Owens River, eighty miles away. Water has been piped in from Rye Patch, eighteen miles distant. A sewer system has been installed; a five-story hotel, and five-story office building erected. A Masonic Temple has been secured by the Masonic bodies at a cost of \$20,000. A High School building is being erected (1913) at a cost of \$50,000. Five Stamp Mills, with an aggregate of 200 stamps, are dropping on the ores in Tonopah, while two mills at Millers, 14 miles away, with 160-stamps, also handle Tonopah ores, from ten producing miles with a monthly output of over \$1,000,000. The population is at present about 7,000.

Bullfrog—Following in the history of the later mining camps of Nye County. Frank (Shorty) Harris, a typical desert wanderer, returning with a companion and the inevitable burros of the prospector, from a trip to the Keane Wonder country, camped at Buck Springs. The next morning Harris started to prospect some boulders of quartz and in a few minutes had discovered samples of what afterward became known as the genuine green bullfrog rock, through which free gold was scattered with a lavish hand. He located only one claim, a mill-site and water-right, and proceeded to Goldfield, the nearest town, and the rush was on; and properties were at various times sold for considerations reaching in the aggregate to over a million dollars, were soon located. But the original discoverer, in a moment of forgetfulness due to over-indulgence, parted with his interest in the initial discovery for \$1,000. In its palmy days, Rhyolite, the principal town of the Bullfrog District, numbered 5,000 inhabitants, and the Montgomery-Shoshone Mine, with its large Stamp Mill, was one of the best known mines of the State. But again the desert has claimed its own.

Manhattan—Popularly known as the "Pine Tree" camp of Nye County, probably attracted more attention and recorded greater progress during the year 1912 than any other district in Nevada. While Tonopah and

Goldfield led by a wide margin in amount of wealth produced from the mines, Manhattan undoubtedly made greater advancement from its former position than was witnessed even by those greater camps. From a condition of comparative uncertainty and almost stagnation which had prevailed for several years, it solved the mining and milling problems before it, and hewed its way into public recognition, sustained by many new and important discoveries of ore and liberal shipments of gold to the United States Mints.

The history of Manhattan has not been without its romantic and kaleidoscopic features. The first gold was discovered in April, 1905, by John C. Humphrey and partners, in a ledge of silicified lime that outcropped prominently near the base of what is now known as "April Fool" hill, and but a hundred feet from the old Belmont-Cloverdale wagon road. The scene of this discovery is now in the center of the town of Manhattan. Shipments from the apex of this ledge were later freighted to Sodaville, and gave returns of over \$100 per ton. An influx of prospectors followed the original discovery, and a large area was located. New excitements elsewhere during the fall caused a general exodus, and in December the town had less than 100 inhabitants. A shipment of rich ore in January, 1906, created a new rush, and in March the district had 3,000 population. This boom attracted much San Francisco capital, and the principal properties passed into the control of men of the coast city. but the earthquake of April 18, which wrecked San Francisco, also ruined many of those who had invested in Manhattan, causing cessation of development and practical abandonment of the camp.

Mining was at a standstill, except in the case of a few leases that were intermittently being operated in the western or lower end of the camp, around the Union No. 9 claim. Among those which helped to fill in the small activities of the camp were the Evans lease, the Lamb lease, the Shea & Putman lease and the Dexter Leasing company, all of which operated on the Union No. 9 claim of the Dexter company. Each of them were profitable producers from the standpoint of the leases.

Discovery of rich placer diggings along the main gulch immediately below the town of Manhattan early in 1909, renewed interest in the district, and led to a revival of lode mining on a small scale, in addition to the extensive activities on the placers, which extend down the valley for several miles. To Thos. ("Dry-Wash") Wilson, who had pre-





John Gregovich

viously cleaned up about \$40,000 in less than 90 days "dry-washing" on the Sunnyside ground of the Round Mountain Mining company's holdings at Round Mountain, belongs the credit of inaugurating successful operations on the Manhattan placers by installing equipment and methods capable of handling the water and gravel which varied from 40 to 70 feet to bedrock. The value of the gravel ranges from \$8 to \$30 per yard, and many large nuggets have been found.

Lode mining by leases spread to the eastern portion of the camp and resulted in a number of good discoveries in Litigation Hill and on the White Caps. The Big Four, at the western edge of the town, also, in 1911, became a notable producer under the operation of the (Poak-Steen) Cicala lease, and gave added impetus to the district. This lease, when at a depth of 400 feet and with a production of approximately \$400,000 to its credit, was taken over by the Big Four Mining company April 4, 1912, and the company immediately proceeded to sink the shaft to 500 feet, where the large ore bodies were again picked up by lateral development in July. A notable feature in the revival of Manhattan was the fact that it was brought about almost entirely by the activities and successes of lessees in various parts of the camp. All of the owning companies had been put out of business by the San Francisco earthquake and the panic of 1907, but there were men who still retained faith in the resources of the district, and their leasing operations brought results which justified their efforts, and again attracted capital for mining development and modern milling facilities.

Although for several years handicapped by inadequate custom-mills and high milling charges, those problems have been gradually solved. The War Eagle mill, with 10 stamps of 50 tons daily capacity, was constructed in 1910, superseding the old Canyon mill as a market for ore. The treatment consists of stamp-crushing, amalgamation, and cyanide. In 1911 it passed into control of the War Eagle Mining and Milling company, with D. R. Finlayson as general manager. The Priest mill, of similar capacity, was practically completed in 1910, but became involved in debts and did not begin operations until January, 1912, when it was taken over under lease by the Poak-Steen-Cicala syndicate for treatment of ore from their lease on the Big Four. It was later purchased by the Manhattan Ore and Reduction company, headed by Jno. D. Williden, of Philadelphia.

The Associated mill, for which ground was broken in November, 1911, was completed and placed in operation April 1, 1912. It is controlled by prominent mining men of Tonopah and Manhattan, headed by John G. Kirchen, and conducted under the management of its designer, Chas. Kirchen. The mill is situated in the "upper" or eastern end of the camp, and was designed especially for the treatment of the refractory ores of that locality, in which are the Manhattan Consolidated and the White Caps. It has 10 stamps, or a capacity of 50 tons per day, and the values are recovered by cyanide, without amalgamation.

Before the close of the year 1912, the Big Four company will have a 50-ton mill in operation, of its own construction. Mining operations by owning companies, were resumed in an energetic manner on a number of properties in the spring and summer of 1912, and considerable new capital was invested in the district, with excellent results to those who thus showed their confidence in the camp.

Among the active companies in 1912, were the Big Four, the Dexter-Union, the Toro Blanco, the Morning Glory, the Manhattan Amalgamated, the Manhattan Earl, the Manhattan Dorris, the Thanksgiving, and the Mineral Hill Consolidated. The most prominent leases, all of which were producing pay ore, were the White Caps Syndicate on the White Caps, the Steffner, the Mushett-Wittenberg, and the Kendall-Douglas on the Manhattan Consolidated, the Swanson, and the Bath Bros. leases on the Earl, the Green lease on Litigation Hill Merger, the Branson-Herd on the Dexter-Union, Tarash-Lindsay lease on Big Four, the Putman, Shea & Kelliher lease on the Union No. 9, and Stray Dog, the Rakestraw lease on Union No. 9, the Phillips lease on Indian Camp, besides a number of others of lesser note in various portions of the district. The placers were still receiving a great deal of attention and give promise to make a generous yield of gold for several years to come.

Electric power, which was installed by the Nevada-California Power company by extending their lines into the camp in 1909, has played an important part in the larger development of the district. The camp has many natural advantages for mining operations, including a delightful climate, an abundance of water for milling and domestic purposes, a thick growth of pine timber on the surrounding hills, and ease of access by automobile and freight wagons, although located 45 miles from Tonopah, the nearest railway point. Most of the ore shoots come to the

surface, and are easily found by intelligent and persistent prospecting, which makes the expense of preliminary work a very small item. The geological formation includes slates, limestones, quartzite, granite, porphyry and rhyolite, through which there has been extensive faulting, the faults being responsible in a large degree for the extensive ore bodies.

Manhattan is one of the most picturesquely situated mining camps in Nevada. The little town nestles in the forks of two gulches that come down in a gentle slope from the rolling hills above, and from where the gulches join and continue down toward the Smoky Valley. The string of houses follow for half a mile or more. The town has an altitude of about 7,250 feet above sea level, and the narrow valley in which it is situated is followed by the old Belmont-Cloverdale wagon road, which has been one of the principal highways of the desert since the early sixties. The rounded hills on either side of this valley rise only 200 to 500 feet above its floor, but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northwest, they grade into the rugged mountains forming the crest of the Toquima range, which extends northward about 80 miles further, paralleling the Toiyabe range to the west and separated from it by the Big Smoky Valley.

Round Mountain.—One of the most interesting low grade but profit-yielding camps in Nevada is Round Mountain, located in Nye county, 65 miles north of Tonopah, and 20 miles from Manhattan. Among the several companies there, the Round Mountain Mining company is the leader, but it has some good neighbors in the Round Mountain Sphinx, the Round Mountain, Fairview, Round Mountain Daisy, and others of lesser note. The strike that first brought the attention of the public to Round Mountain was made in the spring of 1906, on ground located by Louis D. Gordon, and on a lease given by him to Scott, Morgan, and Scott on the Sunnyside No. 1 claim, which has been included in the holdings of the Round Mountain Mining company since its organization during that year.

Round Mountain, after which the district and its leading company take their name, is a low, round top mountain of porphyry and rhyolite, on the east side of Smoky Valley, near the base of the Toquima range.

The property of the Round Mountain Mining company, comprises 350 acres, which were acquired in 1906 and 1907. Since its incorporation, the company has mined and milled over 210,000 tons of ore of a

gross value of approximately \$2,000,000 and a net operating value of about \$750,000, out of which it has paid dividends amounting to \$328,404.17, and has in its treasury a surplus of more than \$165,000. During the past year the company has added to its milling facilities, and is now milling about 5,000 tons a month as compared with 3,000 tons per month formerly. The ore averages between \$6 and \$10 per ton, but owing to the large ore bodies and the free milling character, mining and milling costs are very low. The property is developed to a depth of 900 feet on the vein and has more than seven miles of underground workings, with a very large tonnage of ore developed in the mine. The company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, par value \$1, of which 870,000 shares have been issued. The officers and directors are: Jas. R. Davis, President; W. H. Webber, Vice-president; H. G. Mayer, Secretary; L. D. Gordon, and W. H. Bryant. The principal offices of the company are located at Goldfield, Nev. In addition to the values recovered from the mines, a large amount of gold has been recovered by lessees working the placer ground on the company's property below the outcrop of the big vein.



THE STATE CAPITOL IN 1875

CHAPTER LVI.

ORMSBY COUNTY.

BY SAM P. DAVIS.

Geographically, Ormsby is the smallest county in the state. It was named after Major William M. Ormsby, who was one of its pioneers and prominent citizens, and who met his death at the battle of Pyramid Lake, where the force under his command was defeated by the Indians.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 25th, 1861, the boundaries of the county were defined as follows:

Beginning at the northeastern corner of Douglas County, and running in an easterly direction along the northern boundary thereof to a point where it crosses El Dorado Canyon; thence down the center of said canyon to a point there on due east of Brown and Cos dam, on Carson river; thence in a westerly direction, crossing Carson river at said dam; thence to the Half-Way House, between Carson and Silver City; thence northwesterly to the summit of the mountains east of Washoe Lake; thence in a westerly course along said summit to the tops of the Sierras; thence due west to the California line to the place of beginning.

It is bounded on the north by Washoe and Lyon counties, on the east by Lyon, on the south by Douglas, and on the west by Placer County, California. The total area of the county is 172 square miles, and twenty-seven of these are under water, being a portion of Lake Tahoe. Nearly one hundred square miles are covered with picturesque mountains and the rest is valley land of great richness, capable of producing all kinds of fruits, grain and vegetables.

At the west the Sierra Nevada range, whose peaks are sometimes covered with snow until late in autumn, rising to an altitude of eight thousand feet above the sea. These mountains were originally covered with dense growths of pines and cedars. But of late years they have been denuded by the lumberman's axe. Square miles of these forests

were cut down to supply timber for the mines of the Comstock. Happily for the interests of the country a second growth of pine is appearing on the slopes of the mountains and being protected by law, and at some future day the forest glories of the past will be restored.

The Pine Nut Mountains are at the south and east, and so named from their growth of the Nut-Pine, but they have also been denuded of their forest growth to supply the needs of an advancing civilization.

Once a thing of beauty, they are now bare and unattractive. Gold has been found in both these ranges. In the early days the Pine-Nut range was the home of cattle rustlers and bandits and many a skeleton has been discovered there which tells of robbery and murder and crimes whose mysteries will never be solved.

After entering Ormsby County the valley of the Carson widens. It is covered with prosperous farms and abounds in beautiful scenery. It is known as Eagle Valley, and has an area of about twenty-five square miles.

The altitude of the Valley at Carson City is 4,015 feet above the sea. The Carson river runs about eighteen miles through the county. It has a variable flow. In the spring its swollen torrents sometimes sweep away its bridges and in the fall it dwindles down to a mere brook, not more than a foot in depth. Clear Creek is a mountain torrent in the spring from the melting mountain snows, and after a short course runs into the Carson. Mill Creek is a still smaller stream and there is another in El Dorado Canyon. These streams constitute the water courses of Ormsby County.

In addition to these are three hot-springs which burst out of the ground with water hot enough to boil an egg. One is at the States Prison, one just at the southern edge of the County, and the other, more commonly known as Shaw's Springs, is about three miles north-east of Carson and has been a public resort for many years. The waters are highly mineralized and medicinal and known for their curative qualities all over the Coast.

Prior to being Ormsby County it was known as the County of Carson, having been so named by an act of the Territorial Legislature January 17th, 1852. At that time it was a part of the Territory of Utah. The history of Ormsby County becomes almost entirely the early history of the State.

Carson City, the county seat and also the Capitol city of the State, took its name from that picturesque character, Kit Carson, a hunter, trapper, explorer and venturesome frontiersman who entered the county by way of the river which also bears his name.

The first people to make a permanent stay in what is now Carson City were Joseph and Frank Barnard, Frank and W. L. Hall, A. J. Rollins and George Follensbye. They were gold-hunters, and came from the placer mines of California. Realizing that the country offered advantages for trading and agriculture they set up a station at that point. This was in Nov., 1851. Having killed an eagle they stuffed the bird and placed it over the front of the station as a sign and this gave the name of Eagle Valley to the surrounding country. The section they had selected was without a name or a government and a part of Utah.

The Legislature that created the county of Ormsby selected as its first Commissioners F. A. Tritle, J. S. Albro and H. F. Rice. The Commissioners held their first meeting Dec. 24th, 1861, with Rice acting as Chairman. Acting under the general statutes they organized the first election precincts designated as follows:

No. 1.....	Carson City	at Ormsby House.
No. 2.....	Empire City	at Kinney's Hotel.
No. 3.....	Clear Creek	at Haskell's Saw Mill.
No. 4.....		at Half Way House.

The following were appointed as Judges of Election: Polls No. 1—W. G. Bingham, W. D. Torreyson and Seymore Pixley; Polls No. 2—H. Kinney, Abe Jones and D. C. Clark; Polls No. 3—H. G. Haskell, R. Walton and Charles Jones; Polls No. 4—W. F. Bryant, H. Howell and George Pringle.

The first election was held on January 14, 1862, at which time nearly 1,000 votes were cast. To illustrate the interest taken in the election there were fourteen candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace. The following officers were elected: D. J. Gasherie, Sheriff; Parker H. Pierce, Clerk; W. D. Torreyson, Treasurer; A. H. Pierson, Assessor; S. D. King, Recorder; Rev. A. F. White, Superintendent of Schools; J. S. Lawson, Surveyor.

On Sept. 3rd of the same year Gavin D. Hall and J. C. Lewis were elected to represent Ormsby County in the State Senate and Abram

Curry, A. D. Treadway and W. H. Brumfield went to the lower house. Carson City had been made the location of the Capitol in 1861, and there being no suitable building in which to meet, the County Commissioners had tendered the State the use of a building where the State's Prison now stands.

Storey and Lyon County were at the same time in competition for the prize, but the offer of Ormsby to furnish the building free of charge had its effect. In 1864 an attempt was made to remove the Capital to Storey. A company organized with considerable capital laid out a town on the flat below Gold Hill and named the place American City. They next offered the territory a bonus of \$50,000 for the State Capital. This created quite a stir and the main reason advanced for the change of location was that Ormsby County had broken faith with the people of the territory in offering a building for the meeting of the Legislature free of charge and then asking a rental of \$4,500 per session for its use. Such a storm was raised over the matter that E. B. Rail, Wellington Stewart and other citizens of Ormsby called upon their County Commissioners to resign. The request was specially addressed to Adolphus Waitz, the Chairman of the Board. The correspondence between Waitz, and the citizens who sought his resignation, was very bitter, and some lively personalities were indulged in. The matter was before the Legislature and charges were made of the use of money to keep the Capital at Carson. During the debate the editor of the *Carson Post* stated editorially that he had personally collected some of the money used to buy votes and threatened to expose any one else who did likewise.

This was the first attempt to remove the Capital from Carson City, but it was by no means the last. Storey County continued to hanker after the prize and some years after the State Capital was built there was an odd impromptu attempt to take it to Virginia City, which nearly succeeded.

One night Joseph T. Goodman, Rollin Daggett, publishers of the *Territorial Enterprise*, were out painting the town with Jonas Seeley, a prominent attorney. They finally hired a hack and when the driver asked them where they wished to go they were at first at a loss to reply, as they had imbibed considerable liquor and were careless as to their destination. Finally Daggett suggested a ride to Carson City.

It was then midnight and the driver of the hack demanded fifty dollars for the trip, which was at once paid. On the way down Seeley ventured to ask Daggett what they were going to Carson for and the latter sleepily replied: "We are going down there to remove the Capital to Virginia City." This struck all hands as a good and sufficient reason for the trip, and so it was agreed.

Arriving early in the morning they took a short rest and rising about nine o'clock, they invaded the halls of legislation and announced their mission. They had money to burn and soon champagne was flowing freely in every saloon in Carson. They invaded the Governor's office with baskets of wine and the same afternoon a bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal of the Capital from Carson City to Virginia City. It passed the Assembly with a whoop and went in due course to the Senate. Goodman, who had great influence with Abraham Curry, secured the promise of his vote in the Senate for the removal bill. With Curry's vote they could pass the bill and the citizens of Carson gave up the fight when they counted noses in the Senate.

But a strange thing happened which saved the day for Ormsby. The night before the vote was to be taken Goodman and Curry were walking in from the Hot Springs, and as they neared the edge of town Goodman noticed that Curry was in tears. When asked for the reason of his emotion Curry replied that the Capital building was his architectural child. The idea of its removal had preyed upon his feelings and he desired to be released from his promise to vote for Goodman's bill. Curry broke down completely when he asked for a release from his promise and Goodman, who was a man of fine sentiment, replied: "Abe, I respect your sentiments and release you. I had rather lose this fight than trample on your feelings."

Next day the Virginia City delegates were still celebrating what they regarded as a sure victory, but when the vote was taken in the Senate it was one short and Carson won. Goodman explained to his associates why he had released Curry from his promise and Curry was never afterward blamed for it. Years afterward Reno made several attempts to secure the Capital and used the threat of removal as a lever to secure favorable legislation for Washoe County.

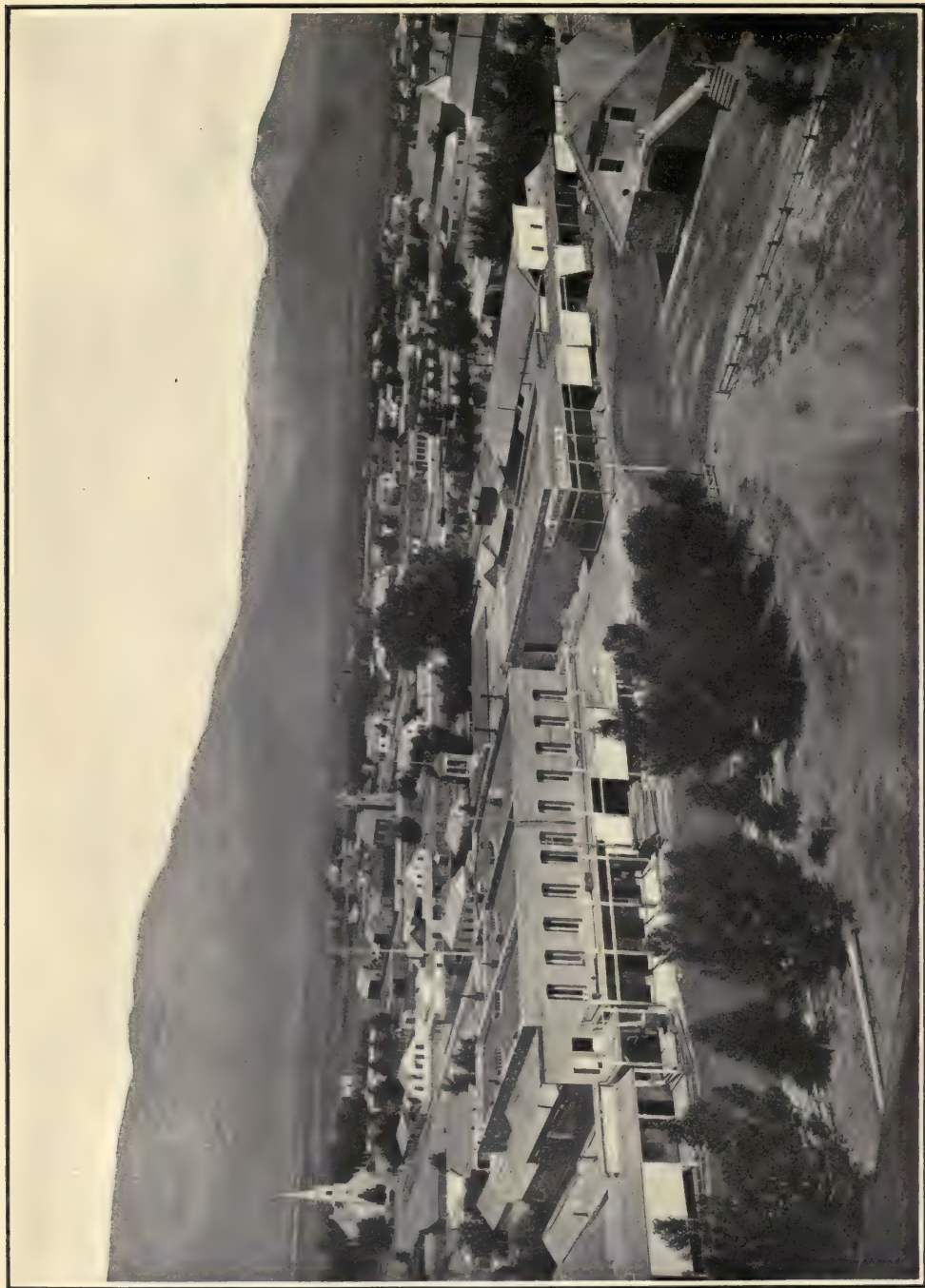
More recently, Winnemucca made a fight for it and Senator Bell

led the battle. He passed a bill in the Senate to submit it to a vote of the people, but it failed in the House, and in the last session of the Legislature the matter of the Capital's location was settled for all time by the passage of a bill introduced by H. R. Mighels, an Assemblyman for Ormsby, providing for a \$60,000 addition to the Capital building. This bill passed readily, as the repeated efforts to move the seat of State government was becoming generally obnoxious to the taxpayers of the State, who were in no humor to foot the bills which would result from such a course.

THE EARLY PIONEERS.

Of all the early pioneers of Ormsby County the name of Abram Curry stands most prominent. He came over the Sierras in 1858 from California and planned to settle in Genoa. The place was then known as Mormontown, and Curry planned to buy some lots and speculate. The people with whom he attempted to do business were not easy as to terms and Curry regarded their price as too high. They wanted \$1,000 cash in hand for a corner lot and would consent to no reduction. After they had coldly refused to reduce a single dollar in their price Curry mounted his horse, remarking:

"I will go farther down the valley and start a town of my own." Next day he was in Eagle Valley to redeem his promise. Joined by B. F. Green, Frank M. Proctor and J. J. Musser, companions who had crossed the mountains with him, he bought a ranch of Mr. Mankin. Its eastern limits were the Warm Springs and States Prison grounds and its western boundaries extended to where Minnesota street now is. Curry and his companions paid Mankin \$500 down and some horses and mustangs for the ranch. Mankin had numerous creditors who were on his trail as soon as they heard of the sale, but he got away in the night on a grey stallion with his children and an Indian boy. He had an old standing trouble with the Piute Indians of the section and claimed to have killed fifty of them. He had a very hard reputation at the time and was a rough, illiterate man who was always quarreling with his neighbors. He was an athlete and foot-racer, a crack rifle-shot, and generally regarded as a dangerous man to have in a community. All in all, the citizens of Eagle Valley were glad to know that he had left the country for good.



CARSON CITY IN 1869

In Sept., 1858, Curry laid out the town site of Carson. The population of the valley was so scant at the time that all of them gathered at a dance would not occupy more than three sets.

Carson City soon became a sort of central station for travelers, speculators and prospectors. The Eagle Ranch, as it is called, became a general trading post. Many emigrant trains from the east went by this route in the early days. Stock were driven over that trail until 1857 the grass had been entirely eaten up by the roots and the tide of travel passed over other routes.

Among the early settlers of Carson were J. T. Griffith and Dr. B. L. King, after whom Kings Canyon was named. He came in '52 and ran a public resort where the Carson Brewery now stands. Richard Rose soon followed and Rose Canyon bears his name. Major Ormsby came in '57 and gave the county its name. S. A. Nevers is credited with having erected the first dwelling house in Carson City. Henry Fulstone arrived in '58 with his family. Also John Bath, Aaron Treadway, Warren Wasson, Samuel Nevers, W. D. Torreyson, H. H. Bence and Sam Wright were among the first comers. Wright was an undertaker, soon became a political boss and was finally appointed to be Superintendent of the U. S. Mint.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Saw Mills.—Teaming, mining and logging were the first industries of Ormsby County, with some tendency to agriculture. Timber cut in the Sierras was floated down the Carson River and piled up at Empire. "Dutch Nick" was about the earliest settler in Empire and when Mark Twain wanted to hoax the San Francisco papers he wrote a harrowing account of a man who killed a number of people in Virginia City and then mounted a horse, ran for miles through a forest between Comstock and Empire and dropped off his horse in front of "Dutch Nick's" with his throat cut from ear to ear. The whole affair was a pure invention on Twain's part, and as there was not a tree higher than a man between Empire and Virginia City, the forest section of the yarn was considered the worst part of the story. Empire City became known as "the seaport town" because of the water that laved its shores and sometimes washed its streets in the spring floods.

The first saw-mill was built by Mr. Gregory on Mill Creek west of Carson in '59. It was the first steam-power ever used in the State. The heavy machinery was transported at great expense over the mountains. The mill was run to a capacity of 15,000 feet a day on advance orders. Customers waited weeks for a chance to get their timber turned into lumber. Alexander Ashe erected the next mill on the same creek run by water-power. Thompson and Treadwell erected another mill about a mile from Gregory's and of equal capacity. It also manufactured shingles and with a planing machine prepared dressed lumber for building purposes. The price per 1,000 feet of lumber ran as high as \$200 and was readily paid. These figures lured other men into the business and soon lumber and planing mills began to multiply along the Creek.

In 1862 there were three on Clear Creek southwest of Carson, costing over \$10,000 apiece. They turned out from 15,000 to 30,000 feet daily. Next the Lake Bigler Lumber Co. went into business at Lake Tahoe. The company was managed by A. L. Pray, C. R. Barrett and N. D. Winters. The Monitor Mill was erected in Kings Canyon in '63. Steve Gage, who was afterward largely identified with the S. P. R. R. Co. as a lobbyist and tax-man, had a mill on Clear Creek. In 1862 Hobbs, Russel and Co. built a saw-mill near Empire at a cost of \$20,000. The Legislature granted this company an exclusive franchise for using the Carson River for rafting logs, firewood and lumber. The timber sawed at this mill came from Alpine County, California, eighty miles away. It required about forty days to make the drive down the river. Upward of 5,000,000 feet of lumber were handled this way annually.

Yerington and Bliss in later years almost monopolized the lumber industry of the country. They had their large mills at Glenbrook and rafted most of the timber across the lake. The profits of the lumber business was so enormous in those days that much wanton destruction of timber was the rule and large tracts of forest lands were devastated to swell the fortunes of the lumbermen.

Mining and Milling.—With the development of mining on the Comstock came the need of mills to handle the rich ore. The first ore extracted from the Ophir and Mexican mines at Virginia City was carried on the backs of mules across the mountains to Grass Valley

and San Francisco. It is recorded that one mule packed \$2,000 worth of ore on his back from Virginia City to San Francisco. But there was plenty of ore in the mines that could not stand these costly transportations and the water-power on the Carson River seemed to offer the best solution of the problem.

A small mill was constructed on the Carson River near Empire. This was in the spring of '60 and the mill was subsequently enlarged to the Mexican Mill, or the Silver State Reduction Works. In '61 a small mill for reducing ore was built on Clear Creek and in the same year Mr. Ashe built a mill in Gregory Canyon which was afterward called Ashe Canyon. The mill was wiped out by a flood in the winter of 61-62. A ten-stamp mill was then erected by Childs and Hunt on Mill Creek. The main mill for reducing Comstock ores was the Mexican mill after it was enlarged. Its motive power was water brought four and a half miles in a ditch having a capacity of 4,000 cubic feet per minute. The breast wheel was 28 feet in diameter, the largest on the coast, and furnished 200 h. p. The fall of the water was 22 feet and it ran 44 stamps, crushing 75 tons of ore daily, double the amount of any mill then operating in the territory. Later on the same mill was run by a turbine wheel and handled 120 tons daily.

Many years later a suit was brought by Fox et al, charging that the mill was so operated that about 50 per cent. of the values ran off into the slum pond, to be diverted from the stockholders and later to be grabbed by the management. This suit was tried before Judge Hebbard in San Francisco and the revelations caused a great scandal at the time. Meads' Mill was located near Empire and ran sixteen stamps. In '62 the Merrimac Mill was built by Bryant and Elsworth two miles below Empire at a cost of \$50,000.

One mile further down the Copper Canyon Mill was erected in '62 by Van Fleet, Tucker, Moor, Kendrick and Clarke to mill Yellow Jacket ore. Next was the Vivian Mill, owned by Sperry & Co., running 16 stamps. Below this was the Morgan Mill, owned originally by William M. Stewart, John Henning, Jas. Morgan and C. F. Wood. It crushed 30 tons daily. Baldwin and Co.'s Mill at Empire City ran sixteen stamps. These mills were enlarged to meet the needed requirements and in 1874 the mills in Ormsby County were handling a combined output of 500 tons daily.

Mining never reached very large proportions in Ormsby. In the outlying hills which formed the base of the mountains, however, small veins of gold have occasionally been found, and now and then a prospector brings in coarse gold taken from some creek nearby, but never in paying quantities. The first mine to be opened on an extensive scale in Ormsby was the North Carson. It was discovered about three miles due north of Carson in the hills east of the Hot Springs. In 1874 the stock was in demand in Carson and was finally put on the stock-board in San Francisco, where it reached \$7.50 a share. In 1876 assays of the ore made at the Branch Mint in Carson showed values running from \$5.00 to \$2,132.17 per ton. In spite of the richness of the ore taken out, most of which netted \$600 at the Douglas Mill in Dayton, it gave no return to the stockholders and assessments were levied one after the other until the stockholders refused to be further bled and then came troubles between factions in the company. Suddenly the superintendent, who had been living very high for some months, at the company's expense, disappeared with a lady friend between two nights and the property on which nearly \$30,000 had been spent, closed down.

Some years later Mrs. Langtry, the English actress, bought a piece of property near the mine and sank an artesian well, which encountered a ledge of ore seven feet in thickness at a depth of 160 feet. It was identical in appearance with Comstock ore and assayed \$620 per ton.

This find caused considerable excitement at the time and there was a rush to locate claims in the vicinity. Over one hundred locations were made during the next thirty days and work was resumed on the North Carson mine in the upper tunnel. The mine changed hands several times during the next few years, but no systematic work was done until Whitman Symmes, of Virginia City, secured control of the property and he is now spending considerable money on its development. The lower tunnel is being extended to the main shaft and good ore is being encountered. A power-line has been run from Carson City to the mine, a distance of three miles, and electric drills are running night and day.

The Voltair, Eagle, Clear Creek, Niagara and Athens mines, in the vicinity of Carson, were worked at different times but abandoned

for lack of money to thoroughly develop them. Of late Brunswick Canyon has made some excellent showing in copper and James Yerington secured considerable Canadian capital to erect a custom smelter on the Carson River, near Brunswick station.

The United Mining Co., in the same vicinity, has developed its copper properties through Mr. Harry Cowden to a depth of over 400 feet, with an excellent showing of permanent values.

In '59 and '60 there was considerable excitement over discoveries in the Sullivan District, in the Pine Nut mountains south of Carson. Later on gold ore was found in the Zern mine running several thousand dollars to the ton. Considerable work was done there and Charles Lane, the California capitalist, made an attempt to bring water in and work the placer deposits, but he finally abandoned the project because of the prohibitory prices put upon everything in the vicinity. The main ledge in Pine Nut has never been found. William Zern, the discoverer of the rich gold ore, lost his life there from a cave-in in a tunnel where he was working.

During several years past, ore which carries more than half its weight in gold has been brought to Carson by Bud Barkley from some point in the mountains west of Carson. From the fact that the find lies on land owned by the Hobert estate, acquired by private ownership prior to the mineral reservation act of Congress passed in 1873, reserving all mineral land for locators, the ledge discovered by Barkley can only be worked by permission of the Hobert Estate. Some of the gold exhibited in Carson was so phenomenally rich as to resemble the product of a furnace. Numerous attempts have been made to induce Barkley to disclose the location of the ledge, but without success. Several attempts have also been made to enter into some arrangement with the Hobert estate by which the mine could be developed and worked on shares. Numerous agreements have been drawn by the Hobert estate attorneys for Barkley to sign. Whenever these contracts have been submitted to Barkley's legal advisors they have deterred him from signing on the ground that the contracts invariably contained jokers to ultimately deprive him of all interest in the property. Meanwhile the Hoberts have put scores of prospectors in the field to find the gold ledge, which is supposed to be worth millions of dollars. For awhile many people supposed the ledge was

a "pipe dream" of Barkley's. This idea, however, was dissipated when he confided his secret to Alexander Ardery, Superintendent of the V. & T. R. R. Co. He took him to the spot where he made the original discovery and showed it to him that some one might know the locality in case of his death. Mr. Ardery confirms Mr. Barkley's statement that one of the richest gold ledges ever discovered lies in the Sierra mountains but a few miles from Carson City.

AGRICULTURE.

Ormsby has always been more of an agricultural county than anything else. In the early rush the high price of all staple commodities naturally drove the people to cultivate the soil. In 1858 flour sold as high as \$28 for a hundred-pound sack. All kinds of vegetables were in proportion. Meat was at times so scarce that it could not be had at any price and jack-rabbits became a steady diet for many people. Among the first to till the soil were the Mormons, and many of them left valuable lands when Brigham Young issued a call to bring them back to Utah.

In Carson, Treadway's Ranch became the best known ranch in the county and for years nearly all the Storey County picnics for the Miners' Union, and other large bodies, were held there. It is now owned by Henry Bath. The Nevers and Bath ranches west of the city were also models. On the Gilson ranch the largest apples were grown that were ever placed on exhibition on this Coast. Originally Carson City was founded on ranch land and town lots were given away to induce people to settle. The Methodist Church block went for \$25 cash and a pair of boots. A fourth interest in the Warm Springs went for 25 lbs. of butter. The land is now under cultivation from Carson to the States Prison and all the ranches in the vicinity of Carson are in a perfect state of cultivation. The Holstein ranch north of Carson was so named from the fact that its owner, Sam Davis, imported the first thoroughbred Holstein cattle ever brought to the State. The more recent ranches now maintained in Ormsby County are known as the Thorn, Robinson, Quill, Anderson, Hidenrich, Blockwell, Walsh and Raycraft ranches.

EARLY SOCIAL LIFE AND RECREATIONS.

From the very earliest times the people of Carson were given to social pleasures and general recreation. As early as 1858 they were whiling away their evenings with dances. In Henry Fulston's private diary the following is found, in recording the doings of himself and neighbors in 1858: "Jan. 12th. Turned tailor to-day and cut out Joe a pair of buckskin pants. Mines not doing much and times awfully dull, but there are plenty of dances here and the charge per couple is five dollars." The social pace set by the early settlers has always been maintained and Carson has always been noted for its gay social life, its prolific hospitality and general tendency for public enjoyment. Dancing was always a favorite pastime and for a while the big pavilion where the Capital now stands was used for public dances at least three nights in the week. In the early days a race track was built and some of the fastest horses on the Coast have performed here. The old Moore Theater, which was the first playhouse in the city, was often utilized for prize fights, contests between dogs and bears, cock fights, wrestling matches and such recreation. It was finally supplanted by the Opera House.

The frequency of small prize-fights led to the passage of a bill which went into effect during Gov. Sadler's administration, providing a license of \$1,000 paid for each finish-fight held in the State. The "Battle of the Century," as it was called, took place at the Carson race track under the management of Dan Stewart. It took place on St. Patrick's Day between Robert Fitzsimmons and James Corbett. For weeks prior to the event the City of Carson was filled with sporting men and newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world. Main street was alive with people day and night. The huge signs displaying from the headquarters of the different newspapers gave Carson the appearance of a section of San Francisco. For weeks the vilest weather imaginable prevailed, but the morning of the contest broke clear and calm and the most perfect day of the year was the result. It has always been claimed that Carson always had good weather on St. Patrick's Day and this was no exception to the rule.

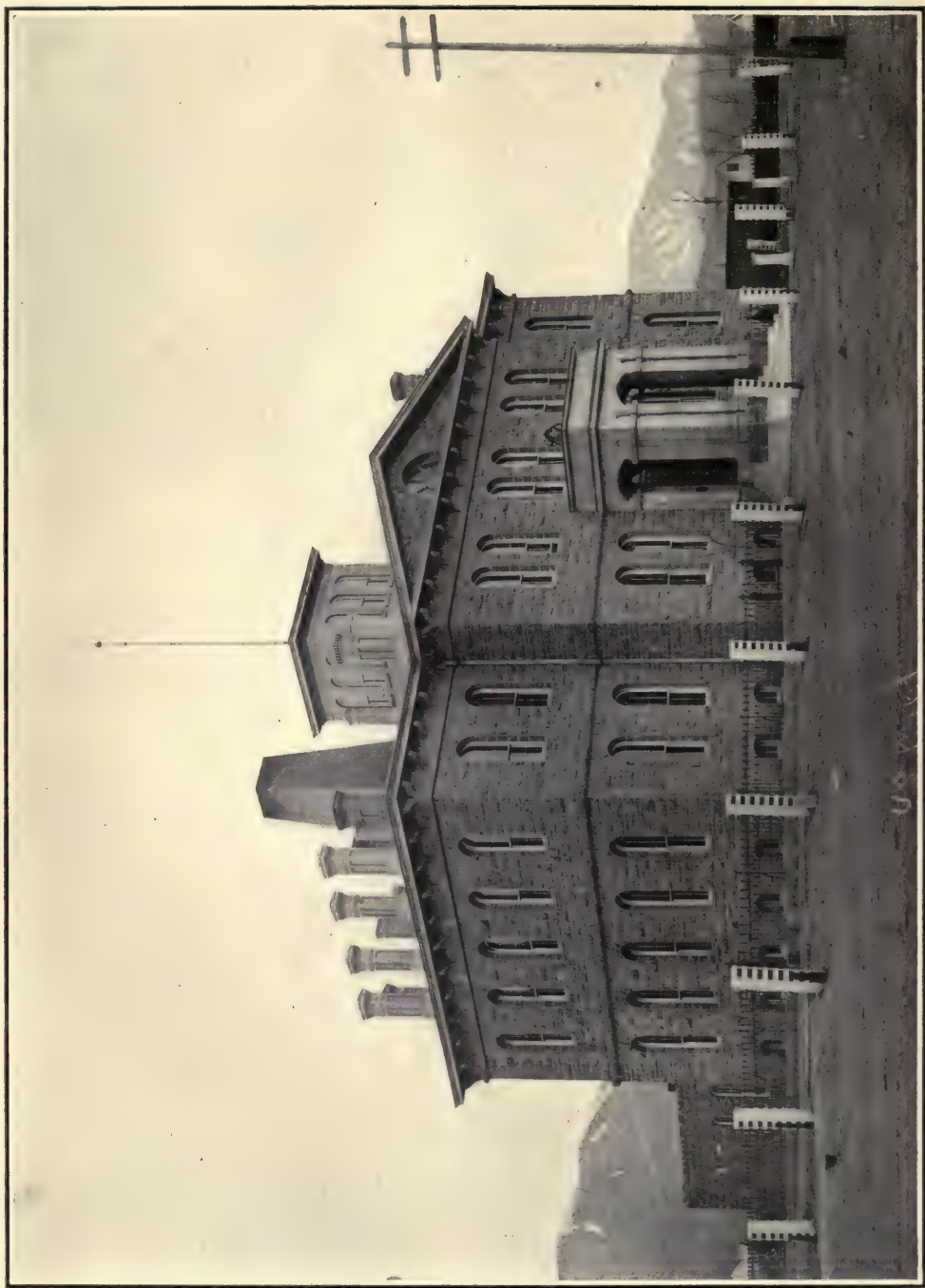
An English syndicate made a deal with the principals that it would give \$200,000 for the moving pictures if the fight lasted twenty

rounds. As it lasted but fourteen the English firm refused to take the pictures and they were thrown on Dan Stewart's hands. He made over a million dollars out of them with his proverbial good luck. It cost him upwards of \$50,000 to get his men in the ring and the attendance in the amphitheatre was not over \$8,000. It is claimed that an agreement was made between the principals to extend the fight to twenty rounds, and that Corbett took advantage of his opponent in the sixth, and catching him off his guard, attempted to end the fight. If there was any sort of a frame-up to extend the fight for the picture firm it was certainly disregarded after that and both men fought savagely to win. In the fourteenth round Fitzsimmons landed his famous solar plexus blow and won the fight and championship of the world.

THE VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD.

By an act of Legislature approved Jan. 27th, 1869, the County Commissioners of Ormsby were authorized to issue \$200,000 in bonds to aid the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. These bonds were delivered to William Sharon in December, 1869. Other counties joined Washoe and Storey and the combined assistance of these counties enabled Sharon to build and own the best-paying railroad of its length in the world. It was 52 miles long and at times cleared a thousand dollars a day. There was considerable opposition on the part of some of the taxpayers against making a present of the road to Sharon or his associates. It was a clean gift of the people to men who made a monopoly of the line and taught a valuable lesson in the ownership of public utilities. Had the bonds been retained by the counties and the road owned by the people who raised the money to build it, the dividends would have paid all the expenses of maintaining the government of the three counties through which the line runs.

Public Buildings.—In 1862 the County Commissioners, rented the lowest story of a building owned by C. Adams and used it for a Court House. On the following October "The Great Basin Hotel," on the corner of Carson and Musser streets, was purchased of Abram Curry for \$42,500 and used for a Court House. A jail was added at a cost of about \$6,000. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1870. It stands now practically as it did after being repaired. The Legislature



UNITED STATES MINT, CARSON CITY

of 1861 created a State Board of Prison Commissioners and a couple of years later leased the Curry property at Warm Springs to be utilized for a prison. Curry was the first warden. He took \$80,000 worth of bonds for the place.

The Carson Mint was built in 1867. The machinery arrived the following year. Its first superintendent was Abram Curry. It earned a reputation of great efficiency and economy until the discovery in 1892 of a \$90,000 shortage. The U. S. Government sent detectives and experts to Carson and soon several arrests were made. Johnnie Jones, one of the trusted employees of the institution, and James Heeney, were tried. An attempt was made to fasten the guilt on the new management which had come in, but a defect in the stamping dies indicated when the crooked work was accomplished. The gold bars had been remelted and after a greater part of the gold had been removed, silver was substituted and the bars, while correct in weight, were falsely stamped as to value. The die which stamped the figure four was broken down with use and the time of the breaking of the horizontal line of the 4 being definitely fixed, it was clear to the jury that all bars stamped with a perfect figure 4 were treated prior to a certain date and all stamped with a defective figure 4 were subsequently treated. This irrefutable evidence fixed the guilt on Jones and Heeney and they were sentenced to seven years each.

It was also charged that silver bullion worth but 60 cents an ounce was taken from the Mexican Mill at Empire and brought to the Mint at night, where it was coined into dollars worth \$1.35 per ounce. It was further charged that this went through the Bullion and Exchange Bank and from there into the State Treasury, to be exchanged for gold coin. When William Westerfield was elected State Treasurer he found \$80,000 in new silver dollars of the date of the previous year in the treasury. As there had been no money coined during the previous year in the Carson Mint an investigation was made. The papers charged crookedness and the defendants of the previous administration held that the silver had come to the offices in taxes. The books showed but a little over \$15,000 in taxes. During the trial of the Mint cases William Pickler was found dead in his bed and his alleged suicide followed the finding of some bullion buried in his yard. It was claimed that the bullion was planted to throw suspicion on

him and a woman hired to poison him. A man named Price, who had been connected with the Mint, was found dead in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. It was supposed to be a suicide, but since the Mint trials circumstances have come to light which leads to the theory that Price was put out of the way because he knew too much of the thefts and that he might have implicated some who were never even indicted. The charges relative to the presence of Carson Mint dollars in the State safe, which had never been officially coined, was never investigated by the Government.

The defense in the cases claimed that the values had run off through Cole Atherton's potato patch and it is alleged spent \$5,000 salting the potato patch with gold to assist in proving their theory. It required three trials to convict the defendants and they served their terms. During the trial Langerman, a witness for the Government, testified that Trenmore Coffin, an attorney for the defense, had bribed him to leave the country. Coffin was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, but escaped because of a flaw in the indictment. Robert Clarke was retained by the Government to assist in the prosecution, and to him was due the credit of the conviction of the defendants.

U. S. District Attorney Jones, who was accused of lukewarmness in the discharge of his duties, was not long afterward shot and killed by Guy Guinon in front of the latter's house in Carson. He charged Jones with paying improper attentions to his sister, but the Coroner's jury exonerated him.

Ground was broken for the State Capitol Building on April 21st, 1870. The cornerstone was laid April 23rd with imposing public ceremonies. The structure was built according to contract and there was no graft in its construction. It stands to-day practically in as good condition as the day it was finished. The State Printing Office is located in the rear of the Capitol Building.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY.

On November 29th, 1861, there was an act passed creating a Territorial Library, and appointing the Territorial Auditor as ex officio Librarian; and creating a fund for the Library from all fees, from the Supreme Court and fees from all attorneys admitted to practice law.

The Library grew slowly, until February 14th, 1865, after Nevada was admitted to the Union. An act was then passed whereby all the monies from the State Treasurer, Controller, Governor, Secretary of State, and Clerk of the Supreme Court offices, were turned in to the Library fund, making a total for the purchase of books for the first year of the Library of nearly five thousand dollars.

The books purchased during the first year amounted to over eight hundred volumes, the books in those days being very expensive, as one item shows one hundred and fifteen books costing seventeen hundred dollars, and the express bill for same was over two hundred dollars.

The different States at that time did not pay the express as they do now, and the Library Commission thought seriously of stopping the different publications from other States and ordering them direct from some law book house and sending them across the Isthmus of Panama, which was slower but cheaper.

In 1879 the Library was moved to a room in the west front of the Capitol and was placed under the supervision of the Supreme Court. It was during this period that some of the most valuable books in the law library were purchased. The books began to accumulate so rapidly and the condition of the Library became so crowded and the books were so very hard to locate that the Legislature ordered the first catalogue, which was compiled by Miss Jennie Fisher, and published in 1890. The Library then contained some 18,000 books and had extended to the whole west front of the Capitol.

The year 1905 the Library was in such a crowded condition that the Legislature passed an act creating a building fund to erect a Library building, and a beautiful building octagonal in design, was built of steel and granite, ninety feet in diameter, three stories high and fitted throughout with steel cases and furniture. This is the present home of the Library.

The Library was moved to the new building in 1907 and a new card catalogue was made under the Dewey system, whereby all books are separated into ten main classes and each of these classes into nine divisions, so that each book on a separate subject, has a different class number and is easy to find by the card index.

The Library is in a very flourishing condition; at present it con-

tains over 61,000 catalogued volumes and it is going forward at a very rapid rate. The law department contains over 33,000 volumes, and lawyers from different States, and experts from some of the large book houses, rank it among the best law libraries in the U. S. The Library in its present state can accommodate about forty thousand additional volumes, and with the extension of the steel cases there will be room for thousands of volumes for a number of years.

THE STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

On the 3rd day of March, 1869, the Legislature passed an act for the erection of a suitable building for the care and maintenance of orphans of the State of Nevada, and all full orphans and half orphans were eligible for admission. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, which delegated the State Treasurer, State Controller and Surveyor General as a Board of Directors, to carry out this act.

The citizens of Carson donated 16 acres of land in the city limits for the purpose of erecting the building, which was completed and accepted on the 27th day of September, 1870. On the first day of October the Nevada Orphan Asylum, then situated at Virginia City, was notified that all orphans in their charge would be received at this home and all expenses in moving them would be paid by the State. On the 28th day of October, 1870, the first children were admitted.

July 4th, 1902, fire was discovered in the attic of the main building and in a very short time it was burned to the ground. Seventy-nine children were inmates at the time and all were cared for. At a session of the Legislature in 1903 the sum of \$38,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new building, which was soon found inadequate. Additional funds were therefore necessary for its completion and its cost to the State, including the furnishing of the same, was \$85,000.

Eight hundred and twenty-five children have been admitted and cared for since its establishment and up to this date but five deaths are recorded.

This home is being maintained strictly from the public funds of the State and is in every respect carried on as a non-sectarian institution. Philanthropists of the State of Nevada or of any other State have never thought anything of Nevada orphans. All classes of children are now admissible to this home; that is, full orphans, half



THE CARSON CITY ZOUAVES IN 1875

orphans and neglected children, and they are maintained and cared for to the age of 16 for boys and to the age of 18 for girls.

The Sagebrush Club, opposite the U. S. Mint, is a public club supported by the citizens of Carson and is in a very flourishing condition. It is purely a social organization and twice a month "Ladies' Night" brings the people of the town together for social recreation. Strangers entertained at this club carry away the pleasantest recollections of the lavish hospitality of Carson people.

The Leisure Hour Club is another of the regular institutions of the city and in May last ground was broken for a new building to be occupied by the members of the club, which is a social and literary organization combined.

LAW AND ORDER.

In the early days lawless characters were very plentiful in Ormsby County and a Vigilance Committee was organized to rid the county of undesirable characters. A hint from the committee generally caused the recipient to seek other localities at very short notice.

In 1875 a number of incendiary fires following in rapid succession caused great excitement in Carson City and the streets were patrolled by armed men at night. Several hard characters suspected of complicity in these incendiary fires were ordered to leave the city and all but one obeyed the summons. The one who paid no attention to the warning of the "601" was a baseball player who was in the habit of sleeping in the engine house of the Curry Co. He was taken from his bed by a party of masked men on the night of the 16th of December, 1875, and hanged from the cross-beam of the cemetery gate. On his breast was pinned a placard bearing the simple inscription "601". It is claimed that some of the leading citizens of Carson were in this necktie party and it is the general belief that an innocent man was hanged.

In times past Carson has boasted of many newspapers. The *Tribune*, the *Post*, the *Record* and the *Index* sprang into existence and passed away; and at present the *Appeal*, an evening paper, and the *News*, a morning paper, supply the needs of the community in furnishing the current events of this day.

THE STATES PRISON.

The first Board of States Prison Commissioners was created by the Territorial Legislature of 1861. Abram Curry, who had furnished a place for the meeting of the Legislature, next provided the territory with a place for its prisoners. He leased the Government his Warm Springs and a stone quarry a couple of miles southeast of Carson. He was elected Warden of the institution. He took \$80,000 worth of bonds for the place. In 1864 an Act was approved providing for a Territorial Prison. Some building was purchased of Curry which was destroyed by fire in May, 1867. Robert Howland was the next Warden.

After Nevada became a State an Act was passed providing for a State Prison with the Lieutenant-Governor as Warden. The law also prohibited barbarous and inhuman punishments for convicts.

A stone prison was built from the stone taken from the quarry and there was little of note transpiring until the outbreak of December 1, 1870. In this outbreak McCleur, a prisoner who attempted to escape, was shot and killed, together with another convict named Shea, who was shot by a guard.

On September 17, 1871, there was another outbreak and Gov. Denver and four of the guards were badly wounded. F. M. Isaacs, a guard, and Matthew Pixley, a prominent citizen of Carson, who volunteered to assist the guards in the suppression of the revolt, were killed. Twenty-nine desperate characters escaped and were hunted for months through California and Nevada. Some were killed and some captured and after being brought back were tried and executed. So great was the excitement in Carson that all able-bodied men rallied to the assistance of the prison officials and the militia was called out.

What was known as "the States Prison War" followed in '73. Owing to the ambiguity of the law, Frank Denver, the Warden, refused to give up the keys to his successor. P. C. Hayden. He also refused to admit Governor Bradley, the Attorney-General, or the Secretary of State, which comprised the Prison Board. Bradley, who was known as "Old Broadhorns," at once ordered Major-General Van Bokkelen to assemble an armed force of sixty men and some artillery and put Hymen in charge of the institution, even at a cost of human life.

Van Bokkelen went to the prison with his men and planted his artillery for action when Denver capitulated, saying that to resist would sacrifice human life and allow the prisoners to escape.

Mr. Hymen established a boot and shoe factory in the prison and at the close of the term a very satisfactory showing was the result. The earnings were \$47,417.71 and the actual cost of maintenance \$44,887.11.

Gen. Batterman succeeded Hymen. On October 29, 1877, there was another outbreak and convict Ole Johnson was killed and Daniel Matheny wounded. In this outbreak Capt. Mathewson was seized by the prisoners and held up as a shield between the prisoners and the guards. While in this position Mathewson gave the order to the guards to disregard him and fire. They did so, but not until they were called upon by him three times to do so. Mathewson was shot through the arm. The convict Johnson received twenty-seven slugs and died in a few hours. The shots quelled the revolt.

The most interesting thing in connection with the history of the prison is the establishment of the "Honor System" by Ray Baker, who took charge in 1911 and began the inauguration of many startling reforms. He established a road-camp where prisoners were allowed to live for weeks unguarded, while they worked on the road.

THE PRISON FOOTPRINTS.

Next to the marvelous mineral deposits of the State, the thing that has most attracted the attention of the outside world to Nevada is unquestionably that remarkable display of fossil footprints in the quarry at the State Prison at Carson City.

Almost from the time of their discovery they were transformed into something more than mere fossils—that is, they became a veritable bone of contention among scientists; and, though the strife over them has now raged for more than forty years, the vital point has never been definitely settled. Every once in a while some new disputant—born since the contention was first begun, in most cases—fancying he has been given new lights, will tear open the slowly healing question and set it to bleeding afresh.

There never was any particular controversy about the mastodon, saurian or bird tracks. They were too self-evident to admit of any

quibble for even scientists to quarrel over; and, besides, the mastodon was considerate enough to leave a lot of his bones, which rendered his identity indisputable. But the creature whose tracks resemble human footprints was the one that made the hot trail. Was it a gigantic man or a huge sloth? That is the question over which the scientists have raged, and will probably continue to rage until doomsday, unless the remains of the mysterious creature itself should chance to be found and thus put an end to the wrangle.

In the late '70s Arthur McEwen induced Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, and Dr. Harkness, of the California Academy of Sciences, to come to Carson and take a look at the footprints. Dr. Harkness made casts of the most distinct of the man-like tracks and had the whole series of them reproduced on canvas for the Academy of Sciences. He unhesitatingly expressed his belief that the tracks were those of a human being. Professor Le Conte was not so positive—in fact, he straddled the question, as he did all matters where science was likely to come in conflict with biblical traditions.

But when they returned to California and Dr. Harkness presented the casts and drawings to the Academy of Sciences and announced his conclusions, the Carson Fossil Footprint war broke out in deadly earnest. Professor Davidson, president of the Academy, took issue with him at once and so bitter did the feeling of the two leaders and their partisans become that the learned institution was split wide open and the breach caused by the dissension has never been completely closed to this day.

From San Francisco the war spread, until there was scarcely a scientific man of any prominence in the United States or throughout the world who did not take part in it. Yet, for all that has been written on the subject, nothing can be regarded as authoritative. The arguments advanced in favor of the human origin of the footprints are just as sound and conclusive as those put forward to prove they were made by a sloth, and yet not a bit more so—thus leaving the matter as much beset with doubt as it was at the beginning.

LOTTERY LEGISLATION.

For more than thirty years attempts have been made to establish a State lottery in Nevada. By reason of a clause in the State Constitu-

tion prohibiting lotteries, these efforts were always doomed to failure. The first attempt was made by Robert Keating and his associates of Virginia City, by the passage of a bill giving him and his partners a franchise to run a lottery. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and the law decided to be unconstitutional. In 1887 another attempt was made to establish a lottery by amending the Constitution. The resolution passed two successive Legislatures and there seemed a strong trend of public opinion in its favor from the fact that outside lotteries were extracting a great deal of money from the people of Nevada, which a State lottery would keep at home.

Presently a decided opposition began to be manifested by the newspapers until a majority of papers in the State were denouncing the scheme as the sum total of all iniquity. Investigations were made by the Home Lottery Co. and a detective sent to San Francisco. He posed as an agent of a Havana lottery and in that way opened negotiations with a number of papers to fight the home lottery. He succeeded in securing letters which showed that the opposition of the newspapers who were denouncing the lottery on moral grounds was founded upon another basis.

The various outside lotteries, notably the Louisiana Lottery of New Orleans, and the Little Louisiana of San Francisco, were fighting the Nevada Lottery with plenty of money and their agents were skillful enough to secure the aid of clergymen who denounced it from the pulpit. After the passage of the necessary resolutions by the Legislature the matter was submitted to a special election in the dead of winter. The taxpayers resented the extra tax of some fifty thousand dollars for what they regarded as a special interest and defeated the scheme by about 600 majority.

Not discouraged by this failure, another attempt was made to establish a lottery in 1901. Dan Stewart, the prize fight promoter and turfman, was the moving power in the fight.

He deposited \$150,000 with his agents in Nevada and placed \$250,000 in a New York bank, in case of further necessity, and the fight began in the Legislature on the old lines. By this time the people of the State were generally against the establishing of a lottery in Nevada

and petitions were sent to Carson asking members to vote against it. Before the lines for the fight were fairly formed an anti-lottery resolution was introduced in the House and passed by a decided majority. No further attempt has been made, nor is it likely that any future attempt will ever be indulged in.

CHAPTER LVII.

STOREY COUNTY.

BY JAMES V. COMERFORD.

The early history of Storey County, before it received its name, is inextricably interwoven with that of western Utah, now called Nevada, of "The Land of Snow." Its existence as a county is due to the discovery of the Comstock Lode and the Bonanza mines.

The story of this discovery overshadows the history of the conquest of Mexico, the battles of Napoleon for power and territory, or the search for the Golden Fleece. It made millionaires of miners and "muckers" of millionaires. Storey County is situated in the west central part of Nevada. It was named after Capt. Edward Faris Storey, a frontiersman who, after the death of Major Ormsby at the battle of Pyramid Lake, raised a force of riflemen, and on June 2, 1860, attacked the fortified camp of the Piutes and defeated them. He was afterward shot by an Indian from ambush, the bullet piercing his lungs, and he died the same day.

Storey was made a county by an act of the first territorial legislature, the same being approved November 25, 1861.

Virginia City, the principal town of Storey County, and for years the largest in the State, lies on the eastern slope of Mt. Davidson at an altitude of over 6,000 feet above sea level. It commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country and a great panorama of multicolored and snow-capped mountains to the west and south. In the gap between the mountains lies the desert and a fringe of green to indicate the course of the Carson River. The air is so clear that at times one can see one hundred and eighty miles from Mt. Davidson.

Gold Hill, the next town of importance, lies immediately south of Virginia City, separated from it by a rise known as "the Divide," the windiest part of the State. The mines were discovered by chance. Emigrants passing along the trail to California stopped and prospected the ground near Hall's Station, where Dayton now stands, but they did

not find enough to cause them to remain, and they pushed on. Others took their places, and in the spring of 1857-8 about one hundred and fifty men were working in the canyon. On January 28, 1859, a rich strike was made in Gold Hill by "Old Virginia" H. T. P. Comstock and others. At the same time work was being done in Six-Mile Canyon and a few days later rich ore was found where the Ophir was since located. This was about a mile or more north of the first discovery. The discoverers were Peter O'Reilly and Patrick McLaughlin. Comstock gave a portion of the find to Emanuel Penrod, but claimed about everything else in sight. Comstock was a good advertiser, like Amerigo Vespucci, and fastened his name to everything in sight.

Later came the Grosch brothers, who discovered silver where gold only was supposed to exist, and this gave a great impetus to mining in that vicinity. Sandy Bowers was one of the first locators, and the story of his sudden rise to opulence, his reckless extravagance and final poverty is of human interest. His daughter, Persia, died at the age of sixteen and was buried near the Bowers Mansion on the west side of Washoe Valley. Mrs. Bowers became a seeress and made a scanty living on the old Ledge, and in San Francisco by divination.

In July, 1859, a Washoe Valley rancher took some pieces of blue-clay, thrown away as waste on the Ophir dump, to Grass Valley, where he gave the specimens to Judge Walsh, who had them assayed. This ore went \$1,595 in silver and \$4,790 in gold. The Judge and a friend started out next morning for "the diggins," and this led the memorable rush to Washoe.

No pen could hope to portray the whole of this wonderful excitement. From a purely human interest standpoint scenes and episodes of this rush are deep-dyed with the richest color of comedy, pathos and tragedy. Acts of heroism and cowardice, self-denial, selfishness, straightforwardness, intrigue, honor and shame are here seen side by side. Fortune played strange tricks in those early days, and the moods and passions of men were seen under changing lights, as she smiled or frowned. The first discoverers gained little and that little they lost.

Comstock sold his interest for \$10,000, but soon lost it. He then left the territory and in September, 1870, committed suicide near Bazeman, Montana. McLaughlin sold his interest for \$3,500, which he soon lost, and, after working as a cook in different localities, died a tramp. O'Reilly

held his interest until he got \$50,000, built a hotel and gambled in stocks until he went broke. He spent some years tunneling for gold in Douglas County, under the guidance of spirits, and ended his days in a private asylum in California.

"Mannie," or Emanuel Penrod, was the last survivor of the original locators. He died in Vallejo, California, in April, 1912. Mannie was something of a character, and in 1909, when the Comstock held its golden jubilee, he was invited to be present, as the only surviving original locator. When he received the invitation he was engaged in driving a tunnel into a mountain side in Elko County. The committee forwarded his expenses and provided liberally for the trip. In the grand street parade which took place July 4, 1909, Mannie, along with Oscar Steel, James Roberts and Frank Dickerson, occupied the place of honor, riding in a gaily decorated carriage next the Governor and staff. He was given a great reception and ovation and entertained many of his old friends with tales of the birth of the wonderful Washoe District, which he founded. When Mr. Penrod departed, after the celebration was over, he was still filled with confidence that some day he would return to the old Ledge a wealthy man. But he did not survive long enough to fulfill his prophecy, and at the celebration he was the sole remaining figure contemporary with the days when no one ever dreamed of the countless millions which they bartered away for a mere pittance. He has gone to his final rest. *Requiescat in pace.*

After the big rush began many hard characters held a powerful sway on the Comstock until the year 1871, when the "601" was formed. This vigilance committee was composed of honest, determined citizens who decided to take the law into their own hands. One of their most sensational lynchings was the stringing up of Perkins to the rafters of Piper's Opera House. Perkins shot a man for some trivial remark he made and he was spirited away to Carson by the authorities. He was brought back to be tried in the District Court at Virginia City and was hardly inside the county boundaries before he was taken by the "601" and hung in the Opera House. No sooner did the body swing clear than a dozen or twenty shots were fired into it. McKee Rankin, the famous actor, and the mother of Maud Adams were playing there at the time.

The town became quieter after that. The statement has been made that the first sixty graves in Virginia City were filled by murdered men,

but no authority can be found for it. At present, however, the population of the cemeteries of the Comstock is in excess of those living in the vicinity, and it is no unusual sight to see the superscription "murdered" on the tombstones.

In 1859 and 1860 the shelters of the inhabitants were of the crudest character possible. Some of the gold-seekers lived in holes dug in the side of the mountain. One "billiard parlor" was of this type and did a good business. It was located where the present Corporation House now stands. In 1860 about four hundred people were camping in Virginia City. The first house in Gold Hill was built by "Dutch Nick" Ambrose, near the Gold Hill croppings. The first house in Virginia City was erected at the corner of A Street and Sutton Avenue by John L. Newman. The first International Hotel was built at the corner of Union and B Streets, and its first day's receipts were \$700.

In April, 1860, flour was from \$30 to \$40 per 100 pounds; sugar 62 cents, candles 75 cents, shovels \$5 and picks \$6, powder \$1 a pound, eggs \$3 a dozen. In 1861 Virginia had a population of about 2,700 and Gold Hill 1,300. In 1864, five years after the first discovery, Virginia City had a population of 5,000. Twenty-one miles of shafts and drifts had been excavated and over 60 mills were working on the Comstock ores. Great fortunes were being taken from the ground. Imperial had produced \$2,750,000, Overman \$3,250,000, Hale and Norcross \$11,000,000, Gould and Curry \$15,500,000, Chollar and Potasi \$16,000,000, Yellow Jacket \$16,500,000, Savage \$16,500,000, Ophir \$20,000,000, Crown Point \$22,000,000, Belcher \$26,000,000, and others in sums ranging from thousands to millions.

The majority who came in the first rush were young men. The greater number were under thirty years of age and many under twenty-five. As a result many strong and life-enduring friendships were formed. In 1874 a continuous row of houses extended from the upper part of Virginia City through to Gold Hill and far down into the canyon. They held a total population of nearly forty thousand. A great influx of people was due at this time to the discovery of "The Big Bonanza" in the Con Virginia and California mines. These mines subsequently produced, for the next fourteen years, an average of \$1,500,000 per month. The total output of these two mines was about \$180,000,000 and they continued paying enormous dividends for years.

Con Virginia was at one time as low as 15 cents a share, and it went to \$800 a share even after it had been cut up into five-for-one with a stock dividend. Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien were known as the Big Four. With the wealth taken from the mines, San Francisco was built and palaces of the Comstock mine owners began to rise in stately magnificence on Nob Hill. The Palace and Fairmount Hotels were built from these dividends and the building of the Pacific Cable and the great Postal Telegraph systems came from this source.

When the "Bonanza" was discovered, some 200 miles of work had been done on the Comstock, and enough timber buried in the depths of the Lode to house a population of half a million people. The tendency of the ground to cave necessitated this enormous use of timber and the western slopes of the Sierras were practically denuded to furnish the supply.

Phillip Deideshimer was the inventor of the square system of timbering, without which the mines would have been worked but a few hundred feet in depth. He solved the vexed problem when development on the Ledge threatened to be at a standstill. He also wrote the report on the extent and richness of the bonanza discovered in California and Con Virginia and it is claimed that this report caused the demonetization of silver by the German Government.

Many disastrous fires followed the introduction of timbering in the mines. The worst was the Yellow Jacket fire in Gold Hill in April 24, 1869, in which forty-five men lost their lives. It was claimed at the time that Senator Sharon instigated the work of firing the mine to depress the stock, and Adolph Sutro took advantage of the fire to show how lives could be saved through his tunnel. The next notable fire was in the Curry, June 24th 1888. Several miners lost their lives, being unable to escape to adjoining mines, and the blame of the disaster was laid at the door of the practice of keeping adjoining mines isolated and not connected by drifts which might be made use of in case of fire.

Many disastrous fires have occurred on the surface. The greatest was in 1875. The fire wiped out some \$12,000,000 worth of property, and most of the hoisting works went up in the blaze. The stock depression following the conflagration was very disastrous to the entire Coast. The work of rebuilding, however, began immediately and finer and better buildings resulted. The new Court House was erected at a cost of \$75,000,

the International Hotel at a cost of \$125,000. This was furnished regardless of expense, and its magnificent chandeliers, ceiling-high mirrors and mahogany furniture made it a hostelry for the wealthy. Most of the intrigues and big mining deals were incubated within its walls, and could they speak now, a new history of the Ledge might be written of unsurpassed interest. All of the churches were rebuilt—and better than ever.

The first mill erected to crush Comstock ore was built by A. B. Paul near Silver City, May 24, 1860. From that on they steadily increased until mills varying from three to sixty-stamps lined the canyons, dotted the Carson River and lined the shores of Washoe Lake. The ore was transported from the Comstock by team mostly in quartz wagons drawn by twelve or sixteen horses. The milling methods were crude and expensive and scarcely any ore worth less than \$16 a ton was considered worth treating. Wasteful methods were the rule, and the loss of precious metals, including the quicksilver used in amalgamation, was enormous. The chief ingredients used in amalgamation were quicksilver and copper sulphate, though every available concoction was used experimentally, including mixtures of drugs and sagebrush-tea.

In some of the richer ores as much as five pounds of quicksilver was used to the ton. Blanket tablemen reaped a rich harvest from the "slimes and tailings." The Union Mill and Mining Company soon controlled most of the mills and the extensive operations of this monopoly are treated fully in another portion of this work. Legal battles over disputed claims were very numerous and scores of lawyers reaped fortunes from these litigations. In many cases the disputants never bothered to go into court but settled the matter with guns and pistols, and many a claim had its dead man to bury after the squabble was over. The bloodiest battle over a claim was fought at the Justice Waller shaft at Gold Hill, October 3, 1874, where several men were killed. The Miners' Union, after its organization, did much to put a stop to these methods of settling miners' rights.

The Virginia Miners' Union was organized in December, 1866, and the Gold Hill Union, July 4, 1867. The most amicable relations have always existed between the unions and the mine owners. The wages have always been \$4 a day. These unions numbered 4,375 members in June, 1875. There is a by-law in the constitution of the unions that it

cannot disband until the number is reduced to seven. Whenever it reaches that membership the seven meet, divide the money in the treasury, and the union goes out of existence. The wise heads that conceived that idea knew what they were doing, evidently.

Fuller accounts of the many things lightly touched upon here appear in the widely scattered writings of many brilliant men who formed a powerful coterie in the early days. All of these men were connected more or less with the press, chiefly the *Territorial Enterprise*, the *Virginia Chronicle* and the *Gold Hill News*. Among the list may be mentioned Mark Twain, Dan De Quille, Joseph T. Goodman, Charley Goodwin, Rollin M. Daggett, Bret Harte, Sam Davis, Edward Townsend, T. E. McCarthy, Arthur McEwen, Alf. Doten and others more or less known who made history on the old Ledge.

The order of the names implies no opinion of the individual merit or personal preference. Their writings, if gathered together and compiled, a word here, a line there, a bit of sparkling wit and a touch of pathos, with reference to the strange, wild, unusual life on the early Comstock, would weave into a drama touching the greatest depths of despair and the fullest achievements of hope known to man; for the events and incidents that characterized the workshop of the wonderful Lode were such as showed human nature in its lowest degradation and the highest aspects of sublimity.

It was a great stage on which mighty actors have played their parts and passed on. Her garnered wealth has quickened the pulse of civilization and revived the drooping industries of the world. The power of her Midas touch will be felt during coming centuries. Her glory rests upon the achievements of the past, but the future will recall those glories long after the men have been forgotten who plucked their wealth from the restless tide of frenzied finance that dashed its breakers against the rocky sides of old Mt. Davidson.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WASHOE COUNTY

BY MAJOR G. W. INGALLS.

INCIDENTS IN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This county takes its name from the aboriginal tribe who inhabited the strip of country extending along the base of the Sierra Mountains, from the head of Carson River to the Truckee. The section embraces a series of valleys, of which Carson, Eagle, Pleasant, Steamboat and the Truckee are the principal ones, and including the adjacent mountains, which is still the home of this people.

The name "Washoe" was applied to most of the country now embraced within the boundaries of our State. It was the wish and opinion of some of the members of the Constitutional Convention held in Carson City, that the proposed State should be known as "Washoe" a majority, however, thought differently, hence the name "Nevada." But it is a fact that formerly people in California and other States knew and referred to the great Comstock and surrounding country as the "Washoe Mining District." This was especially true during the years 1859-60 and '61, notwithstanding Congress in March, 1861, created a new Territory and called it "Nevada." This action by Congress practically settled the name and those favoring "Washoe" made their last effort in 1863. When the Territory was organized by the Territorial Legislature of November, 1861, among its first acts it divided the territory into nine counties. From and after this date the sentiment in favor of Washoe gradually subsided, so that for more than fifty years the name properly applied referred to Washoe County. Of course, the name still applies to a tribe of Indians, to the old county seat of the county, Washoe City, and to Washoe Lake, as well as to Washoe Valley.

The year 1860 brought with it many changes from the plodding



RENO IN 1870

and quiet ways of the early settlers in Washoe Valley. The products of the soil, which for years had but a nominal value, and largely a matter of barter, were now in demand at very high prices, and gold and silver coins were freely exchanged for grain, hay and all kinds of farm and garden produce. This was illustrated near Ragtown on the Carson River in 1860. A train of twenty-seven wagons had just crossed the "Great American Desert" and was camped a few miles up the river, where they encountered good water and grass, just above Ragtown. Near the camp was a huckster from California by the name of B. C. Raynous, who had gone down to meet the incoming immigrants with fresh vegetables, as well as flour and other necessities of life. Of the party was the family of Sam Smith from Iowa. Mrs. Smith soon heard that fresh vegetables were to be had from the huckster and told Sam to go over to the "store" and get some potatoes for a change. Sam, in response, hunted up the family purse, which, by the way, was not at all plethoric, and started. Arriving in front of the huckster's layout he accosted the dealer, saying: "Hello, Captain! Have you any potatoes?" Being informed that potatoes were kept in stock, Sam next inquired the price. The dealer said he was selling them at "fifteen cents." Sam promptly said, "Give me a bushel." The dealer readily divined the fact that Sam did not fully comprehend the situation, so he said: "Stranger, I guess you are 'off' a little; potatoes are sold by the pound and not by the bushel." "I will take a pound," Sam almost instantly said. The cental system in the sale of potatoes was new and interesting to all "tender feet" then.

On arriving at Carson City they found produce and provisions much cheaper; that is to say, potatoes could be had for ten cents a pound. All kinds of farm produce was selling at about the same high rates, so it is no wonder that the farmers in Washoe Valley were prosperous. Their farms were often as valuable as the silver mines. Hay was a legal tender on the Comstock at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per ton for fair quality and even salt grass and dried tules were in demand.

Looking back to the time of fifty years ago it cannot be said that the valley has materially changed in general appearance. The valley was then divided into farms and holdings very much like now. But the change wrought in the foothills and mountains on the west and

south are great. Then all were covered with an immense growth of forest trees which in a few years were converted into wood and lumber for the Comstock. Indeed, for a number of years these forests supplied their entire demand. In 1860 it was decided by many of the leading mining companies of the Comstock to build their mills and reduction works in the valley near the timber and mountain streams. The ores were hauled down from Virginia and Gold Hill, while the same teams took back wood and lumber as back freight.

Franktown, in Washoe Valley, was one of the earliest settled places in Western Utah, several Mormon families having located there in 1848. It was a pleasant little hamlet situated on the west side of the valley and still bears the impress of its founders. One of the first saw-mills on the eastern slope of the Sierras was located at Franktown and owned by J. Ross. In 1862 there were twenty saw-mills in the county, producing two million feet of lumber per week; the prices ranged from \$35 to \$50 per thousand at the mills. The lots of Franktown originally contained four or five acres each, supplied with water carried in channels through the public streets. The houses were built of hewn logs, presenting a rude, primitive aspect, and on every hand there were to be seen the evidences of primitive life. This town remained the principal city in the county for many years. There was a very large amount of well-timbered land, also of agricultural and grass-lands—of the former not less than one hundred thousand acres, and of the latter not less than thirty or forty thousand acres.

Ophir City.—In the fall of 1860 the Ophir Silver Mining Company began the erection of extensive reduction works two miles south of Franktown, where they spent over half a million on their works for the extraction of the precious metals. But as the then four or five saw-mills in the valley could not supply the increasing demand for lumber, the company first erected a saw-mill of their own and thus produced most of the material used in the extensive quartz mill which they built immediately surrounding it. Millwrights, carpenters, masons, machinists and common laborers were in great demand. Work was pushed through the entire winter, so that in May, 1861, the works were started and immense amounts of gold and silver were added to the world's stock of those metals. Captain William L. Dall was superintendent. T. B. Shamp, afterward a Senator from Washoe,

was the secretary. Hundreds of men were employed around the works. The same spring the company sold part of their lands to Captain H. A. Cheever and C. S. Potter for a town site near the works. As soon as the lots were surveyed they were sought for at round prices and the town of Ophir was built up very rapidly.

First School House Started.—The Town-site Company erected a neat and substantial schoolhouse and donated it to the town, so that during the summer of 1861 the first term of public school was held, with Miss Addie Ferguson as teacher. Previously, by common consent, the people held an election for school trustees and elected George H. Douglas, A. Denio and H. H. Beck as such officers. The inhabitants increased very rapidly, so that before winter came again the place was one of considerable importance and, notwithstanding there was no law, the community was the most law-abiding and best regulated to be found anywhere. Every one seemed bent on following the golden rule and treated his neighbor with Christian forbearance, even though it was not then known that there was a single Christian or church member in the town. In some respects the community was a motley gathering, for there were people from all States in the Union, as well as from many nations of the globe, including native Indians, not taxed, and men from Ohio. By mutual consent, but without special agreement, everybody minded his own business and police courts were not needed.

Odd Nicknames Given Settlers.—A large number of the residents were known by nicknames given them on account of some personal peculiarity. Very few took any pains to know the true name of his neighbor. Henry S. Smith was known as "Brick Top" on account of his red hair. G. W. Atkinson passed as "Old Tennessee." When the Sunday School was organized it was discovered that "Noisy Dave" was none other than Dave Ehler, "Big Nobe," when arrested for fishing on Sunday, admitted his true name to be N. M. Jellerson. M. C. Sloan was known as "Pike." The true name of "Sailor Jack" was John Saunders. Charley Howard answered to the name of "Texas." Dave Bittenger was always hailed as "Finnigan." The real name of "Buckeye George" was Sam Hawkins. "Farmer Jim" signed his name as J. H. Sturtevant. "Handsome Brady" signed the pay-roll as Michael Brady. A young woman waiting on table at the Ophir

House was known to most of the boys as the "Monitor," and Susan Fleming, possibly on account of her size, was referred to by the ungodly as "The Great Eastern." Then there was "Big Pete," "Slim Jim," "Boston Charley," "Dutch Ike," "Spooney Saunders" and "Dublin Pete." In some instances their true names were never known in that community. When the registry law went into effect later on most of those remaining made a record of their true names, although the fellow who passed for a long time as "Old Blue Mass" finally established his true name, when he joined the church, to be Doctor Hogan.

Washoe City was started in the winter of 1860-61 and in early spring the necessary surveys were made and at once the place began to grow and for half a dozen years no place in the State was more prosperous. Money was plentiful and nearly every person engaged in any kind of business did well. It then being the county seat, the place assumed importance as a political center, although for the first two or three years partisanship in politics was unknown. All candidates for office made a go-as-you-please race, and, as a rule, the ones most popular on personal account got the most votes. The sack was then unknown and the system of central committees had not yet obtained, so there were no assessments of candidates and no one ever complained of being sold out by his party. Nearly every office to be filled had from two to five candidates seeking the place. No political conventions, hence no swapping or trading, and the political boss was yet to come. Charley Smith was the first Sheriff of the county and T. A. Read, of Franktown, was one of the first County Commissioners, and F. A. Ent carried the keys to the first county treasury. During his time he lived in Franktown and carried the county funds back and forth to the county seat, where he went at stated times to pay off and receive funds belonging to his office. P. E. Shannon filled the office, first of County Clerk and later Recorder. He, like so many others, made a reputation for himself in Washoe and then went to San Francisco. James H. Sturtevant and Sol. Geller looked after the interest of the people of the county in the Legislature. During the winter of 1862 one G. W. Derickson established the *Washoe Times*, a weekly publication. He was killed soon after by a man named Horace F. Swazey, who lived at Ophir, and the paper then





Engr. by F. C. Williams. 2 Dec. 1891

O. Gulling

went into the hands of General Allen, uncle of Mr. Derickson. The killing was the result of a wordy altercation in the printing office, near the middle of the day, where Swazey went to demand a retraction by the editor for abusive language published concerning him. Swazey, as a correspondent at Ophir, had plagiarized by copying a funny article from some Eastern paper and tried to palm it on the *Times* man as original. In this he signally failed and Mr. Derickson exposed the writer in the next issue of the paper and charged him with being an imbecile and an ass. This caused Swazey to demand a retraction. Both men were armed, but the editor being a man of more than ordinary nerve, drove Swazey out of the office. Swazey retreated up the street, and several hours afterward, seeing Derickson outside of his office on the sidewalk, he deliberately fired from in front of the McFarland Livery Stable, a distance of more than a hundred yards, and killed the editor on the spot. Swazey got out of town and escaped to Sierra Valley, but some weeks later was arrested and indicted. On his trial he was ably defended by Charley De Long and finally went free. The principal ground of defense was a novel one, but worthy the resources of the able attorney who urged it. Briefly stated it was: That the defendant could not, and did not, fire the fatal shot with malice or with intent to kill, as the deceased was too far removed and he could not with any hope or expectation of striking the object, have fired the shot; that it was as if he had fired at a man five miles away and simply a snapshot showing bravado, and nothing more. But the intelligent jury thought they saw merit in the point.

Business men came to Washoe City from many places on the coast. Stores, hotels and saloons multiplied rapidly, as well as all other kinds of business. Isaac Mears and J. H. Kinkad were among the first to open a mercantile house, under the firm name of "Mears & Kinkad." Then came "Erlanger & Wertheimer," "Lamber & Co.," "Haskell & Clarke" and "I. S. Bostwick." All the firms carried heavy stocks of general merchandise. In fact it was necessary then to stock up heavily, especially in the fall of the year, for during the Winter the freight charges were very high, owing to the condition of the roads over the mountains, and nearly all material coming in during the winter cost all the way from ten to twenty-five cents a pound freight charges. Forty dollars a barrel for flour was not unusual; in fact,

during the early Spring of 1860, the staff of life brought as high as two hundred dollars a barrel, or a dollar a pound. But then we had free coinage those days and even with high prices for all kinds of provisions, very few, if any, went hungry. Then all merchandise and machinery was freighted from California on big wagons drawn by from six to sixteen horses, mules or oxen. During the months of September and October the merchants stocked up heavily for the winter trade. After the winter supply was all in, the storekeeper was happy. Let the storms come, the merchant was ready. On these occasions Mr. Erlanger was in the habit of scanning the Sierra Nevada Mountains every morning on getting to his place of business to see what the prospects were for a storm, and every time he found a cloud he would give this order to his salesmen: "Hey, there, boys! Mark up flour and ground barley another cent a pound." Of course the customers stood the raise. Mr. Erlanger not only made a reputation in Washoe, but money as well. Charley Lambert made a small fortune in Washoe City. For four years he served the county in the Legislature as Senator and then retired to the more genial climate of California. D. B. Boyd was a clerk with Lambert & Co. I. S. Bostwick had the reputation of sanding his sugar, but he made a bushel of money and carried it to the Bay. Haskell & Clarke made money and died in Washoe. Mr. Mears left the county many years ago. His partner, Mr. Kinkead, up to the time of his death, was a leading citizen of Virginia City. He was the first Postmaster of Washoe and was succeeded by Nat Holmes. Among the earliest hotel and saloon-keepers were James Pearson, Jim Roberts, Sam Southworth, J. P. Winfrey and others.

Galena, situated about four miles northwest of Washoe City, contained for a number of years as patriotic a lot of citizens as ever made up a community anywhere. A place as radically for the Union as ever was the States of Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and was frequently referred to as the "Eastern Tennessee" of Washoe County. Practically all belonged to the Union party during the war, notwithstanding a large majority of them had previously been Democrats or Whigs. This unanimity of political sentiment was partially shown at the September election in 1862, when the Union ticket received 381 votes out of a possible 384; only three votes for the opposition. But then

the majority of the party was organized and led by such men as Fred Stadtmuller, R. M. Shackelford, Tom Prince, John M. Thomas, W. N. Beldon, A. J. Hatch, Wallace Caldwell, Henry Tiffany, Doctor Kords, Judge C. C. Goodwin, and many others of like influence and reputation. The town of Galena was simply headquarters of quite an extensive lumbering camp. Prince & Brown owned and operated several saw-mills, as did several others of those named above, including John Thomas and Wallace Caldwell. Mr. Stadtmuller was the principal merchant in the town and made a small fortune, as fortunes were then rated. Judge Goodwin tried his virgin hand at quartz-milling in Galena Creek. According to his own report he lasted quick and in the fall of 1863 he went into politics and was elected Probate Judge. John Thomas, after leaving Galena, married Jennie Champion of "Little Bangor" and, some years later, removed to Southern California, engaging in the sheep and wool business. Tom Prince was twice elected to the Legislature from Washoe City, after which he married Miss Davis of Carson and moved to Contra Costa County, California. Wallace Caldwell left the State about 25 years after, also serving a term in the Assembly. A. J. Hatch was a surveyor and civil engineer. He served as County Surveyor, and in 1870 was elected to the Assembly, where during the session of 1871 he did much towards getting the land laws into system. In 1878 he was elected Surveyor-General of Nevada, and served a four-year term, soon after which he, too, like most of Nevada's successful business men, sold his interests here and moved to California, where he, for a time, engaged in the dried-fruit industry. Several years ago he closed his earthly career and his name is now numbered with the silent dead. W. W. Beldon for a time held the office of Justice of the Peace in Galena and in 1864 was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, where he assisted in framing our organic law. Some years later he also left our State, and since then also passed over to the great majority. At the territorial election in September, 1864, Dick Shackelford was the Republican candidate in Washoe County for Sheriff, but was defeated by a close majority by T. A. Reid, of Franktown. At the next election in November of the same year he was chosen one of the three members of the Assembly from Washoe County, and served in the first Legislature of the State during the winter of 1864-5, in which he championed the candidacy

of his old friend Judge Whitman for United States Senator. Not long afterward he moved from Nevada and located in Hollister, California. Doctor Kords, while a resident of Galena, practiced medicine as a profession and engaged in the poultry business as a diversion. He established a reputation while there, and then went to California, where he amassed a fortune. Mr. Stadtmuller died in San Francisco. Judge Goodwin has made his home with the saints in Salt Lake City for many years, where he added fame to the good name he earned in Washoe. But what of Galena—alas, Galena is no more. The old timers left, and its glory departed and the immense pine forests were cut down to supply the demand of the Comstock for wood and timber. Other places in the valley had claims on the seat of county government as being "more central." Ophir was then a very prosperous and growing town and felt slighted when Washoe City got the prize, and even Franktown had its claim for preferment not so much on account of its size, but generally because it was the first located town in the county, and further, claimed that it was nearer the center.

Washoe City in 1864 was then in its greatest prosperity, and contained about 2,500 people. Ophir had 1,200 inhabitants, and Franktown and vicinity about 500, Mill Station and surroundings about 300. In addition to these places there was still another community, in the valley claiming individuality known as Little Bangor, situated about a mile south of Franktown. As an additional item of the general importance of the Valley at the time, it may be noted that in the general election in 1864, Washoe Co. cast over 700 votes, Ophir over 300, Franktown something over 200, and Mill Station about 150, to say nothing of the votes cast at the half-way house on the Ophir grade, between the Valley and Virginia City. The Washoe Valley asserted great influence in many ways, including politics, and had much to do in the organization of the State government. As regards partisan politics, a large majority of the people could always be counted on in favor of sustaining the Union and Uncle Abe Lincoln in his efforts to put down the rebellion. Money was plentiful, everybody that wanted work was being employed at good wages, and prosperity was seen on every hand.

One of the Ophir company's works at Ophir, together with the range belonging, was assessed for taxation purposes at \$400,000. The

Franktown Ore Dalls Mill at \$90,000. At Washoe City there were located and in operation quite a number of large and extensive quartz mills costing from \$50,000 to \$200,000 each. Notably among them was the Newark Mill and the Manhattan reduction works, under the supervision of Colonel Avre, the Minnesota Mill, built by Judge North, the Buckeye mill, owned and operated by W. W. Shelley, the Atchinson Mill, built and owned by J. H. Atchison and S. S. Atchison. Some little distance west, on Galena creek, was located a quartz mill built and owned by William Alford, who always referred to his plant as a "schrushing mill, sir." In Pleasant Valley, a few miles north of Washoe, was located the Temelec Mill built and owned by Judge Wallace; and just below the little concentrating mill built by Governor Stevenson, was located and for a time operated the Willow Creek Smelting Works. These several ore-working plants cost several millions of dollars, and employed many hundreds of men. In the mountains and foothills, west of the valley, were located a score or more of saw-mills making lumber for the local and Comstock markets. Hundreds of teams were busy hauling wood and lumber to Virginia and Gold Hill, and bringing back thousands of tons of Comstock ore for the quartz mills. The farmers in the valley had a home market for everything they could produce at fabulous prices. The people composing the community of Washoe Valley, as well as Washoe City, were what may be called homogeneous.

During the years 1860-61 it seemed that professional men were not needed, as nearly every person was a stranger to his neighbor and everybody else, by common consent; everybody minded his own business, and, as a matter of course, lawyers were not in demand. Everybody was a law unto himself and the golden rule was more the law then than at any time since—and then, too, as long as there were no lawyers, courts were not in demand, and so it appeared with regard to doctors. People seemed to get along without being sick and even accidents occurred but seldom, possibly from the fact that surgeons were not to be had. The same may be said with regard to ministers of the gospel—with the exception of Uncle George Smith of Pleasant Valley and Abendigo Johns of Genoa, two of the Joseph Smith order of Latter Day Saints, who once in a while preached to the ungodly of Washoe, they had no preachers. In the few years, however, the

sentiment of the whole community was changed. The people got to know each other, and the better they became acquainted the more they mistrusted one another. Hence courts were in demand and with the establishment of legal tribunals came the lawyers. When the people became sociable they talked of fancied ailments and the doctors came. As the many restraints incident to strangeness wore off, the people compared notes each with his neighbor until they made the discovery that the whole community was ungodly in the extreme and liable to go to Hades, and this condition brought the ministers.

Under the act of the Territorial Legislature of November, 1861, Probate and Justices Courts were established in the several counties of the Territory. Charles S. Potter of Ophir was appointed for Washoe County, and at stated times held Probate Court at Washoe City. Then came the lawyers. Among the very first in the valley was Judge Watson, formerly from Watsonville, California. He lived in Ophir, but practiced in all the courts of the Territory. Then came Tom Cox and H. A. Gaston, who formed a co-partnership under the firm name of "Cox & Gaston." About the same time two young lawyers came who did business as "DeWitt & Haydon." But this firm did not remain in business long. Both were of the "secesh" order, and too frequently made known their sympathies with the South in the Rebellion. Haydon was from Arkansas, while it was said DeWitt hailed from somewhere in New England, the most rabid pro-slavery man of the two. John S. Bowker, afterwards Justice of the Peace in Reno, was Deputy County Clerk under C. C. Conger. He and DeWitt had a dispute one day in the Clerk's office which ended by DeWitt stabbing Bowker. For a number of days his life was despaired of, but he finally got well. The assassin, DeWitt, was arrested, but the feeling being so strong against him in Washoe City, he caused the preliminary investigation to be transferred to Ophir, where Justice of the Peace Beck held him under a bond to appear before the Grand Jury. But he soon after left for other parts.

About this time J. W. North and James F. Lewis located in Washoe City and together practiced law under the firm name of "North & Lewis." Law business was plentiful and the fraternity prospered. J. W. North soon after was appointed by President Lincoln one of the three District Judges of the Territory, while James F. Lewis, after



Frank Goeden

serving a term as District Attorney for the county, was elected one of the three first Supreme Judges of the State and served for eight years. A little later came Tom Fitch, the eloquent, who combined law with politics. It was never known whether Tom made any considerable money as a lawyer, but he did have the reputation of having a whole lot of fun. For some years he and Tom Cox were the leaders of the Washoe Bar and almost invariably were they pitted against each other. Cox was the better counselor, while Fitch got the credit for being the more brilliant advocate. During these times, too, the Bar was graced by George Nourse, who was later elected as the first Attorney General of the State, which office he filled with great ability for two years, and soon after moved to San Francisco. But the list of attorneys of the Washoe Bar during early times would not be complete without the name of T. W. Healey, who came to Washoe a young man of more than ordinary promise. Most of the time his practice was limited, but being young and robust he could wait, and he did. One of his principal clients was James M. Gatewood, an old pioneer, not only of Washoe, but California. "Jim Gatewood," as everybody called him, was of a kind of whom there were few, a born philosopher and always an enigma. To strangers he always appeared morose and disinclined to sociability, while the fact was that no one in the valley was of a more genial nature, but always acting as if he was afraid people would think he was assuming virtues he did not possess. His philosophy may be illustrated by incidents like the following:

H. H. Beck on one occasion, thinking he had need of a lawyer, asked Jim as to who he thought was the most competent to entrust with the business on hand. Jim promptly said: "Go and get Col. A. C. Ellis, and, by the way, Beck, let me tell you that my experience is just this: If you need a lawyer get a good one, and when you want a damn fool attend to it yourself." Between Jim Gatewood and Lawyer Healey there seemed to exist a bond of sympathy disconnected from the condition of attorney and client, and while very dissimilar in many respects, there were grounds upon which they fully agreed. In their opinion Dame Fortune was a fickle jade and both agreed that the wealth of this world was none too equally divided. In short, there were times with them even during the flush times that "grass was

short," so it chanced that the two concluded to reduce expenses to their lowest terms by setting up what they called a bachelor's hall. A comfortable little cabin was rented on the outskirts of Ophir for the winter of 1864, and their worldly goods and chattels moved in. Each took his turn in the art of cooking and the care of the house, and all went well until they discovered that the supply of wood was about exhausted. Wood was plentiful in the mountains not far away, but they had no wagon with which to bring it to camp. A short consultation resulted in their going to Jim Sturtevant and asking him to haul them a few loads. To this Mr. Sturtevant demurred and said: "Boys, I am as lazy as you are; haul your own wood." They explained they had no team. Sturtevant then told them to take his two yoke of cattle and haul all they wanted. This matter being arranged, Judge Healey and Jim Gatewood started up the canyon, Jim doing the driving while the Judge held down the wagon. All went well going up hill. The wagon was soon loaded and the team headed down the grade, but here trouble commenced. The wagon crowded the wheel cattle so that the team jack-knifed and an upset was imminent. But the oxen were finally halted and it was then arranged that the Judge should take a position on the off-side of the cattle and assist in keeping the team straight and in the middle of the road. When all was ready Jim admonished the "damn bulls" to act decently and they started down the road. But the cattle were nervous and restless. The outfit got going faster and faster until it was evident that unless the team was halted dire destruction was sure to come. Jim called to the Judge to stop the cattle, at the same time doing all he could in that direction himself. Matters got worse and Jim got excited and finally yelled out to Healey, "Stop them, Judge, stop them; why in damnation don't you stop them?" This profanity was too much for the Judge, so he stopped short and yelled back to Jim: "Stop them yourself, I am no damn bull driver! I am a Kentucky gentleman, sir!"

Soon after Governor Nye issued his proclamation in November, 1861, dividing the Territory into three Judicial Districts and assigning the three Judges appointed by President Lincoln, the law business began in earnest. The Courts being established and lawyers being plentiful, many otherwise good people could not resist the temptation, and litigation was rife. Gordon N. Mott was assigned to the First

District, which embraced Washoe County, while Dighton Corson came by appointment from Washington and acted as United States District Attorney. The duty of the District Attorney was to prosecute all who sinned against the laws of the United States as well as those causing an infraction of the Statutes of the Territory. Under the act of the Territorial Legislature of 1861, gambling was strictly prohibited. Poker playing was a crime and all banking games were liable to a heavy fine. However, but few transgressors ever suffered, unless the fees paid attorneys for defending the accused be taken into consideration. At each session of the Court the Grand Jury would find indictments against every person keeping a gambling-house. Every transgressor was brought into Court, where he pleaded "not guilty" and his attorney filed demurrers. These two things usually carried the cases over until next term. The law was not popular then, and even the Judge acted as if loath to enforce it. Indeed, it was quite the custom of the Court while sitting in judgment during the day, to play poker two-thirds of the night with the accused.

During these years the local Bar was greatly augmented by their brethren from Virginia City and Carson. From the former place came Charley H. Bryan, Wm. M. Stewart, and his partner, A. H. Baldwin, Will Campbell, Judge Pitzer, R. S. Mesick, H. K. Mitchell, Todd Robinson, Judge Brumfield, Frank Tilford and several others. From Carson came such well known attorneys as ex-Governor J. Neely Johnson, Hal Clayton, William Patterson, Jonas Seeley and Thomas E. Haydon. But an overruling Providence was kind even to lawyers, for most of those named above filed their last brief long ago and so their trials and tribulations in this world are no more. Judge Haydon came to Washoe County to stay about forty years ago. Hank Mitchell went to California, where he enjoyed the good reputation earned in Nevada. Numerous additions were made to the local Bar during 1862-63, including Wales L. Knox. In 1865 a new law firm was established, then known as "Webster & Walker." Mr. Walker came to the county from Truckee. Judge Webster crossed the plains from Iowa the year before, bringing his family with him. His advent into the Washoe burg was treated becomingly, but when he announced that he was a lawyer, there was surprise, for every one then thought he was the greenest attorney they had ever seen, and the more they

saw of him proved their first impression was correct. He remained, however, and made a competency. In 1866 Mr. Webster was nominated on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney of the county and ran against Judge Goodwin. After a spirited campaign Judge Goodwin was defeated. A few days after the election the two met and Mr. Webster hailed his old friend and competitor with: "Hello, Judge, I guess the people failed to vote for you because they knew you." To which sally Judge Goodwin retorted: "Oh, no, Judge Webster, not at all; but the fact is, the damned fools voted for you because they didn't know you."

Among the first physicians in the valley were Doctor Allen, Doctor Bonham, Doctor G. A. Weed and Doctor J. S. Stackpole. Of their ability in the profession no one knew and very few cared. The doctors honored the community with their presence and the people, wishing to be sociable, gave them employment. Of course, it was soon discovered that the community was without a graveyard. But this is digression. Doctor W. P. L. Winiham soon after established a drug store and the graveyard came in due time. Of the comparative ability of the several doctors little was known. The law requiring a diploma to be filed in the Recorder's office had not obtained. Many of those, thinking they needed a prescription for something they thought ailed them, were of the opinion that Doctor Weed or Doctor Stackpole were the best and safest to be consulted. But among the masses generally it was agreed that Doctor Stackpole was a failure in cases requiring surgical skill or "carpentering," as the boys called it. Three of those doctors above-mentioned were hoist by their own petard or something else, while Doctor Weed practiced his profession in the State of Washington. Later on came other doctors, including Doctors Mitchell, Bishop and Hogan. The advent of Doctor Mitchell marked an epoch in physics, medicine and lotions. He brought with him a metaphysical vocabulary strictly his own, so that it was often said that one of his technical disquisitions to an ailing patient was as good as a dose of pills. But while he was not like other doctors, he was among people who were not all alike, so that at least some regarded him as filling a long-felt want. In 1869 Chauncey Haskill took sick while boarding with Mrs. Roff. Doctor Mitchell was called. He came and diagnosed the case; the verdict being: "Too much bilious-

bile on the stomach, my dear man." The next time Mrs. Roff met the good doctor she asked him concerning the welfare of her boarder. The doctor told her about as above stated, but assured her there was no immediate danger, although great care must be taken, and added that "the disease was of such a licentious nature that the outcome was uncertain." Chan Haskell pulled through.

But Dr. Mitchell did not live in vain. His energy and perseverance were destined to be rewarded later. When Mr. I. H. Ball of Pleasant Valley lay sick unto death the doctor was called. Mr. Ball had suffered a long illness with fever and was attended by an eminent physician from Virginia. Finally the Virginia doctor told his patient to make his will, for he would surely die, and gave up the case. Then Dr. Mitchell came on the scene. He diagnosed the case carefully, asked questions, and then, quoting from a speech made by the devil two thousand years ago, he said: "My dear sir, you shall not surely die." And he didn't.

There was an irrepressible conflict between the simon-pure Mormonism and the sect known as the Latter-day Saints. These were the church people in Washoe Valley, when the maddening rush came in 1860 and 1861, and it is not strange that even the devout Latter-day Saints should be carried away in the general excitement occasioned by the influx of the thousands of newcomers bent on making fortunes out of the newly discovered mines of the Comstock. Churches there were none. Of Christians the numbers were not many. And still, as already said, the community averaged in a moral way fully up to any standard since then established. If there was any praying done it was in secret and not in an ostentatious manner. To find a man who would refuse to take a drink at a bar was rare and it was not uncommon for new arrivals to be looked upon as ministers or deacons until opportunity was afforded for a sitting at the card table, when the supposed teacher of godliness proved that he was no better than those with whom he associated.

Among the early ministers in Washoe City was a nice little clergyman by the name of William Dyer, who was sent out from some place in the East as a missionary among the supposed heathens. He taught Christ from the standpoint of the Episcopal Church. He was gentlemanly, devout and courteous. Small physically, had it not been for a

black beard, he could readily have personated a woman. He preached alternately in Washoe City and Ophir. In a short time he won the favor of all whom he met and no doubt did his best to make himself useful in his mission. The miners and lumbermen always greeted him with a hearty "How do you do, Parson?" and very often asked him to "take something," which was then the custom of the country. Of course he always refused, but in such a quiet way that caused many a wood-chopper to apologize by urging him to accept a dollar or two in lieu of a drink. On one of his visits to Ophir he found old "Pike" busy with a pair of young steers, which he was breaking in to work under the yoke. The cattle were nervous and the weather very warm, while to say Pike was hot was drawing it mild. Pike was swearing a blue streak and lambasting the cattle for all they were worth. The minister looked on awhile and then approaching the irate Missourian he said: "My good friend, would not moral suasion be of use under the present excited condition of those cattle?" Pike was thunderstruck for a moment and could say nothing. He put down his goad-stick and said: "Deacon, the boys all say you are a devilish good preacher, but it is manifest to me that you never drove bulls."

But Brother Dyer got along quite well, and as a rule the little School House was well filled when he preached in Ophir and the financial support from the boys was all that could be expected. But, the good man had a grievous failing, which, while it was natural at times, seemed extravagantly unnatural. It consisted in an inability to properly emphasize certain words in a sentence, and this caused him the loss of one of his best paying parishioners. A big strapping fellow, known in the town as Kentuck, took offense one Sunday and abruptly left the church in the midst of the service. A few hours afterward a friend asked him why he disgraced the town by such unseemly actions in leaving the church during the preaching. "Well," said Kentuck, "I left because I don't like to hear a minister swear while preaching, I can do that myself." The friend said there must be a mistake, as he had listened to the preaching and heard no swearing. Kentuck said: "Well, I don't know what you Yanks call it, but down in the blue grass region of Kentucky they call it swearing, and I believe they know." "But what did he say, that makes you think the minister was profane?" "Well, I will tell you," said Kentuck.



H. J. Goss

"Didn't you notice that he stated in just so many words that 'David was beloved, by God,' and if that ain't taking the name of our Maker in vain then I'm an Injun." Brother Dyer was told of the incident, but it was some time before he could be made to see the point, and even then it seemed impossible for him to repeat the sentence without placing unusual stress or emphasis on the last two words.

Other ministers came in due time, among them T. G. McGrath of the Methodists, and later Brother Hitchcock and Warren Nims of the same faith. Washoe City built a fashionable meeting-house and a parsonage adjoining. Other denominations were well represented for a time, including the Catholics. Before the advent of the clergy into the Valley the people treated each other as friends, and in a neighborly manner. After they came a good many folks seemed to forget the amenities of this life. At any rate, the good intentions of the preachers had but little influence on such old timers as John Bowman, who, as the pioneer Justice of the Peace in Washoe City treated his office like a sick oyster—always open—and went so far as to swear men on Sunday. O. H. Gallup was not much better. He was the Nasby for a number of years, and kept cigars and tobacco in stock, which he sold for more than cost. Indeed, it was currently reported for some time that he sold more five-cent cigars for two bits than any living American. But his financial success did not inflate his vanity. Jim Pierson kept a hotel and sold refreshments over the bar for all the traffic would bear. J. D. Roberts built and kept the Lake House. Jim may have been intended for the ministry; if so he missed his calling. When the ministers left the valley Jim went to Carson. Bill Williams kept a saloon—open day and night. His liquors were of the latest pattern. When asked if the whiskey was good, Bill would answer, "You bet it is good; I made it myself." Uncle Sammy McFarland kept a livery stable in connection with an extensive lumber business. He was not as handsome as Jack Foulks or Henry Mattney, but always a genial, good citizen. All three of the last named are no more forever so far as this world is concerned. Charley and Frank Burroughs made wagons and did blacksmithing on the square. Old Louie Epstlin kept a restaurant and furnished the hungry with baked-heart and boiled-tongue, but in his peculiar dialect and manner of expression many of his boarders were at a loss to know if he meant

what he said of these meats or not. Ike Cook kept a general store in which he frequently forgot some of the Ten Commandments. But all these old settlers were no better and no worse by reason of the churches. Sunday closing with the business houses was not generally the order.

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Up to 1863 little was heard of partisan politics and even at the election of that year many voters refused to be counted either as Democrats or Republicans. But the next year everybody got into line and hair-pulling began. This condition of affairs, in the minds of a few conservatives, was brought about by reason of the presence of the professional men who were charged with instigating strife for selfish purposes; at any rate the go-as-you-please candidates for local offices were not heard of again.

H. H. Beck, Andrew Sauer and Ross Lewers in 1860 backed themselves up against the mountains on the west side of the valley with the evident intention to make homes in the then wilderness, and most righteously they kept the pledge. Of all the many thousands who have come and gone, not one, if alive, can fail to say they knew these men, and it may be said, too, that each one was at all times regarded as a good citizen, with an ambition to build up and maintain a law abiding community. Many others of the days of 1860 are still alive, but not in the valley or at least not in the same place they occupied then. "Thee" Winters in October, 1860, officiated as a Captain of a Carson Guard of about fifty citizens, that assisted the Sheriff in the hanging of John Carr, who had been convicted of murdering a Honey Lake rancher. This first official hanging in western Utah took place immediately on the spot where the murder was committed, at a point 200 yards west of where the Carson High School is now located. Some apprehension was felt that the friends of the murderer would rescue him at the last moment. But danger or no danger, it would have required a daring lot of men to have broken the hollow square formed by Winters and his guard, in the center of which Carr made his last speech on the scaffold. "Thee" was young then, and looked the soldier all over. Andrew Sauer was a next door neighbor to Mr. Winters for years, where he raised an interesting family of boys and girls that were truly American. Ross Lewers has been a fixture in the valley so long that the term "Nestor" is applicable.

In 1864 partisan politics became a full-fledged fixture in the valley, and even then a few of the leading men of the old settlers took sides with great reluctance. But by the time the general election took place nearly all had openly declared themselves, and for several weeks times, in a political way, were warm. Nearly every man was ready to charge the "other side" with conduct unbecoming a good citizen. In the minds of many, there were traitors, "secesh" and "copperheads," while the accused retorted with the charge of "black Republican," "abolitionists" and "nigger worshippers." "Uncle Abe" was the watchword of one side and "Little Mac" of the other. In September the Democrats, to further their cause, concluded to have a grand barbecue at Washoe City. The leading Democrats met and appointed a special committee charged with the responsibility of seeing that the affair should be ship-shape and worthy of the occasion. Of this committee Doc Winham was the head, with So. Geller, Pete Miller, Rube Perkins, George Hepperly, Uncle George Huffaker and several others as members. Pete Miller said "we will have a barbecue after the good old style of Missouri—plenty to eat with something to wash it down." George Hepperly wanted the affair to be conducted after the style in Illinois—plenty to eat and a horse-race or two. Every one offered suggestions to the chairman, who suggested that some eminent speakers be invited to grace the occasion. This was agreed to and the work began. A subscription was started and money was liberally subscribed. Judge Jussie D. Pitzer, Todd Robinson and Hal Clayton were written to and asked to come. H. Harl furnished a fat steer to be roasted whole; Harry Jenkins brought down a nice calf; Charley Mann, of Ophir, contributed a nice hog, and several sent in sheep and lambs; Al. White and Jim Roberts rolled over to the camp ground a few kegs of beer; Joe Jones hired Joe Ackerman to make up two barrels of lemonade. Each contributor as he came to Doc Winham, the chairman, with his offering, would congratulate him on the grand prospects of "our barbecue," and Jim Gatewood said, "You bet, our barbecue will be up to the style in Kentucky." The money contributions were sufficient to buy all the etceteras, such as bread, cakes, pies and the stuffing for the roasts. So on the evening before the appointed day everything was well in hand, and several suggested to Doc Winham that the great success of "our barbecue" would make him Gover-

nor. The great day came at last and was ushered in with the booming of cannon, and when the sun peeped over Mount Davidson it saw three or four roasting-pits on Court House Square, with a dozen busy men preparing the meat for the coming feast. Tables were built and evergreen boughs shaded them. The speakers' stand was conveniently arranged, and all went well and looked prosperous until near noon. The "big eat" was to begin at 1 o'clock. But at noon there appeared less hilarity than was expected. The chairman of the committee looked worried. The expected multitude had not so far materialized. The feast was nearly ready. The tables were spread. At 1 o'clock the meats were done, boiled, cooked and roasted. Loaves, pies and bullock enough to feed two regiments, and not two hundred men in sight. They waited one hour longer and then the order was given to fall in. Some there were who relished the good things, but the management ate sparingly or not at all. "Failure" was written on the face of every member of the committee. Everybody, including black Republicans, were invited to partake and save the waste, but the "fragments" were enough to fill more than seven basketfuls. The feast of good things was over and the day came to an end, but Doc Winham's reward came not for many a long day. During all the managing and planning the affair was referred to by all his helpers as "our barbecue," but from that time on whenever Geo. Hepperly, Jim Gatewood, Pete Miller and the others met the jolly Doctor they would say to him, "Well, Doc., your damned old barbecue was a fizzle."

Of course there was more or less back-biting, with charges and counter-charges as to who was to blame. "Rough" Elliott thought it was absurd to think of attracting a large crowd of Democrats with lemonade. Others gave other reasons, but when it came the turn of "Big Mouth" Murphy he settled the whole shooting-match by saying, "Who in thunder but a 'dam-phool' would appoint a meat barbecue for the party on a Friday when half the Democrats are incapacitated?" To many the failure of the barbecue was ominous of the general result at the election. Nevada went Republican and so did Washoe County.

Old Timers of the Long Ago.—Among the very first mechanics to open show in Washoe City was Joseph E. Jones, commonly known ever since as Joe Jones, or, as the Danes who worked for him used to call him, "Yo Yones." Joe built a little blacksmith-shop at the ex-

treme north end of Little Washoe Lake near the Lake House owned by Jim Roberts. He came to Washoe with enough money to stock his shop, and being a good mechanic, had all the work he and several hired helpers could do. This business he followed until 1863, when he and George Lameraux engaged in teaming to Virginia. Soon after Mr. Lameraux sold his interest to Joe, who, for a number of years, did an extensive business in hauling wood and lumber to the Comstock and ore back to the mills. Having made a considerable sum of money, and concluding it was not well to be alone, in 1864 he married Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Dr. Allen of Washoe. Several years later Joe took a lively interest in local politics and was twice elected Sheriff, which office he filled for years to the satisfaction of the county and honor to himself.

Possibly the most popular man of the old timers was Jeremiah S. Schooling or "Jerry" Schooling, of whom it was often said that he never had an enemy. Always the same in temper, he was liked by all who knew him and a favorite among women and children. He, too, was a mechanic, but did not engage in that business in Nevada. As a partisan in politics he was always considerate of the opinions of others. During his first residence in the county he avoided the suggestions to hold office himself, but was ever ready to assist his friends. Very soon after followed the White Pine mining excitement, and while living in the eastern part of the State he was nominated in 1879 at Elko for State Treasurer and elected. In 1874 he was re-elected, and for eight years served the State as one of the most conscientious, honorable and competent officers the State has known, and in marked contrast to at least one predecessor as well as one successor to that office. With him the office was a trust and he a servant. Jerry afterward settled again in Washoe County and engaged in business, during which time he was elected State Senator and served his term with personal distinction and honor to an appreciative constituency. Very few men did more to build our State. But his race in this life is run. His good deeds and kindly acts live in the memories of the old timers.

Among other old timers were such men as B. G. Clow, John P. Richardson, Dean B. Lyman, Chancy Haskell, Nat Holmes, M. L. Yeager and Jake Becker. Barney Clow was a man who strictly

minded his own business and expected everybody else to do the same. In the fall of 1860 Barney was doing business in Carson City in what is known as the Peterson Hay Yard, and it was there that H. H. Beck first saw him and noted an incident that went to show that Barney was a man of few words. Early in September of that year Mr. Beck came to Carson from "over the plains" "dead broke and no blankets." For three days Beck diligently hunted for work without success. Finally on the third day he concluded that a little stratagem might be of use, so he fixed it up in his mind to go down to the hay-yard and tell Barney that he (Beck) had been sent by a friend of Barney's. Considerably elated over his own cunning, Beck went into the yard and approaching Barney, who was just then engaged in swearing at some careless "bull puncher," he waited a moment and then asked: "Are you Mr. Clow?" Barney immediately and without turning around answered, "Yes, what do you want?" Beck answered, "A friend of yours uptown told me that you needed a good man and that, no doubt, you would give me a job." Barney turned round and snapped out, "Who was it?" This stumped Beck for a moment, but being ready to lie it out, said, "Well, truly, Mr. Clow, I don't remember his name." Barney settled the whole matter with this, "Well, you go back and tell him he is a damned liar."

John P. Richardson was there doing a profitable business and had a host of friends. When the town went into decay John left the valley with considerable means, but bad health at times and disastrous investments since then have had their full effect. Dean B. Lyman came to Washoe City early in the '60s and for a long time was a foreman under Colonel Avery in the management of the New York and Manhattan Mills, and while so engaged gained such a reputation as but few men ever get in this world, giving entire satisfaction to his superiors, while those under his command regarded him as a just task master, and he was liked accordingly. In making out their statement of property to the Assessor in 1863 the general management tried to evade a just assessment and asked Lyman to make the necessary affidavit. Dean looked at the figures and said: "If you want these figures verified do it yourselves; I won't."

Mike Yeager clerked for Lambert & Co. until 1863, when the firm was changed to "Lambert, Mason & Yeager," with Mike as a partner





A. B. McKissick

In 1866 he was elected County Clerk and served two years. When Jerry Schooling assumed office as State Treasurer he made Mr. Yeager deputy, in which capacity the two old friends served together as principal and deputy for eight years. Among the worst things said of Mike is that he "went to California to spend his money." Nat Holmes was the postmaster for a while and kept the office in connection with a little store. Nat at times was accused of "bluffing," but he met his match one day when he met Charley Joy. Some dispute arose between the two, when Nat rushed up to Charley and said: "Charley Joy, I want you to know that I weigh a ton." Charley called him in this wise: "Nat, I think you are a sucker and I'll bet you nine dollars you don't weigh forty pounds." In 1861 the Washoe Brewery was built by two Germans, who later sold out to George Becker, who, with Jake, conducted the business of brewing for a number of years and made what was then considered good beer. It was a favorite resort for all who liked beer or indulged in the "Dutch lunches" always free to the patrons.

Had any one in 1862 or 1863 prophesied the great changes wrought during the last four decades he and his heirs and assigns, without doubt, would have been hustled to the insane asylum under a commission of lunacy. No; no one thought of anything but the great possibilities. The settlements were increasing; discoveries of new gold and silver mines were daily occurrences. Mill-sites and water-powers were sought for at round prices, and new quartz mills for the reduction of ores were constantly being planned. Town property was valuable and corner lots in constant demand, and it was a matter of speculation as to how large and important the several towns and villages of the county would some day become, so that it would have been dangerous for any one to predict failure in the efforts of the Townsite Company of Washoe City to make it a place of metropolitan importance. This Townsite Company consisted in part of the Atchison brothers—John H. and Samuel S.—together with Jake Gries and Peter Rice. The original plat contemplated and reserved a block in the center for a Courthouse and Jail; blocks and lots were set aside for schools and churches. Surveys were made for a complete system of waterworks, and all went merry for a time. That the end came as it did is now well known. Of those who were there and saw it grow

like Jonah's gourd, and then wither and die, many are dead, and many more moved away.

The Harris brothers—Herman and Ben—kept a dry goods store on E street, six doors north of the Courthouse, where all-wool-and-ayard-wide goods were exchanged for gold and silver at a price considerably above cost. Like so many others, they made lots of money and left for San Francisco.

Next door to the Harris store was a clothing emporium presided over by a nobby little fellow known as Marcus Weinberger. On the opposite side of the street was an opposition store that made times lively for Marcus, so that he was not slow in asserting that that other fellow was a swindler, and thinking it his duty to protect the unwary, he put up a sign at his own door, with a warning to this effect: "If you want to be swindled, don't go into the opposite store; step right in here." R. R. Johnson was there, too. He was the greatest conundrum ever produced in the West. He always insisted on being called "Colonel," and, indeed, but few knew any name for him other than Colonel Johnson. The Colonel was then an old man, judging from physical appearances, although he ever insisted he was but in his prime and would never admit of more than 50 years, but it was an easy matter to prove by his own experiences, as told by himself, that he was from 150 to 200 years old. If the Colonel had been judged by the legal quibble of lawyers that "a lie is not a lie unless uttered to injure or defraud," then it may be said he was a good citizen and a Christian gentleman, but if not, then otherwise, for he was known to tell things that passed the limit of credulity. He was born near Columbus, Ohio, and took pride in being strictly an "Ohio man." He was a nephew of the Colonel Johnson whom history credits with shooting the famous Indian chief Tecumseh, and he would spend hours in descanting on the prowess of "Uncle Dick." "He attended school and often played marbles with Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster and Wendell Phillips"—so he said.

H. B. Cossitt, a moderately young attorney, came to Washoe City in 1863 from Downieville, where he had practiced in company with W. M. Stewart, Tod Robinson, J. J. Musser and others. Mr. Cossitt, being of a genial disposition, soon made many friends among the residents, and being strikingly handsome in person, he soon gained

a place in the affections of the ladies. The Washoe bar welcomed him and he soon secured a place that yielded him a revenue.

In 1874 the Judge was elected District Attorney of the county and filled the office with honor and dignity.

Anderson's—Was a stage station situated at what is now known as "*Spark's Ranch*," three miles south of Reno near Moano Springs.

Auburn—Was laid out and named in 1865 by an English company, who erected a 20-stamp mill about a mile northeast of Reno. The mine proved of little value; after extensive tunnel work had been done the company sold considerable stock, which proved worthless.

Big Canyon—Where now a postoffice is located instead of at Dewey, undoubtedly takes its name from the canyon, which was named for its size.

Brooklyn was a small place located in 1875, midway between Reno and Verdi south side of Peavine Mountain. Named by the United Brooklyn Mining Company, which ran a tunnel and intended spending considerable money in developing several mining claims in this section of Peavine Mining District. The enterprise proved unprofitable after much money was expended and the camp was abandoned.

Browns—A station on the V. & T. Ry., seven miles southeast of Reno. Has a school house. Reno is express and telegraph station. Felix Brown established the station.

Buffalo Meadows—A postoffice 100 miles north of Reno on Western Pacific Railway. Is centre of a stock raising district. Has a public school and two hotels. Was established in 1865.

Clarks—A station on the Southern Pacific Railway, 18 miles east of Sparks. Settled, 1862, by James Clark, the boss of Chinamen laborers on Southern Pacific Railway. The town took its name from Mr. Clark, on the authority of R. L. Fulton and others.

Crystal Peak was laid out in 1864—lies partly in Nevada and California—is in Dog Valley and three miles north of Verdi. In 1868 had a population of 1,500. The Crystal Peak Company which laid out the town, owned lumber and mining interests ten to fifteen miles west of the town on a mountain. The town was named Crystal Peak because of crystalized gold quartz was found in the mountain worked by the company. Coal was discovered, several companies worked the same, but it was demonstrated it was of too recent origin to be of value for mechanical or do-

mestic use. The saw mills have been operating almost continuously to date and the cutting of timber extended nearly 25 miles from Verdi. The entire population of Crystal Peak has left and not a house remains to mark its former glory.

Deep Hole is at the north end of Smith Creek Desert, 115 miles north of Reno, nine miles northwest of Gerlach, on Western Pacific Railway, which is its telegraph, express and shipping station. It was named after several deep springs near by.

Derby is situated on the Southern Pacific Railway, is 27 miles east of Reno and 19 miles west of Hazen. It was established during the construction of the United States reclamation work and named by the railroad company for an employee of the company named Derby. It became noted for the numerous shooting scrapes during the construction of the government work. Has school house, postoffice, telephone and has daily stage line to Olinghouse. Population, 50.

Dewey—A mining camp, 31 miles northeast of Reno, established during the Spanish-American war, and named in honor of Admiral Dewey.

Franktown—Station and postoffice on the V. & T. Ry., 21 miles south of Reno, county seat. Has telephone, telegraph and express, school house, hotel. Second oldest town in the county. Named after Frank Poirier, by his neighbors, when it was first settled in 1854-5. First school house erected in Washoe County was in Franktown. It was later sold to "Lucky Bill" and he removed it to Genoa. It was finally used for a stable.

Gerlach—A town on the Western Pacific Railway, 125 miles northeast of Reno, 438 miles northeast of San Francisco, 483 miles west of Salt Lake City, 94 miles west of Winnemucca, Nev.; railroad division point. Stages from this town to Eaglesville, Cedarville, Bidwell-Modoc Co., California. Population, 500. Has express, Western Union telegraph, hotels, several stores, school house. Shipping point for many towns north and west.

Galena—Started in 1860 by A. J. and R. S. Hatch. Was for several years a flourishing lumber camp. Received its name from extensive deposit of galena. The mill established there was quite famous for the great body of mineral and investment of capital, but to date has not proved very successful in treatment, owing to refractory character of the ore.

Hayfed—Station on Southern Pacific Railway, ten miles east of Sparks, which has postoffice, express and telegraph.

Huffakers—Station on V. & T. Ry., seven miles south of Reno. In 1859 G. W. Huffaker and L. P. Drexler engaged in the cattle business and settled on the Truckee Meadows. In 1860 the pioneer express established a station here. A postoffice was located here in 1862 and G. W. Huffaker was postmaster.

Hunter's Crossing is the same place as has since been called Mayberry Crossing, for Mr. James Mayberry who now owns it. A man named John Hunter owned a toll bridge at this crossing, selling out later to Mr. Mayberry.

Incline—Situat^{Washoe}ed on northeast shore Lake Tabor, located 1882. Was source of supplies for lumbering interests. In 1898 business declining, postoffice was removed. Lumber was flumed to Lake View Station and shipped to Virginia City.

Kepler—Station on the Western Pacific Railway, two miles west of Sandpass and 46 miles west of Gerlach, has express and telegraph.

Lawton's is a station four miles west of Reno, which was built by Sam Lawton, who still owns the place.

Lakes Bridge was first known as "Fuller's Crossing," from the fact that it was owned by two brothers named Fuller. Mr. M. E. Lake traded his Honey Lake ranch for this property at this bridge—much traffic passed over it during the early days. This is the original site of Reno.

Little Bangor was a mining and lumber camp, established by Bragg & Folsome in 1863. It was also called Bangor because several citizens were there from Bangor, Maine.

Mt. Rose, situated southwest of Reno on Mt. Rose—location of United States Observatory—named by party of visitors from Washoe City—one of them was Miss Rose Hickman. Mr. H. S. Ham, editor of paper of Washoe City, was one of the excursion party. He suggested the name at the time. Work has been greatly extended and the station more permanently established by Prof. J. E. Church, under direction of the Nevada University.

Marmol, a station on Southern Pacific Railroad in southern part of Washoe County, settled 1890; here marble works were located.

Maltby was simply a stage station this side of Verdi. There were quite a number of these stations, as horses were changed often on the

stage trips. A man by the name of J. S. Maltby owned this stage station.

Mackay and Fair was a lumber camp, employing from five hundred to eight hundred men, and was established in 1863 by James Mayberry for Mackay and Fair of the Comstock, hence its name. The place was also known as Mayberry Camp. There was a daily mail but no postoffice.

Mill Station was a lumber station situated on the road between Carson City and Washoe City, and was settled about 1860 or 1861. Several mills were located there giving the place its name.

Nixon—A station on Fernley Lassen Railway, 58 miles northeast of Reno, three miles from United States-Nevada Indian Agency, 18 miles north of Wadsworth. Started, 1913. Pai-Ute Indian population, 600, who live in houses, cultivate land and raise horses, cattle and hogs; United States school buildings.

Nevada Indian Agency and Reservation, 18 miles north of Wadsworth, three miles from Nixon, on the Fernley and Lassen Railroad.

Olinghouse, a mining camp and postoffice, 30 miles east of Reno and eight miles southeast of Derby.

Ophir, saw mill camp on Washoe Lake, five miles east of Franktown on V. & T. Ry., was started 1860—when Ophir Mining Company, of Virginia City erected a quartz mill and reduction works. Wood was hauled from this station to Virginia City; was cut on hills back of Ophir. Had a population at one time of 500. Had a postoffice in 1863. The place declined and disappeared 1865.

Peavine, sometimes called *Poeville*, from the name of John Poe, a mining man, the discoverer of a rich mining claim in 1863 and was situated in the Peavine mining district about nine miles northwest of Reno in Peavine Mountain District.

Phil, a station on the Western Pacific Railway, eight miles west of Gerlach, which is its postoffice, telegraph and express station.

Purdy—Station on N. C. O. Railway on Long Valley Creek, 17 miles northwest of Reno, which is the banking point. Has hotel, postoffice, telephone, express and telegraph.

Pyramid City—Town laid out 1876; population, 300 at one time; stage line to Reno. Pyramid Lake which is 40 miles long and 10 miles wide, discovered by General J. C. Fremont in 1844. Rising from middle of the lake was a great rock estimated 600 feet in height, in form like the Pyramid of Cheops, therefore the lake was called Pyramid. At the south



C. K. Hoddard

end was a fresh water inlet instead of an outlet, the latter does not exist now. Excellent fish abound in this lake, affording food for Indians.

Reynard—A station on the Western Pacific Railway, 21 miles west of Gerlach, its postoffice; 100 miles north of Reno, county seat. Express and telegraph offices.

Roop—A postoffice near California State line on Smoke Creek, 25 miles north of Sandpass on Western Pacific Railway and 125 miles north of Reno. It is situated in the central portion of Washoe County on its western boundary line. It was settled in 1860, took its name from Roop County, formerly the Northern Division of what is now Washoe County. Roop County took its name from Isaac Roop, who was elected Governor of Provisional Government by people of Western Utah, 1859.

Sandpass—Postoffice and station on the Western Pacific Railway, 44 miles southwest of Gerlach, has express and telegraph stations.

Sano—A station on the Western Pacific Railway, 33 miles southwest of Gerlach; telegraph, telephone and express stations.

Sheepshead—A postoffice in Smoky Creek Valley, 20 miles north of Sandpass on Western Pacific Railway and N. C. O. Railway, 71 miles north of Reno. Stock raising is principal business.

Sturtevant was an important stage station owned by J. H. Sturtevant, an old historic character of Washoe County. It was located a few miles from Clark's, and was established at a very early time when this part of the country was first settled. This station was of importance, due to the fact that all the travelers from Virginia City and the places adjacent came here to catch the overland train in the early days. A great deal of garden produce was raised at the ranch at this station, and sent to Virginia City.

Steamboat Springs—A station on the V. & T. Ry., 11 miles southeast of Reno, has local and long distance telephone, express; farming principal business. Located here is the celebrated mineral springs, covering a space of more than a mile in length and one-third of a mile in breadth. The area is covered with a cloud of steam springing in jets from apertures in the rocks, resembling the escape from a high-power engine. Postoffice was started in 1880. The station took its name from the springs. It is in the midst of a very beautiful valley and is a popular resort for invalids because of the medicinal properties of its waters. A fine hotel of 20 rooms was operated at the springs for several years, but was destroyed by fire;

loss, \$50,000. The springs were located in 1860 by Felix Monet, a Frenchman. Large quantities of pure sulphur have been taken from places around the springs.

Wadsworth—Situated on the Southern Pacific Railway at the big bend of the Truckee River, at a point formerly known as Lower Emigrant Crossing. It is 35 miles northeast of Reno and on the line of the Fernley and Lassen branch of Southern Pacific Railway, three miles from Fernley. Has several good stores and churches. Was end of division of Southern Pacific Railway and had round house and repair shops in 1903. The Southern Pacific Railway Company removed the division to Sparks. The place was named by Southern Pacific Railway Company after General Wadsworth, a distinguished division commander in the war of the Rebellion.

Webster—Parties interested in the Peavine District, laid out a town in the vicinity of the mines, which they had dubbed Webster after Daniel Webster.

Washoe—A postoffice and station on V. & T. Ry., 16 miles south of Reno, which is the county seat and its banking point. It was the original county seat of Washoe County and was started in 1860. April 3, 1871, by an act of the Legislature was declared the county seat of Washoe County.

Reno.—The first county seat of Washoe County was at Washoe City, but was removed to Reno by a vote of the people in 1870, and by an act of the Legislature, April 3, 1871. Reno was founded by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1868, and named in honor of General Reno, who was killed at the battle of South Mountain. It has been twice nearly destroyed by fire, once in 1873 and again in 1879. A Court House was erected of brick in 1872-3 and a Poor Farm and Hospital were provided by the County Commissioners in 1875. In 1877 a free iron bridge was constructed across the Truckee River, in place of a toll-bridge, which had been in use since 1863. The first settlement on the site of Reno was made by C. W. Fuller in 1859, who kept a hotel, and built the first bridge across the Truckee, at this place in 1860. Fuller also owned a toll-road, and sold the whole property to M. C. Lake, from whom the place took the name of Lake's Crossing.

The city of Reno lies beneath the foothills of the Sierras where the Southern Pacific begins its ascent to the summit, less than fifty miles

away. From the beautiful asphalt streets, lined with magnificent shade trees, the snow-capped mountains are in plain view winter and summer. The city is located in a luxuriant valley along the banks of the Truckee River, which furnishes an unlimited supply of pure mountain water as it comes from its source in Lake Tahoe, some sixty miles up the mountain. The fall from its source to Reno is over two thousand feet. The waters of the river have been harnessed to meet the requirements of the age. Electrical power has been developed and is used to run city and suburban cars. Reno has been justly christened the "Biggest Little City on the Map." It is the metropolis of Nevada, Eastern California and Southeastern Oregon. In the matter of improved streets and sidewalks, Reno is up to date with asphalt and macadamized streets, thirty-five miles of cement sidewalks, thirty-six miles of water mains, sixteen miles of gas mains, thirty miles of sewers and fifty-five miles of streets. Its school buildings are of the mission style of architecture, especially attractive, and are planned with special reference (1) to the health, comfort, and convenience of pupils and teachers; (2) to the demands of industrial ideas in modern education; and (3) to absolute protection against loss of life by fire.

The State University is located here, and its buildings and extensive grounds lie at an elevation north of the city, from which a magnificent view is presented of a large cultivated and beautiful valley to the south, east, and west, and extending to the snow-crested Sierras. Connected with the University is the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station Farm.

Reno's assessed value for 1911 was \$9,978,116 and for the county \$17,759,031. This assessment is based on a valuation of about 50 per cent. thereby making the real value for the city and county about \$20,000,000 and \$35,000,000, respectively. County and city property in Reno is valued at \$1,793,300.

The census of 1910 gave Reno a population of 10,867, a gain of 141 per cent. over the previous census, and for the county 17,434. Its population, based on the 1912 directory, is 12,500.

In addition to its public park is Belle Isle, a most attractive spot, situated in the heart of the city, on a wooded island in the Truckee River, embowered in foliage, shrubs, and flowers, where in summer the public indulge in open-air amusements, and in winter in skating.

Reno is also the financial center of the State. Its five banks reported at the close of business, September 4, 1912, as follows: Capital, \$1,920,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$572,473.40; deposits, \$7,026,233.82. Since the organization of the clearing-house, November, 1907, the clearings show a total of \$72,761,794.81. A comparison of the receipts of Reno's postoffice since 1900 shows: Year ending June 30, 1900, \$11,681.56; year ending June 30, 1912, \$53,220.66.

The main overland route of the Southern Pacific Railroad passes through Reno. It is also the terminus of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad running to the south, and the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad running to the north, making it the natural distributing point and jobbing-center of Nevada and that part of California lying on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is the largest city between Salt Lake and Sacramento.

One of Reno's greatest assets is the famous power and trout stream, the Truckee River, fed by the eternal snows of the Sierra Nevadas, with a fall of 2,442 feet between Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake, affording a water-power equalled by few cities in the world, and which is being utilized as fast as the demands of industry call for. Its power-plants now supply light and power as far south as Yerington, to the copper mines and smelter of Mason Valley, to Virginia City and the mines of the Comstock lode. Power-stations have been constructed at various points on the river, but do not generate one-tenth of the power that could be obtained. Within five miles of the city of Reno it would be possible to develop 40,000 horse-power if needed. This means that Reno has most exceptional advantages as an industrial town. Power is bound to be low in cost always, and the supply never failing.

RENO COMMERCIAL CLUB.

On the seventh day of December, 1907, this club filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State at Carson City, and on that date it became a body corporate under the laws of the State of Nevada. The objects and purposes for which it was organized are: To encourage educational and social intercourse, disseminate information, foster peace, harmony and fair dealing, promote the interests of capital and labor, and aid in the civic, social, and material upbuilding of the City

of Reno and the State of Nevada, and acquire, hold and dispose of all personal and real property incident to its said objects and purposes.

Its membership is composed of men in all walks of life, endowed with the spirit of civic and State pride, who are willing to devote time and money to the accomplishment of benefits of a public or general character which would aid in the material and social upbuilding of the State.

The control of the affairs of the club is vested in a board of fifteen directors, five of which retire yearly. The officers and members of the first board of directors were: A. J. McCone, president; J. B. Menardi, vice-president; F. W. Thomas, treasurer; A. B. Gray, secretary; W. P. Seeds, W. H. Simmons, W. L. Cox, S. M. Sample, J. Van Derwerker, T. J. Steinmetz, R. L. Fulton, F. J. Shair, F. M. Lee, E. C. O'Brien and J. F. Waterhouse.

Its present officers and directors are: F. J. Shair, president; R. L. Fulton, vice-president; A. C. Frohlich, treasurer; C. T. Stevenson, secretary; J. S. Mitchell, A. M. Britt Paul D. Roberts, Dr. M. R. Walker, T. J. Steinmetz, W. H. Johnston, Sardis Summerfield, R. C. Turritin, W. S. Settle, F. L. White, F. M. Lee and E. L. Drappo.

Its clubrooms, occupying the entire west wing of the third floor of the Odd Fellows' building, are handsomely furnished, commodious and well equipped for the requirements of the club. Other associations hold their meetings in the rooms of the club, as do the citizens of Reno, for discussion and action on matters of public welfare.

The club is in active co-operation with all national and State organizations of the country on economic and industrial matters. It exchanges courtesies and has affiliations with all the leading similar organizations throughout the Union, thereby bringing its members in closer touch with citizens of other States, and enlarging business and social relations. It sends delegates to the various commercial and industrial conventions and congresses for discussion and securing of the proper legislation by the National Congress on those matters that affect the business and the business welfare of the country at large.

The club's efforts are continually directed to the encouragement of new enterprises, the securing of capital for new industries and investment, the dissemination of literature telling of the resources of the State, the building of good roads and co-operation with other States for a National Highway, the immigration of settlers upon the agricultural lands

of the state, and for more intensive farming, expansion of the dairy interests, fruit-growing and all matters that pertain to making the State of Nevada a greater and grander Commonwealth.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Although the Young Men's Christian Association movement has been conducted in the United States and other countries for over a half century, it was not until the year 1910 that a branch became permanently organized in the State of Nevada. Reno lays claim to the first Y. M. C. A. in this State. For some time previous to the above-mentioned year there had been a deep desire on the part of several Reno men to have a Young Men's Christian Association, fully equipped and strongly organized. With the co-operation of Mr. C. G. Titus, representing the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, a united effort was made by the citizens of Reno to organize and secure a building through which the association could be of help to the men and boys of this community. In ten days' time, from May 18 to 28, 1910, the sum of \$117,000 was subscribed for the project; \$87,000 of this being in cash subscriptions from 1,353 persons, and \$30,000 being the value of a lot given by the late Senator George S. Nixon. Nearly all the contributors were residents of Reno, although considerable aid came from other parts of the State.

On November 12, 1911, the new building was dedicated with appropriate exercises, and the work was started. This building is modern throughout and contains a gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys, handball court, locker rooms, shower baths, reading and social rooms, billiard room, offices, assembly room, boys' club room, dormitories, etc. The membership at this writing numbers nearly five hundred men and boys.

The U. S. Postoffice—Was completed and occupied April 29, 1909, at a cost of \$87,000, furnishing \$8,000, total, \$95,000.

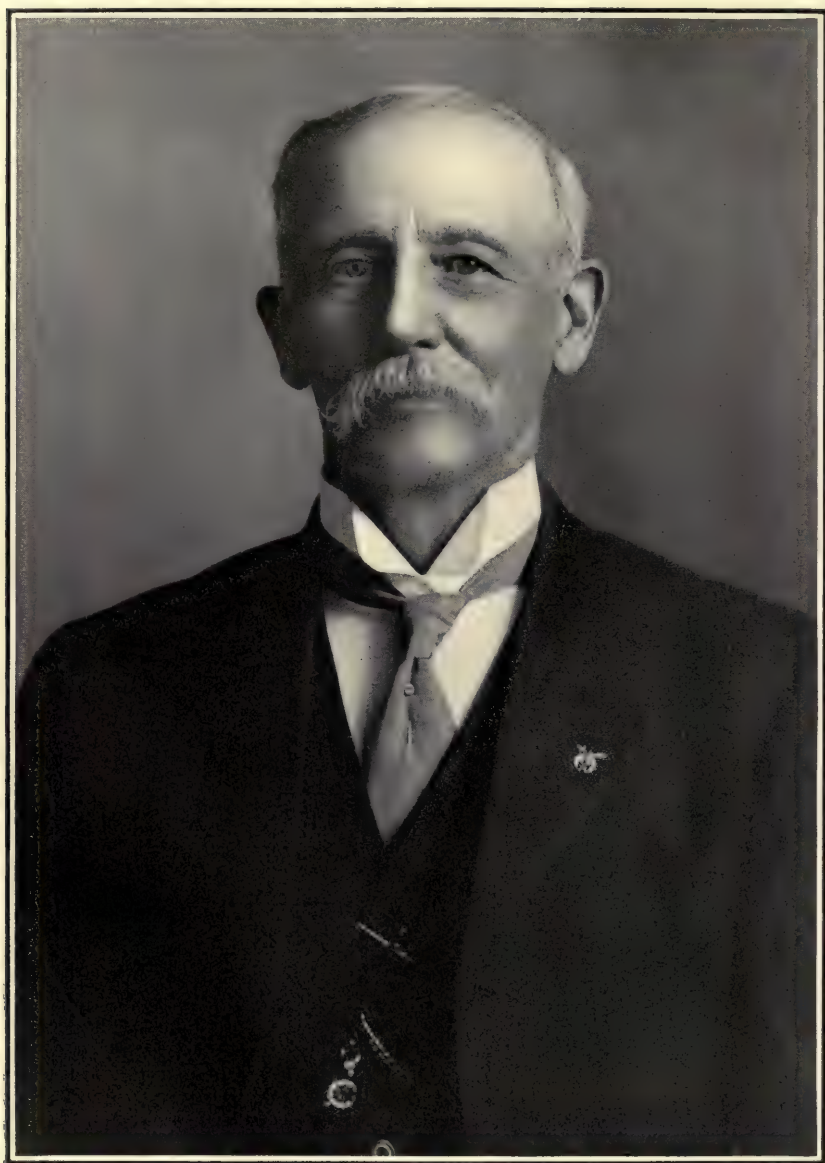
The Elks' Home—Was completed 1903, costing \$65,000.

The Masonic Hall—was completed 1905, costing \$95,000.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Building—Was completed 1907 and occupied in 1908, costing \$175,000.

The Gazette Building—Was finished in 1905 at a cost of \$90,000, furnishing \$35,000, total \$125,000.

The New Virginia St. Bridge—Was completed October 15, 1905, at a cost of \$39,000.



H. A. Fogg.

The New Washoe County Court House—Was completed and occupied June 1, 1911. Total expense of construction, \$250,000; total furnishing, \$25,000.

The New City Hall—was completed April 30, 1907, at a cost of \$50,000.

Sparks.—The Southern Pacific shops at Sparks are among the most important on that line. They are the same size and capacity as the Ogden shops, and furnish employment to between five and six hundred men.

The general repair work of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific is done at Sparks, and it is estimated that the grounds and improvements at the Sparks shops cost the Southern Pacific \$1,500,000. They have all the latest improvements, including electric cranes, and are up-to-date in all details. The round-house is fitted with all the latest appliances and has forty stalls.

Sparks boasts of a population of 2,500 people, and is a modern railroad town. The monthly pay-roll is from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and is an important factor to the Reno merchant. The excellent car-service between Sparks and Reno affords the people of Sparks an opportunity to shop in Reno.

Verdi at present contains a population of 600 people. There are two churches in the town and other denominations hold worship there.

Mr. Terwilliger occupies the responsible position of manager of the Verdi Lumber Company, also its secretary and treasurer. He has 350 men under his direction, of which number the majority are in Verdi, employed in the mill and box factory, while the next greatest number are in the logging camps. There are a number of other employees in each town in Nevada where the company maintains an agency.

The payroll at Verdi is approximately \$25,000 a month, in Reno \$1,500 and at each of the other agencies about \$800.

J. F. Condon, who during the Lonkey regime was manager of the company, is now president. Al Revert is vice-president. The mill at Verdi, while not the largest, is one of the most modern and complete in the West. It is now cutting about 75,000 feet of lumber daily.

There is no more healthful town in the State, for, coupled with a supply of pure water, there is the ozoned air from the pine forests and the

perennial snow-banks. For the size of the town it is unexcelled in its sewage disposal system and its electric lighting.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY.

WASHOE COUNTY.

Court House and Grounds.....	\$250,000.00
County Jail	25,000.00
Pest House and Grounds.....	2,000.00
County Bridges	150,000.00
Hospital and Grounds.....	50,000.00
Tools and Implements.....	5,000.00
School Buildings and Grounds.....	450,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$932,000.00</u>

CITY OF RENO.

City Hall and Grounds.....	\$75,000.00
Central Fire Station.....	25,000.00
South Side Fire Station.....	35,000.00
Second and Scott Street Bridge.....	24,000.00
Riverside Park and Others.....	30,000.00
Stone Quarry, 40 Acres.....	2,000.00
Dumping Ground, 10 Acres.....	600.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	10,000.00
Personal Property, Tools, etc.....	5,000.00
Engines, Horses and Equipment, Fire Department.....	42,000.00
Stable, Storehouse and Grounds.....	2,500.00
Total.....	<u>\$251,100.00</u>

STATE PROPERTY IN WASHOE COUNTY.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

University Buildings	\$350,000.00
Equipment	102,000.00
Library	40,000.00
Campus	50,000.00
Experiment Station	30,000.00
Athletic Grounds and Improvements.....	25,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$657,000.00</u>

WASHOE COUNTY

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INSANE ASYLUM.

Grounds	\$60,000.00
Asylum Buildings	125,000.00
Equipments, etc.	55,000.00
Power and Water Rights.....	15,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$255,000.00</u>

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Grounds and Race Track.....	\$35,000.00
Buildings	12,000.00

CHAPTER LVIX.

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

BY DAN M. McDONALD.

The story of the remarkable mineral production from the treasure-laden hills of White Pine County sounds like a strange, beautiful dream. The history of the wonderful Commonwealth, embracing an area of 8,200 square miles, naturally divides itself into two parts, the Age of Silver and the Age of Copper.

The discovery of an extraordinary body of rich chloride ores at Treasure City in 1868 excited the greed and interest of all within hearing, and the tales of the richness of big excitement seemed almost incredible. Electrified by the prospects of wealth beyond the dreams of human avarice, multitudes headed for the new Mecca. It would take a wealth of flattering adjectives to adequately describe the wealth of this section. It is generally known that the richest mass of silver ore ever extracted in the history of western mining camp was taken from the Eberhardt mine. A pocket worth \$3,200,000 was removed from an opening seventy feet long and forty feet wide, no portion of which was more than twenty-eight feet below the surface. Thirty-two hundred tons of this bonanza material milled \$1,000 a ton, despite the crude milling facilities in vogue at that time. Truly, the white metal was predominant. Almost forty years later, after the ephemeral excitements of Treasure City, Hamilton and other camps had passed, the theater of mining operations was transferred to Ely, where copper was destined to reign supreme. Ely is the home of mammoth undertakings. To give the district its just deserts one must wander into the realm of the superlatives. It boasts of the most wonderful mining proposition in the world in point of low cost production. The volume of low grade ore disclosed on the holdings of the Nevada Consolidated is so stupendous that it almost bewilders the imagination in an attempt to grasp its empiric extent. It is estimated that the possessions of the Guggenheim interests contain 130,000,000 tons

of copper ore of an average grade less than two per cent. The magnificent ore output is measured by trainloads instead of tons. The cheap manner of handling copper is due to the fact that steam shovels mine it for less than fifteen cents a ton. To give an idea of the capacity of these shovels it may be said that one machine does the work of 500 men employed underground.

The idea of handling the copper porphyrys as a commercial success was unknown to mining practice a few years ago, and it remained for the ingenuity of western mining engineers to bring to light within a few miles of our own doors one of the greatest combined ore tonnages on the globe. One need not search the dictionary for diminutives in treating of Ely, as the great copper camp has long since discarded its swaddling clothes. It is the general belief that the copper magnates spent fifteen million dollars in the development of their mines, the construction of a railroad and the building of a huge smelting plant before their properties reached a producing stage. The narration of the fabulous wealth that has been wrung from the ore-bearing territory as one of the pioneers in a new line of commercial endeavor has the ring of an old-time fairy tale. The increased use of electricity for the purpose of communication and the transmission of power at great distances caused a renewal in the use of the metal which Ely miners had looked at in despair which was destined to usher in a new era in the mining industry of the county.

White Pine County was included within the boundaries of Lander until 1869, when the Legislature authorized the sanction of the two bodies politic. The county and mining district bearing the same name received their designation from the predominant forest trees abounding in that locality. The White Pine District, was first organized in the fall of 1865, but was not the scene of successful mining operation until the rich mines on Treasure Hill were located two years later. An Indian named Napias-Jim, who brought a piece of chloride rock to Al Leathers and other prospectors, was induced to disclose the location of the rich find, which was afterward known as the Hidden Treasure mine. The news of the remarkable discovery precipitated a meteoric excitement and resulted in the concentration of thousands in that quarter. Within a short time the White Pine District swirled into one great boom, with each little community as the garden gate to the land of promise. Displaying a marked indifference to sickness and climate, the pilgrim army utilized every

possible means of locomotion to reach the new Mecca. The multitude established themselves at Treasure City in huts and caves, nine thousand feet above sea level, during the severe winter of 1868-69, when the thermometer was hovering below the zero mark, and an epidemic of smallpox broke out to add to their sufferings. In 1870 one hundred and ninety-nine companies, besides numerous leases, were working in the White Pine District. The output from the lead-belt was handled by nine smelters of various capacities. Because the ores contained such a large percentage of the black metal, the ventures failed to disclose any profits, the finished product being but little better than the crude material. During the height of the excitement, the population of Hamilton was placed between ten and twelve thousand. It was made the county seat at the time of the creation of the county. Treasure City was credited with 6,000 inhabitants. Both communities were visited by disastrous fires, from which neither ever recovered. All but two of the business houses at Hamilton were swept away by a fire of incendiary origin in June, 1873, causing a loss of \$600,000. Treasure City suffered a similar misfortune a year later, and only a small portion of the town was ever rebuilt. The prosperity of the White Pine District was decisive enough to satisfy the most speculative mind. The mines were exceedingly rich, and, while they were entered among the list of dividend-payers, produced bullion in abundance. During the second year after discovery the value of the gross output exceeded a million and a half. At the close of 1873 the production from the mines amounted to \$8,767,784. There was considerable bullion turned out during this period, statistics of which are unobtainable. The most striking feature of the silver deposits were their remarkable richness at the surface and their failure to attain any great depth. A boulder of horn-silver weighing forty tons is said to have been found in the Eberhardt mine, and it is claimed to be the largest mass ever discovered. Numerous others of less weight were extracted, but still worth a fortune. The bulk of the production from the White Pine District is credited to Treasure City, a profit of \$22,000 having been derived from the treatment of milling ores of a lower and occurring below the richer ores.

In an effort to thoroughly explore the ground, a tunnel was run through the Eberhardt and Aurora mines by an English company with little success. With a marked decline in the price of silver in 1887, and the

exhaustion of ore bodies heretofore easily accessible, there was almost a complete suspension of mining operations and a general exodus of the population to other parts. Crude methods of milling and prohibitive transportation charges have wrought havoc with the prosperity of the White Pine District. Those who remained in the old camp devoted their attention to lead mining. A change in market conditions made it possible to ship the high grade ores at a profit. The shipments from the lead-belt have amounted to 145,000 tons, the ores averaging 65 per cent. lead and 20 ounces in silver. The Rocco-Homestake, the Young Treasure and other properties have been steady shippers for years. Some consignments were sent to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the mine owners receiving a good margin on their ores. On account of their desirability for fluxing purposes, the ores from Hamilton have commanded a handsome royalty. A remarkable feature about the later history of Hamilton is that no capital other than that extracted from the mines has been used in development work. If the camp were afforded the advantages of a railroad it would be possible to market thousands of tons of low-grade ores now lying on the dumps. In spite of the handicaps that Hamilton has been compelled to contend with, the district has produced more than half the lead ores mined in Nevada during the last fifteen years.

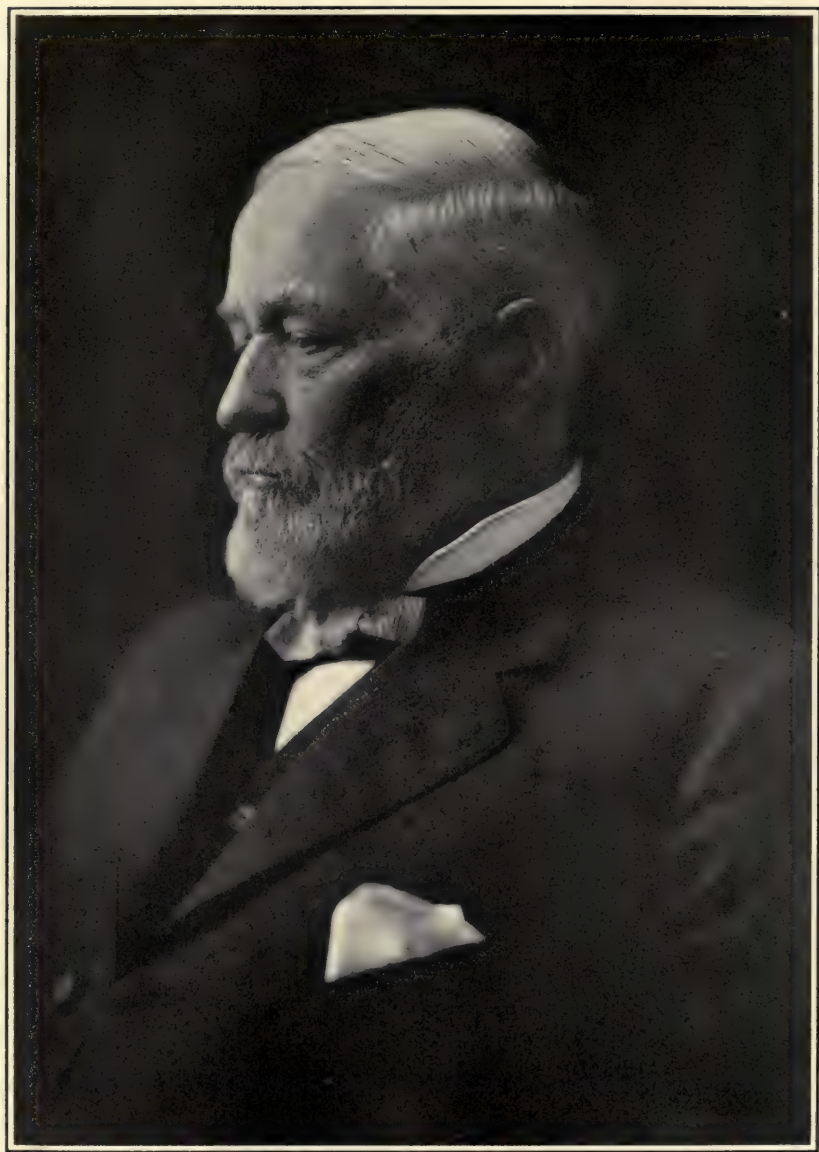
Many of the old-time mining camps that came into prominence in the early days are now forgotten, save in the reminiscences of the pioneers. With the failure of the promising ore bodies on Treasure Hill, fortune-seekers began to prospect the unexplored section in search of new bonanzas. Enthusiastic and excited camps sprang up, and for a time flourished like the traditional green bay-tree. White Pine County was prolific of boomlets and dotted with many small camps, the majority having a fleeting existence and then passing into oblivion. Twenty new districts were organized within four years after the establishment of the county.

Cherry Creek, which produced several millions in the later seventies, was discovered in 1872. The town has remained stationary in population for the last thirty years. The Star mine, the leading disburser of dividends during halcyon days, was purchased in 1897 by the Glasgow and Western Exploration Company, and a noticeable revival in mining followed the completion of the deal. The property has been worked on a small scale since that time, but has never attained a producing stage.

High-grade gold ores have been found in Egan Canyon, and the mineral showings are extremely gratifying to the owners, when it is considered that only a limited amount of development work has been accomplished. After its discovery in 1876, Ward grew rapidly, and within a year had a population of 1,500. The silver-lead ores, remarkable for their richness, were successfully handled in a furnace, which was built by the Martin White Mining Company. Handsome dividends were paid to the stockholders for a short time. With a depreciation in lead values and the difficulty of obtaining fluxing material, it became necessary to close down the furnace. The ores were of a rebellious nature, and the company was compelled to purchase lead ores from Robinson and Muncy and pure bullion from the Hunter District. A twenty-stamp mill was afterward erected at a cost of \$85,000 and proved a failure after an additional \$35,000 had been expended in experimental purposes. Ward was completely deserted for twenty-five years. The holdings of the late Martin White and his associates and contiguous ground were taken over by the Nevada United Mines Company in 1906. During the last six years half a million dollars has been spent in proving the resources of the property. A survey for a railroad was completed in 1910, and adequate facilities for shipping the low-grade ore are needed to place the camp in the front ranks as a producer.

Osceola has been noted for its placer diggings since 1872, and has a production of \$3,000,000 in gold to its credit. Water for hydraulic purposes was obtained from the different streams that find their source on Mount Wheeler, and considerable wealth was extracted from the gravel beds near Osceola through this method of mining. A nugget worth in the neighborhood of \$3,000 was found in 1876 by a miner in the employ of John Verzap, now a resident of Lane City. Believing that he was entitled to his new-found wealth, the miner concealed the nugget near the scene of its discovery and returned to Ward, where he was employed during the winter months. A guilty conscience smote the man who had found a treasure that had been stored away by nature, and he returned the gold-bearing rock to the owner of the ground, receiving a small reward for his honesty.

The hills around Osceola are traversed by many quartz ledges rich in gold. Although silver ore was discovered in Taylor in 1873, the camp did not attract much attention until ten years later, when the Argus and



A. A. Corning

Monitor mines were placed upon a producing basis. Taylor was a thriving place for several years, but the low price of silver and the expenses entailed in the treatment of the ores caused a complete suspension of mining activity. An effort is now being made to interest Eastern capitalists in the old-time properties. The United States Tungsten Corporation was organized in 1910 for the avowed purpose of controlling the world's supply of tungsten. The dreams of the promoters were never realized, as the company became involved in financial entanglements shortly after the first carload of concentrates had been shipped to eastern points. A mill for the treatment of ores was available in 1911. The existence of ores containing a large percentage of tungstic acid south of Osceola was first discerned by Walter D. Buntin and Charles W. Gaby, who disposed of their mineral territory to James H. Marriott. Marriott sold the claims in 1909 to A. Turner, who spent considerable money in development work. The properties are now controlled by the Tonopah Mining Company.

A depression in many lines of business followed the failure of many of the old camps. There was a noticeable decrease in population throughout the county. Ward and Taylor wore the aspects of deserted villages. In other towns, where a portion of the population remained, two out of three of the brick or board houses were vacant, and the paneless windows sealed with clapboards. Here and there stood the remains of a district devastated by fire and never rebuilt.

Those who in years gone by beheld before them a world of luxury of which hitherto they had only dreamed were destined to endure many lean and dark years. They remained merely in scraping the pudding. The county passed from a condition of real life to one of dormancy. The entourage of wealth in which the oldtimers had lived vanished like the enchanter's palace when the enchanter had died. The impression one received on viewing a majority of the camps was that of a deserted habitat of days long past. It was not a sad-faced group that cast its lot with old White Pine. Those who had little or none were "stuck," marooned and couldn't get away. In those days a silver dollar looked bigger than the moon and as far out of reach. There is a song of parting, an intensely pathetic song, which contains the lines, "All the tomorrows shall be as today"—meaning equally gloomy. The epitome of gloom found no sympathy with the free-handed and open-hearted pioneers, who

were responsible for many deeds of charity that have gone unrecorded by a thankless world. It was not the lethargy of despair that overcame the people. It was a determination to win out which could not be denied.

While other classes of business starved or took the bankruptcy route during the years of gloom, the stage line, which ran from Eureka to Pioche and passed through Ely was the only concern in the county that was making money. Gilmer and Salsbury operated the stage lines in White Pine County for the greater part of this period and received \$51,000 a year from the Government for carrying the mail. To land an assignment of this nature from Uncle Sam required the furnishing of a bond for \$65,000, a long list of guarantors being essential. Properly qualified signers were as a rule not available, and it was the common practice of stage companies to complete the list with fictitious names, or have persons with no financial standing in their community endorse for any number of thousands their fancy might dictate. On one occasion the bond of Gilmer and Salsbury was declared forfeited for a breach of contract. "Doc." Ellison, a rancher in the White River Valley, was among the number invited by the Post Office Department to qualify for the amount he had signed on the bond. Ellison thought it was a huge joke for the Government to demand the money for which his name was down, for he had no assets of any nature. The Federal authorities never realized a single cent on the security furnished by the stage company. To give an illustration of actual conditions in the county it is only necessary to refer to a letter written by County Clerk William Laurenson in response to an inquiry from the Census Bureau asking for statistics as to the amount of liquors used in the county hospital during 1889. Laurenson's reply was brief, reading as follows: "Hospital bought five gallons of mighty common whiskey in 1889. This was used by patients who died the same year. Hospital closed in December; no patients left." When a county hospital is deserted you can bet that chill penury has the county on the hip.

The history of the rise and development of Ely reads like a romance. The first find of metallic wealth was that of gold and silver ores in 1869 by Thomas Robinson, the founder of the district bearing his name. Mineral City was started in the center of Robinson Canyon and had the customary mushroom growth of many western mining camps. Within a year after its discovery, twelve hundred locations had been made.

After being almost deserted in 1870, Mineral City enjoyed a new lease of life two years later, the population numbering 200. The mining records were kept by A. R. (Buckskin) Watson, who in later years played a prominent part in the development of the district. For many years only a few families remained in that locality. It is twenty-eight years since the first building was erected on the present townsite of Ely. Joseph Featherstone conducted the first stage station and postoffice, and for several years the old building that stood at the southeast corner of Aultman and Murray Streets was the only structure within the present city limits. After the burning of the county seat at Hamilton in 1885, it was removed to Ely two years later, and the town became a permanent fixture on the map.

Numerous stories have been circulated as to the source from which Ely received its name. At least half a dozen persons have been mentioned as being entitled to the distinction of being the one whose name was given to the great copper camp. The most probable story is that the county seat of White Pine County was named after John Ely, a native of Illinois, who died in Montana in poverty-stricken circumstances, after a most adventurous career in the West, with his fortunes ranging from that of a millionaire to a pauper. Ely was a magnificent specimen of a frontiersman, standing six feet three inches in his stockings. During the time that the notorious Captain Slade was so feared in the West, Ely was his partner. Together they amassed a fortune in Montana, but after Slade was hanged by the vigilantes, Ely migrated to Nevada. He bought several claims from William Raymond in Lincoln County. This transaction led to a partnership and resulted in the development of the famous Raymond and Ely mine in the Pioche District. They bought the property for \$3,500. Ely gave his watch in part payment, and within sixty days the balance was forthcoming. The mine produced \$20,000,000.

San Francisco capitalists offered Raymond and Ely \$700,000 for their mineral holdings in Pioche. Raymond refused to sell his interest, but Ely accepted \$350,000 for his share in the valuable mine. Ely removed to Salt Lake and lived in luxury for a few years. He extended his operations throughout Utah and more than trebled his Pioche fortune. In the early seventies Ely went to Paris and became associated with a group of French promoters in Guiana mines. The adventure was ill-advised, Ely losing his entire fortune. His wife deserted him on his

return to the French capital, and when he returned to the United States on money supplied by a friend, his brother, Charles, and intimate associates of his more prosperous days refused to recognize him. These actions cut Ely's sensitive nature to the quick and he proceeded to drown his sorrows and disappointments in liquid tumult. Then Ely regained his fortune on a lucky plunge in mining, and consummated many successful deals in the western country.

Ely had loaned \$5,000 to A. J. Underhill with which to purchase the land now embraced in the Ely townsite, together with the Selby smelting plant, which was located on the old Chainman mill-site. The county seat was still located at Hamilton, and in recognition of the favor that had been extended to him in time of need Underhill decided to honor his benefactor by christening the new seat of the county government Ely. Compared with the monumental smelting plants of today, the effort of the Selbys was a mere pigmy. Its maximum capacity was thirty tons daily. The Selbys and their associates had located ground that was in extent over 3,000 acres and covered the holdings of the big companies operating in Ely today.

The State Legislature of 1887 authorized White Pine County to issue \$10,000 worth of bonds for the building of a new Courthouse, jail and hospital. H. A. Comins and Sol. Hilp were appointed by the solons at the State capital to assist the commissioners in the erection of the new buildings. Mr. Comins went to San Francisco to dispose of the bonds, but unexpected obstacles were encountered and the journey proved unsuccessful. The entire bond issue was sold to residents of the county at par. W. G. Lyons purchased the bulk of the bonds and was not dubious about the county's future even though the treasury was in a depleted condition. All the bonds were subscribed for in July, 1887. Before the county building was ready for occupancy some of the county officials used a portion of Sol. Hilp's store for the transaction of official business. A session of court was held in the new structure before the roof was finished. The board of county commissioners at that time consisted of W. C. Gallagher, M. F. Boyle and Alex. Muir, and they had many difficulties to contend with in a financial way, after Ely had been selected as the seat of the county government. The discovery of high-grade ores in the White Pine District did not prove to be of such inestimable benefit to the new county as one would imagine. Although

the money that found its way into the treasury from the proceeds of mines almost equalled the total amount collected from all other sources, scrip was issued to pay off the floating indebtedness as early as 1869. The affairs of the county were conducted in a high-handed and extravagant manner. A county treasurer had quietly retired in 1870 and an audit of his books disclosed a defalcation of \$24,000. A reward of \$1,000 failed to effect his capture. Those were the days for the rapid touch and the quick getaway, and the touching was good and tangible. The resources of the infant county had disappeared so rapidly that the commissioners were compelled to issue scrip to meet the current expenses. The amount of outstanding scrip in 1872 approximated \$113,000. Speculators in these certificates had corralled the outstanding supply and forced a measure through the Legislature in 1873 providing for the refunding of the floating debt through the issuance of bonds bearing interest at 10 per cent., reaping a large financial reward as a result of the nefarious transaction. In 1877 a bill was fathered in the Legislature by H. A. Comins which provided for the redemption of scrip. The passage of the act was beneficial to many counties that were on the verge of bankruptcy and enabled them in course of time to pay off all their floating indebtedness. During the first few years after the removal of the county seat to Ely, scrip was issued to jurors in payment of mileage and jury fees, and was worth from fifteen to twenty cents on the dollar. At that time the county had a floating indebtedness of \$70,000 and a bonded indebtedness of a like amount. It used to be a common occurrence for jurors upon receiving their pay in scrip to indulge in a game of poker or seven-up with the scrip as stakes. The game would generally continue until one of the members of the venire had acquired all of the much detested medium of exchange, enough to pay off his expenses.

As White Pine County became more prosperous, the scrip increased in value. During 1897 scrip to the amount of \$1,778 was redeemed. As soon as \$500 was available in the sinking fund the county treasurer was instructed to advertise for sealed bids for the deliverance of the scrip. Although the salaries and current expenses were in arrears at that time, the commissioners had succeeded in reducing the bonded indebtedness \$13,650, while \$5,635 represented the quota that was paid to bondholders in 1897. Between 1899 and 1906 scrip was never redeemed for less than sixty cents on the dollar, and frequently was accepted by the treasurer at

almost its face value. The bonded and floating debt was completely eliminated by those who were responsible for Ely's new era. The Legislature of 1903 passed an act providing for a floating debt tax for the payment of outstanding scrip. Application was made to the commissioners to refund the floating debt, but without actual encouragement in June, 1906, A. D. Campton and Charles S. Chandler, who had purchased \$14,356.45 worth of scrip, formerly the property of the late William Hayes, presented a written demand to the commissioners for the redemption of the certificates of indebtedness, but the county board refused to accede to their request. A writ of mandate was issued by Judge George S. Brown in 1909, compelling the commissioners to issue bonds bearing interest at five per cent. in paying off the scrip. This procedure marked the end of the era of scrip.

Ely was originally worked as a gold proposition, the yellow metal appearing in the upper workings. The Joana mine, owned by A. R. Watson, was the first to attract the attention of outside mining men to the new gold-bearing territory. After the first strike had been made, and when it was generally known that the property was of unusual merit, litigation began which ran through the courts for a number of years at great expense and annoyance to the owner. The mine was tied up and nothing could be done until a decision had been handed down. While the case was pending, several prominent mining men made an examination of the Joana at different times. It is believed that the Joana met with their expectations, but legal proceedings always interfered and prevented a consummation of any deal, which would have netted the old prospector a sum sufficient to have maintained him in luxurious circumstances. Although Watson's title to the Joana was eventually sustained, his resources were severely taxed, and the mine fell into the hands of attorneys who had represented him at the trial and creditors. The amount taken out in the aggregate from the Joana was something over \$15,000. The ores were treated in a mill at Ely, which was poorly constructed, and the only appliance for the saving of the gold values was copper plates. Less than half of the gold was saved by this method of working, as shown by constant assays of the "tailings." Watson died near the scene of his early mining activities comparatively poor. The Chainman mine, owned by W. N. McGill, W. G. Lyons, James P. McOmie and A. J. Underhill, was in the limelight during the early nineties. It

was the general impression that the mine would attain high rank as a producer of the precious metals. The owners erected a milling plant in Ely, but such a large percentage of the ore values was lost in the tailings that the undertaking was not a financial success.

Ely awoke for a brief period from its sequestered quietude in 1897, and was transformed into a community bristling with life, when the late Charles D. Lane obtained a bond and option on the Chainman mine. The destinies of the new company were placed in the hands of his son, Thomas T. Lane, who made only a spasmodic attempt to develop the mineral holdings and manage the other interests controlled by the family. During his connection with the Chainman, Lane expended \$168,000, a portion of this money being utilized in the construction of a power-plant and water-ditch and the building of a mill. The California millionaire also placed Ely in communication with the outside world, financing a telephone line to Eureka. Ely seemed doomed again to a long period of inactivity after Lane had abandoned all his mining enterprises on the mine, which, it was expected, would bring about a rejuvenation of the camp.

The Ely Mining and Milling Company, a flotation of Salt Lake capitalists, bought the Robust group of mines from R. A. Riepe and the estates of Henry Riepe and "General" Thomas for \$10,000. After spending considerable money in an effort to open up ore bodies of merit, the company erected a cyanide plant, but the ores were not susceptible to the treatment provided. The mill was closed, having run on ore for a brief period, and has since lain idle, another token of the mismanagement and incompetency of mining promotions. The excitement precipitated by Charles D. Lane had subsided, and for the next three years Ely was a "dead one." In 1900 the Chainman was purchased by a coterie of New York and Pennsylvania capitalists for a cash consideration of \$150,000. A mill costing in the neighborhood of \$100,000 was installed to reduce the ores. The plant was rendered useless, as the presence of copper in the sulphides, when a little depth had been reached, made the work unprofitable. The Chainman group, the Joana and other contiguous claims were absorbed by the Chainman Consolidated Copper Company in 1906, and will form a part of the big copper merger recently completed by the Cole-Ryan and Gunn-Thompson interests.

During the time that he was prominently identified with the Chainman,

Dix W. Smith, of Elmira, New York, incorporated the McKinley Mining and Smelting Company. The assets of the flotation included a group of twenty-three patented mines which had been owned by the late William McKinley, the martyred president, and his brother-in-law, George D. Saxton. The mines were allowed to remain dormant for twenty years by the owners, who had controlled the ground, since the first excitement in the Robinson District. The promoters worked the ground in a desultory manner for several years, when developments were suspended. The holdings of the McKinley Company were acquired in 1906 by the Copper Mines Company. The gold-mining ventures proving unsuccessful, the claim owners began to devote their energies to copper, the metal which they had looked at with despair, and which was to prove the want which would awaken the camp to a newer and more intense life. While the camp was languishing, claims were located and abandoned many times. The first attempt to work territory within the recognized copper belt occurred in 1899, when Joseph Bray bought a group of claims on the present site of the steam-shovel pit from Thomas Rockhill, Newton Boyd and Thomas Johnson, for Mulford Martin, of New York. Through the instrumentality of Frank Paul, Joseph L. Giroux was induced to invest several thousand dollars near Pilot Knob Mill, the mines in that section forming the nucleus of the present mineral possessions of the Giroux Consolidated. Although they had wealth at their elbows, the old-time claim owners offered their locations for a mere pittance to any prosperous-looking stranger that came along.

The actual development of the copper zone began in 1900, when Edward F. Gray and David P. Bartley obtained an option on the Ruth mine from D. C. McDonald and Water Rynearson for \$1,200. They had hit upon the real clue to the mineral wealth of the district. Surface outcroppings encouraged them to sink, and, unassisted, they demonstrated that the Ruth possessed sufficient merit to justify the expenditure of further money in development work. M. L. Requa, of Oakland, whose father was a prominent figure on the Comstock during the halcyon days, realized the future possibilities of the low-grade porphyries by concentration, when there was considerable skepticism as to their profitable operation even if they were treated on a large scale, and was responsible for millions being spent here. He was prominently identified with the Ely District for a period of five years. A consolidation of the New

York and Nevada Copper Company, with mines at Copper Flat, and the White Pine Copper Company, owning the Ruth group, was effected under the Requa management, and the success of the Nevada Consolidated is sufficient proof that the merger was well advised.

Before any boom had ever struck Ely, and when the camp was practically non-producing, J. Parke Channing, an engineer of world-wide prominence, whose specialty is the cost-sheet, made a careful and accurate investigation of the vast ore deposits in the Ruth and other adjacent properties in 1905. At the time the sampling was done ten million tons had been blocked out. So great had been the development of the mines, and so remarkable were the ore bodies, that the Guggenheims decided to "come in" after Channing had reported favorably on the Ruth mine and declared that there were at least ten million tons of copper ore averaging two and one-half per cent., which could be worked profitably on a large scale. The tremendous ore tonnage not only insured the building of the Nevada Northern, but necessitated the erection of one of the largest concentrating and smelting plants in the world. There is no prospect that the present generation, or several to come, will ever see the copper deposits worked out.

The Ely District had been practically unknown prior to 1906. Nevada had no copper production worthy of mention at that time. A few hundred thousand pounds had been gleaned from occasional custom shippers. The knowledge of the existence of immense deposits of copper in this section had remained for almost half a century locked beneath the sterile soil of the surrounding hills. When the great awakening came, and the fame of the district was being borne on the wings of the wind, Ely enjoyed a spectacular boom, which for intensity could be compared only to that of the White Pine District at the time of the big silver excitement. It was the era of anxious crows and easy money. The town never saw such a spending jag. The population more than trebled after the advent of the railroad, hundreds coming in on every train to reap their share of the anticipated profits. Every line of business activity was affected. The boom was in full bloom. Seldom had there been such a field for promotion; seldom such a blind faith in speculative fancy. When the rush was at its height, there were forty-eight different companies operating in the district. Some of the suavest dispensers of superheated atmosphere that ever reeled off a heart-to-heart monologue were doing

business in Ely. Miners holding locations on the edge of the big properties, or even in close proximity, could always sell for a good price, even if only a limited amount of development work had been accomplished. Situation was a more valuable asset in disposing of mining claims during the frenzied period than a mineral showing of merit. Those who had an abiding faith in the future of the district and played a waiting game were amply rewarded for their constancy, having found themselves masters of from \$5,000 to \$200,000 in cold cash.

Real estate values soared to unprecedented figures. Two years previous lots within the city limits went begging. Sales were rare occurrences, and property was a drug on the market. W. G. Lyons, one of the owners of the Ely townsite, died in 1904, and his heirs were willing to dispose of his realty holdings for \$2,500. A. D. Campton, the remaining partner, acquired the interest, after several pioneer residents had expressed an unwillingness to dabble in real estate at the county seat. The phenomenal advance in the price of real estate during 1906 exceeded all expectations. The two lots upon which the Northern Hotel is located were purchased by the hotel company for \$15,000, and the party who disposed of the property made a profit of \$14,200. A business lot on Aultman Street was sold five times within a year, the initial price being \$1,200, while the party who now holds title to the ground separated himself from \$9,500. A. D. Campton, the owner of the townsite, sold hundreds of lots when Ely was at its zenith and accumulated a fortune estimated variously from \$200,000 to \$4,200,000 from his numerous real estate transactions. The development of the big copper propositions had a marked effect on the population of the county, and the city of Ely in particular. The census returns for 1910 indicated that there were 7,441 people in the county, an increase of 279 per cent. over the handful that were enumerated during the previous decade. Ely could not muster more than 525 on the census rolls in 1900, while ten years later the population had increased almost five-fold, 2,600 people being accounted for by the census marshals. The increase in White Pine County was three times as large as the average growth of the State. Yes, Ely is growing. The outlook fully warrants a marked increase in population within the next few years. There is a permanency to the community unknown in other camps of short life. It has long since been a city of homes. Hundreds of workmen employed at the mines or smelter live in Ely, which is

centrally located. Ely has a perfect water-system, that is remarkable for its purity. The water supply is unfailing, and excellent fire protection is afforded. A modern sewerage system and cement sidewalks were among the public improvements made by the city during 1909. Ely is noted as a place where capital can be invested with full assurance of receiving adequate returns. Educational facilities have not been neglected. A central schoolhouse was built in 1907 at a cost of \$35,000 to accommodate the increased population of school age. The last session of the Legislature provided for a bond issue of \$50,000 to insure the completion of a high school building, which will be erected this summer. The Court-house grounds are recognized as one of the prettiest spots in the State.

Ely has the largest payroll of any mining camp in the State, \$315,000 being distributed every month by the six big companies doing business here. This great volume of wealth is poured into the waiting pockets of a large army of workmen that are fast bringing fame to Ely as the lowest-cost producing camp in the world. A reduction of rates on cattle shipments during the last three years has made Ely the headquarters for stockmen within a radius of 150 miles. In 1910, 2,400 head of cattle were forwarded from Ely, three counties in the State contributing to the large shipment. Ely is a favorite stopping place for automobile tourists who are making transcontinental tours, and has been placed on the Midland Trail, one of the most important auto routes across the United States.

In the Nevada Consolidated the country is presented with one of the world's largest copper propositions. It is a mere youngster, having been converted into the breadwinner class within the last five years. It was demonstrated within a short period of time that pure copper could be produced one cent a pound less than the estimate of J. Parke Channing, but it has required expert treatment and added a new epoch to the metallurgy of the world. Moving a big mountain is the mighty work that is being done in Ely since operations began in the steam-shovel pit in 1908; 105,510,821 tons of ore and a large amount of overburden has been removed from the mammoth excavation. The ore reserves are never decreasing, as more extensive bodies are being opened every year. The value of the gross output since the Nevada Consolidated reached a producing stage during the last quarter of 1908 is \$38,931,347.23.

In addition to the deposits of ore at Copper Flat, the Nevada Con-

solidated ships about 1,000 tons of ore a day from Veteran mine, where the caving system is employed in the extraction of the ores. Great bodies of ore have been blocked out in the Ruth and Star-Pointer shafts, which have not been touched since the commencement of mining operations.

In April, 1912, the record production from the big glory-hole was broken. The output reached the enormous figure of 14,168 tons. It required 253 big cars to transport this high tonnage over the ore line to the Concentrator at McGill. If this stupendous production could be maintained, the value of the ore would eclipse that of any gold mine in the United States. No engineering difficulties were encountered in the building of the Nevada Northern Railroad from Cobre to Ely, a distance of 141 miles. The road is practically level for its entire length, no grades of any importance being encountered. To guarantee the cheap transportation of ores, the route through Robinson Canyon to the Concentrator was constructed. This road required many fills and cuts in its course, and was as difficult to build as that portion of the Nevada Northern through Steptoe Valley was easy of construction. The ore line was rendered unusually costly on account of the building of two tunnels. The officials deemed it advisable to make the road as straight and short as possible because of the heavy tonnage that is being transported daily. The maximum grade does not exceed three per cent. In addition to the regular passenger service to outside points, the Nevada Northern runs suburban trains to McGill and the mines, a convenience that is appreciated by all residents of the district.

The reduction works of the Guggenheim interests are located at McGill. It was built jointly by the Nevada Consolidated and Cumberland Ely, the latter company owing forty per cent. before a merger of the two corporations was successfully consummated. The plant has always been worked at a higher capacity than originally rated. Modifications have resulted in increasing the efficiency of the Concentrator, until it is capable of handling 10,000 tons a day, when the eight units are in operation. During a single month the production of blister copper has exceeded six million pounds, the cost being 6.34 cents a pound, the lowest mark ever attained in the history of copper mining. The annual point has passed the sixty million mark. Another large Concentrator and smelting-plant is assured for the Ely district through the organization of the Consolidated Copper Mines company, an eight-million dollar corporation, which will absorb the

Giroux Consolidated, the Copper Mines, the Butte and Ely, and the Chainman Consolidated companies. The properties to be merged consist of 160 claims in the heart of the principal copper belt, and includes practically all the developed and partially developed ore bodies except those controlled by the Nevada Consolidated. The basis of the respective exchange of shares was determined by Edwin F. Gray, who for five years was in direct charge of Nevada Consolidated operations, and A. J. Sale, mining-engineer for the Giroux company, both of whom are familiar with the geology and ore possibilities of the district. The terms of exchange are as follows: One share of new for each two and one-half shares of Giroux Consolidated; one share of new for each three and one-eighth of Copper Mines; one share of new for each six and one-half shares of Butte and Ely; and one share of new for each twenty-five shares of Chainman Consolidated. In addition to its mineral holdings, the consolidation owned 4,445 acres of agricultural land, formerly embraced in the Shallenbarger and Comins ranches, and also controls the waters of Steptoe creek, the only stream available with a gravity flow. The Chainman is the only one of the four properties that can boast of large deposits of iron ore, containing all the necessary elements for fluxing material, which will be extremely desirable for future smelting operations.

It is the belief of engineers, who completed the arrangements for the exchange of shares, that, through the union of interests, a company will be created with ore-bodies of sufficient magnitude to justify the installation of reduction work commensurate with the Steptoe plant at McGill. They also recommend that a series of tests be carried on with a view to obtaining a higher extraction of ore-values from the copper porphyrys than is now possible through present methods of concentration. Neither the Giroux nor Copper Mines own plants for the treatment of ores. The Giroux has been producing from 900 to 1200 tons a day of copper-ore averaging 2 per cent., while the output from the Copper Mines has been limited. The ores of both companies were treated at McGill by the Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining Company. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the stockholders that neither of the companies can save all the profits to accrue from the reduction and treatment of ores unless they are amply equipped to carry on the work on a stupendous scale, and own an adequate smelting plant.

The fertile lands in Spring, Steptoe, Snake and White River valleys

were sought out shortly after the silver excitement at Treasure City, and supplied the different mining camps with everything that a northern climate can produce. For a long period the agricultural possibilities of the county were neglected, but the "Back to the Soil" movement has been given considerable impetus in recent years. Although numerous homesteads have been taken up lately, there are still thousands of acres of farming land yet uncultivated. Unfailing streams furnish a dependable water supply, the crops are certain, and the best market in the State exists in the Ely district. The development of a market within easy reach has resulted in renewed activity throughout the farming communities, and the county in general is more prosperous now than at any time since the White Pine district was in the halo of its glory.

The high mountains in the county receive a heavy precipitation of snow, and yield a large amount of water that flows down into the valleys, moistening the ground, producing excellent range for stock, and furnishing a good supply for irrigation. Fruit-raising is no longer an experiment. One of the richest and finest apple sections in the State is in Snake Valley. Many varieties of fruit such as peaches and apricots do well here, and are sure of bearing. It is claimed that there has not been a complete failure of the fruit crop in this section for more than thirty years. Stock-raising has been an important industry in the county, and some of the best ranges in the State are located here. In the valleys and lower mountains, grasses grow in abundance, while in almost every portion of the county the white-sage and browse afford excellent winter feed. Besides the stock owned in this county, thousands of sheep are annually driven from Elko county and farther north to winter in the valleys of White Pine, where the snowfall is always light, and the feed good.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL

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JOHN W. MACKAY was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 28th, 1831. While yet a child he was brought to New York City by his parents, and he lived with them in Park Row, working in the ship-building trade as an apprentice, until early in 1852, when he went to New Orleans and from there sailed for Chagris, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and from Panama he went by steamer to San Francisco. In the summer of that year he went up the Sacramento River, landed at Marysville and started to walk to Nevada City. While on the road, "Curley Bill," the stage driver, gave him a free ride for a part of the way—something which Mr. Mackay never forgot and his son ever remembered. Later they took care of "Curley Bill" until his death. From 1852 up to the fall of 1859 Mr. Mackay mined at Downieville, Forest City, Sierra City and on American River, making a specialty of placer and drift mining with varied fortune. In December, 1859, he and "Jack" O'Brien went over the Sierra Nevada Mountains from Downieville to Virginia City, Carson County, Utah. Carson County was made a Territory in 1861, called Nevada Territory, and becoming the State of Nevada in 1864. On his arrival in Virginia City he went to work in Cook Tunnel, at first as a miner at \$4 a day, but he soon became most expert in timbering a mine to sustain the roof, and because of his efficiency received \$6 per day. He gradually accumulated money, and in 1861, with John Henning, he went to Aurora and bought the Esmeralda Claim. This venture proving a failure, he returned to Virginia City and joined with J. M. Walker in building the Petaluma Mill at Gold Hill, which turned out to be a profitable enterprise. Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Mackay to James C. Flood and William S. O'Brien, of San Francisco. These four carried on operations for several years, and then James G. Fair became a member of the group, each having a one-fifth interest. Mr. Walker finally said that he was rich enough, so he sold his one-fifth interest to Mr. Mackay and went back to the State of Virginia, of which his brother was Governor. This gave Mr. Mackay a two-fifths interest in the business. The four men—Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien—obtained control of the Gould and Curry, Best and Belcher, Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Mackay and Fair studied the characteristic features of the great lode to ascertain if the indications might lead to valuable ore bodies. Neither Mackay nor Fair had any previous experience with ledges or schooling as geologists. What they

acquired in the way of mining lore was in the hard school of experience. It was the theory of Mackay and Fair that the old workings in the Consolidated Virginia and California, if explored, would reveal a good deal of low grade ore which had been passed, but which might be profitably worked with reduced cost in transportation and reduction. After six months' exploration very little had been realized, and it was determined that they should go to the bottom of the Curry shaft, 1,200 feet deep, and drift north, on the theory that it would be through virgin ground. Then, if the Ophir and Mexican surface-ores had any counterpart in the depths, by the strike of the vein, it would probably be on the line of such drift. This was done and the drift passed from the Curry shaft 150 feet north through the Curry ground, the 700 feet of the Best and Belcher, and 150 feet into the Consolidated Virginia (all the way through blasting rock), where the "big Bonanza" was struck about 30 feet below its apex. Had the drift been 40 feet higher, the Bonanza might have remained undisturbed to this day. The world knows the result. From that single ore body \$119,000,000 in gold and silver was taken, and \$67,000,000 paid in dividends. Mr. Mackay married Marie Louise Bryant (daughter of Colonel Daniel E. Hungerford, a Mexican war veteran), in 1867 at Virginia City. They continued to live there until 1874, when they went to San Francisco, but Mr. Mackay himself passed most of his time in Virginia City. In 1876 they went abroad and lived in London and Paris. Mr. Mackay frequently returned to Virginia City and later to New York City to take charge of his cable and telegraph interests, but he was often in London where Mrs. Mackay resided and still resides at No. 6 Carlton House Terrace. Mrs. Mackay was a widow when Mr. Mackay married her, and by her former husband had one daughter, now the Princess di Stiglianno Colonna. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay had two sons, the elder of whom, John William Mackay, was thrown from a horse and killed on October 18, 1895. The younger son, Clarence H. Mackay, still survives and devotes himself to carrying on the vast enterprises which he inherited from his father. By his bearing no man was ever less affected by the sudden coming of a great fortune than John W. Mackay. His heart was always open to charity and the furthering of any good cause. During the six months after the great fire in Virginia City, by the express desire of Mr. Mackay, Bishop Monogue drew upon him for the poor of the city checks to the amount of \$150,000, and every one was honored. For years he met the expenses of the Sisters' Orphan Hospital at Virginia City at about \$5,000 a month. He gave money silently and helped deserving people in every direction, sending the assistance in roundabout ways so that the source could not be traced. He was altogether a great man, so great that the accumulation of a mighty fortune only made him more considerate, gentle and generous. His pathway was lined with charities made without ostentation or one trace of false pride. Though born in Ireland, there was never a more intense American. All he had was at the service of his adopted country. He was an industrial king by nature, a high-souled, royal-hearted gentleman. No disappointment could cast him down; in the face of danger he could not be

daunted; in battle he would have ridden into the jaws of death with unblanched face. Mr. Mackay was twice tendered the United States Senatorship from Nevada—once in 1874 and again in 1880—but he declined. In politics Mr. Mackay was a Republican. After the coming of his great fortune his desire for years was to invest it safely, where it would yield a reasonable income, but at the same time supply a great host of people with generous employment. At one time he seriously contemplated the building of a line of great transatlantic steamers. Finally, however, he turned to submarine cables and land telegraph lines. This was an entirely new field for him and one in which he had not had the slightest experience. Yet he succeeded marvelously.

This brings us to the second part of his career, as distinct and separate from the first part as though it had been the career of an entirely different man. Here we realize that men of achievement are important not only for what they do but how they do it. Personal characteristics show us the man, and, after all, the human side of a noted man is as interesting and instructive as his deeds. Mr. Mackay was a man of very decided characteristics. His pleasure in life was in working out big things. In one of Frederick the Great's discussions with his friends, the remark was made that he is the happiest man who has the means and opportunity to accomplish great things. Certainly that was Mr. Mackay's pleasure. From mining he turned to an entirely new field—the laying of submarine cables and building of telegraph lines. He found in 1884 a strongly entrenched monopoly—the Western Union Telegraph Company—with no opposition on the Atlantic Ocean and only a few scattering, badly organized and insolvent competitors on land. He was attracted by the opportunity to do a master workman's work, and he had the means to do it. Accordingly in 1884, he laid two submarine cables from America to Europe, through The Commercial Cable Company which he had organized in 1883. At once the "cable combine" made war on him. Cable rates were reduced to a ruinous basis. The war lasted eighteen months, and when it ended he had maintained his ground, had dictated the terms of peace and was never afterward disturbed. Jay Gould said there was no use trying to beat Mackay, because the latter would spend all his money in fighting and then go and dig some more out of the ground and start in fighting again. And Gould knew that no quarter was asked. Two years later, in 1886, Mr. Mackay organized the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and commenced the construction of land telegraph lines throughout the United States. It had been the boast of the Western Union that no telegraph company in competition with them had ever paid a dividend. And that was true up to that date. The trouble was that no competitive company had ever been able to cover the whole United States, and the public would not patronize a telegraph line that did not reach all important points. Accordingly Mr. Mackay pushed out rapidly in all directions. Here certainly was a big thing, and it required millions as well as courage and brains. To-day it is paying good dividends, while the Western Union has dropped its dividend from five to three per cent. The third step in building up the Postal

Telegraph-Commercial Cable System was in laying a cable from San Francisco across the Pacific Ocean to Honolulu, Manila, China and Japan—10,000 miles. Mr. Mackay was engaged in this at the time of his death in 1902. The work has been carried to completion by his son, Clarence H. Mackay, and the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable System now extends over two-thirds of the way around the world, namely, from London and Paris, across the Atlantic, the United States, and the Pacific to China and Japan. It is a proud record. It is a great feat; a worthy accomplishment of a modest man of bold and large ideas, sturdily and steadily carrying out his plans day by day against seemingly insurmountable obstacles and opposition. Another characteristic of Mr. Mackay was his liking for other men of his type. He was a friend of such men as General Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan, C. P. Huntington, and that wonderful group of Pacific Coast men—"men with the hearts of Vikings and the simple faith of a child." They all felt at home with Mr. Mackay, and at the time of his death the walls of his office were covered with fine large photographs of distinguished men from all parts of America, who had known him personally and presented him with these pictures. He was always ready to help them. When Mr. Huntington appealed to Mr. Mackay to accept the position of director in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in order to render the road more popular, Mr. Mackay did so without hesitation, and from that day Mr. Huntington had an easier time of it. But, after all, the finest trait in Mr. Mackay's character was his sterling honesty. A dishonorable or dishonest act he was incapable of. He often said to his associates in the telegraph and cable business: "Keep your name good if you haven't a dollar." He never speculated; never borrowed a dollar. When he died his estate did not find a single debt to pay. He lived simply, carried on his vast operations simply, confined himself to single enterprises, and devoted himself, heart, soul and fortune, to working them out. In 1902 Mr. Mackay was spending the summer in London with his wife and looking after the European side of his telegraph and cable interests. While there he died suddenly, July 20th, 1902, in the seventy-second year of his age. His wife, stepdaughter, and his son, Clarence H. Mackay, survive him.

HON. TASKER LOWNDES ODDIE was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 24, 1870. From early childhood he lived in East Orange, New Jersey, where he attended school. From the age of sixteen to nineteen he lived the life of a cowboy on a ranch in Nebraska, where he became imbued with the spirit of the West which resulted in his taking up his life in the Western country later. On returning from Nebraska he engaged in business life in New York City and held responsible positions of trust. During this time he attended night law school, from which he was graduated, and in 1895 was admitted to the New York Bar. In 1898 he came to Nevada in the interest of his New York employers to investigate conditions in their mining, railroad, banking and other interests in that State. He uncovered a gigantic system of frauds which were being perpetrated on his employers, and as a result they

recovered large sums of money which they had lost. The following year he embarked in the mining field for himself, and went into the almost inaccessible, sparsely inhabited, mountainous districts of Southern Nevada, and underwent hardships and privations for a number of years, working hard all the time at the most difficult manual labor. In this way he learned the practical side of mining and at the same time studied the scientific side. During this time, in 1900, he became interested in the original discovery of the Tonopah mines with his friend, the famous Jim Butler, their discoverer, and amassed a fortune in this enterprise. He was manager of these great properties for the first five years, during which time they were splendidly developed into enormous producers of gold and silver. In this work he was ably assisted by Fred J. Siebert, a mining engineer of remarkable ability. Goldfield and other important mining camps were soon discovered as the result of the opening up of the Tonopah District, and millions of dollars a year have been produced by each of these camps ever since. The effect of their discovery and development has meant the building of hundreds of miles of new railroads, the building of towns and the awakening of the mining industry in the Western country. He personally helped numbers of men to fortunes and has always taken a keen interest in the prospector and has grub staked scores of them. He was largely interested in mining in Goldfield and a number of other mining camps and was heavily interested in banks, ranches, stock-raising and other industries in the State when the panic of 1907 caught him unprepared to weather the financial storm, as he had so many properties on hand in the development stage. He is still following the mining game and confidently expects to regain his lost fortune. From 1901 to 1903 he was District Attorney for Nye County, from 1904 to 1908 State Senator, and has been Governor since January 1, 1911. His term will expire January 1, 1915.

HON. FRANK HERBERT NORCROSS, lawyer and jurist, is a native Nevadan. He was born on a farm near Reno, May 11, 1869, the day following the driving of the last spike at Promontory, Utah, which marked the completion of the Pacific railroads. The parents of Judge Norcross were pioneers both of California and Nevada. His father, Thomas W. Norcross, a native of Maine, came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining and lumbering. A decade later his mother, then Caroline Sherman Peckham, a native of Massachusetts, joined relatives residing in San Francisco. In the early '60s both parents of Judge Norcross came to Nevada, where they were shortly thereafter married. Thomas Norcross for a number of years was engaged in lumbering, but later turned his attention to farming. He was one of the organizers of the Nevada State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society, which was later merged into the State Agricultural Society. Judge Norcross is not only a son of parents who were Pacific Coast pioneers, but he is also a descendant of pioneers of the Atlantic Coast. One of his parental ancestors upon his father's side was Captain Barbour, who settled in Plymouth Colony in 1635. Upon his mother's side he is a descendant of Philip

Sherman, who settled at Providence, Rhode Island, prior to 1640. Judge Norcross attended the public schools of Nevada until the establishment of the State University at Reno, from which institution he graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the first class upon whom degrees were conferred. Twenty years later, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. While still a student of the University he was elected County Surveyor of Washoe County, serving the full term. Upon graduation he spent a year in teaching in the public schools and was for a short time acting principal of the Reno public schools, then, as now, the largest in the State. In the summer of 1892 he secured an appointment as a clerk in the Federal Census Office at Washington, D. C., which enabled him to take the lectures at the Law Department of Georgetown University, where he was graduated a L. L. B. with the class of 1894. He at once returned to Nevada, was admitted to the Bar, and elected District Attorney of Washoe County, an office which then transacted a larger volume of business than was done in the same office in all the other counties of the State combined. Two years later he was elected a member of the State Assembly, in which body he served as chairman of two committees—judiciary and education. He led the fight in the Assembly to carry an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women, which was finally lost by a tie vote. He was the only member of his county delegation who voted against the famous prize fight law. From 1897 to 1905 he was engaged in private practice of the law at Reno, and was for several years in partnership with Judge John S. Orr. At the general election in 1904 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of six years, the last two of the term being the Chief Justice. In 1910 he was re-elected without opposition, a compliment only paid to one other Justice in the history of the court. His term will expire January 1, 1917. In 1895 Judge Norcross was married to Miss Adeline Louise Morton of Carson City, who is also a native Nevadan. Miss Morton was a graduate of the Nevada State Normal School of the class of 1890. They have one daughter, Adele Cutts Norcross, now in her seventeenth year. Judge Norcross has one brother, Charles A. Norcross, the present Commissioner of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation for Nevada, and one half-brother, George E. Peckham, a prosperous farmer, residing near Reno. Outside of his professional and official duties, Judge Norcross has taken an active interest in social and political matters. For many years he took an active interest in the State Militia and at one time was Captain of Company C of the National Guard, located at Reno. He was one of the prime movers for the establishment of a free public library at Reno and served as chairman of its first board of directors. He is chairman of the Nevada State Council of the National Civic Federation and a member of the Committee of One Hundred of the New York University Hall of Fame, which committee has the selection of those eminent Americans who are entitled to permanent places in the American Hall of Fame. He is a member of the American Bar Association, a member of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, and vice-president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The Judge is an occasional contributor to journals and law maga-

zines as well as a public speaker of some distinction. His address on Criminal Law Reform delivered before the San Francisco Bar Association in 1909 was widely commented upon and resulted in an invitation, which was accepted, to become an associate editor of the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*. In March, 1908, a committee consisting of Governor Cummins of Iowa, Mr. Hannis A. Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, and Mr. Scott C. Bone, editor of the *Washington Herald*, as a committee for the purpose, awarded to Judge Norcross the prize of one thousand dollars, offered through the *National Magazine* of Boston, for the best article in support of the election of President Roosevelt to a second elective term. Fraternally, Judge Norcross is a Mason and an Elk. In the Masonic Fraternity he has taken an active interest. He is a Past Master and a Past Grand Master and has had conferred upon him the 33rd degree of the Ancient Accept Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Kerak Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES A. NORCROSS, State Commissioner of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation during the administration of Governor Oddie, was born near Glendale, Washoe County, Nevada, November 6, 1866. He is a brother of Justice Norcross, of the Nevada Supreme Court, and a half-brother of George E. Peckham, a prominent rancher near Reno, who, in 1894, was the nominee of the Peoples' Party for governor. The parents were from New England and descendants of distinguished families in the history of Massachusetts and Maine. In 1868 the family removed to a homestead four miles south of Reno, which in the succeeding years was reclaimed into a valuable farm, and here Charles, under the tutelage of his half-brother, learned a good deal about hard work and some practical farming. He attended the Huffakers' country school until 16, then spent a year at Napa College, after which a year of farming, then two years at the State University, two years of farming, two years of school teaching, then back to the farm. The State University some twenty years later granted him an honorary degree. In 1892 he was elected to the 16th session of the Nevada Legislature. The following year he went to Kennedy, Humboldt County, and engaged in mining. February 26, 1896, he was married to Miss Lydia Lonkey, of Verdi. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate and removed to Washington, where he remained until 1904. While in Washington he took the law lectures at Georgetown University and was promoted to Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, which position he resigned in December, 1904. The same year he purchased the *Reno Evening Gazette*, selling it a year later to engage in mining in Southern Nevada. After the usual ups and downs in mining, the panic of 1897 left him in the same financial status as many others; namely, considerably worse off than nothing. He was appointed Commissioner of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation by Governor Oddie on April 1, 1911. In connection with work in this department Mr. Norcross, at the Governor's suggestion, undertook a reform of the revenue system of the State, which,

after two sessions of the Legislature, was finally consummated in the present Tax Commission Act, of which he is the author.

GEORGE EDWARD PECKHAM is a prosperous farmer residing on Truckee Meadows, near Reno. He was born in Fall River, Mass., March 8, 1851. He is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families, one of his ancestors, Philip Sherman, having settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, prior to 1640. His father died in September, 1854, and six years later his mother, Caroline Sherman Peckham, with George and his only sister, joined relatives in San Francisco, coming to the Pacific Coast by way of the Isthmus. In April, 1864, with his mother, he came to the Territory of Nevada, locating at Galena, a lumbering town near the then prosperous city of Washoe. Soon after George, then but a boy of about fourteen years, took up a mail route from Washoe to Galena which another had given up. Not being able to afford a horse, he carried the mail on foot, covering a distance of about thirty miles a day. The eagerness of the men in the lumber camps to get the war news often found the boy carrier heavily loaded with daily and weekly papers, besides the letters and magazines. In December, 1865, his mother and Mr. Thomas W. Norcross were married and the family moved to Truckee Meadows, where Mr. Norcross was running a saw-mill on the Truckee River, near Glendale. Here George worked for about two years, one winter of which was spent in attending the public schools. This completed his school education, which was less than seven months' attendance after he was twelve years old. In January, 1868, the family established a permanent residence upon what is now a part of the Peckham farm. Here was born a half brother, Frank H. Norcross, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Another half brother, Charles A. Norcross, now State Commissioner of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation, was born at Glendale. Mr. Peckham was united in marriage February 10, 1876, to Emma Jane Shepphard, a native of Ontario, Canada. Six children now living have blessed their union: Ethel May, George Arthur, Harriet A., James Garfield, Alfred Rufus and William F. Ethel is now Mrs. Joseph Frey, Jr.; Harriet is Mrs. C. W. Brooks. James Peckham is also married. Nine grandchildren add to the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham. George Peckham, although deprived of the advantages of an extended school education, has always been a great student and reader. Possessed of a remarkable memory, he is probably one of the best posted men in Nevada. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, particularly upon the subject of finance. He was the candidate of the Populist party for Governor in 1894. He served the people of Washoe County as an Assemblyman and member of the Committee on Ways and Means during the Legislative Session of 1901.

HON. GEORGE S. NIXON, who died at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1912, was born at Newcastle, Placer County, Cal., on the second day of April, 1860. His parents, J. H. and Mary (Estill) Nixon, having crossed the Plains in 1851,

locating at Doten's Bar, Cal., where the father became one of the representative farmers of his locality. Senator Nixon was educated in the public schools in Newcastle, remaining here until he was twenty years of age. He studied telegraphy and came to Nevada, locating first at Brown's and then at Humboldt House, and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific R. R. as station agent. In 1883 he went to Bellville on the Carson and Colorado railroad, where he acted as station agent for one year. In 1884 he resigned his position with the railroad and accepted a position with the First National Bank of Reno, and in 1886 he removed to Winnemucca, where he organized the First National Bank. For several years he was the active manager of the institution and at the time of his death was the largest owner of the stock of that institution. Senator Nixon was united in marriage to Miss Kate Imogene Bacon, a native of Princeton, Ill., January 30, 1887. To this union was born one son, Bertram Estill, born November 19, 1887. In 1906 the family removed to Reno, where Mr. Nixon erected an imposing residence, the finest in Nevada, on the banks of the Truckee River. Mr. Nixon served as a member of the Nevada Legislature from Humboldt County in 1891. He was elected to the United States Senate January 25, 1905, to succeed Senator William M. Stewart. He was re-elected to the Senate January, 1911. His term would have expired March, 1917. As a representative of Nevada in the Halls of Congress Senator Nixon won fame, for his every effort was for the right and for the upbuilding of the nation. During the mining excitement in Southern Nevada Mr. Nixon became associated with George Wingfield, organizing the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. They also established the John S. Cook and Company Bank of Goldfield. Mr. Nixon was president of the Tonopah Banking Corporation, the Carson Valley Bank of Carson City, The Nixon National Bank of Reno, and the First National Bank of Winnemucca. He had extensive realty interests in Reno, Winnemucca, Lovelock and other parts of the State. Fraternally Mr. Nixon was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. E.

JOSEPH F. NENZEL, one of the public-spirited and successful mining men of Nevada and discoverer of the mining camp of Rochester, was born March 9, 1877, at La Crosse, Wis. He is a son of George Nenzel, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1863 and settled in Madison, Wis. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, serving an apprenticeship in his native land. After locating in Wisconsin he afterwards engaged in the basket manufacturing business. His death occurred in 1900. The mother of our subject was Julian Nenzel, also a native of Germany. There were seven children. Joseph F. acquired his education in the public schools, after which he attended St. John's University at St. Cloud, Minn. At an early age he learned the blacksmithing trade, which he followed for some years. He served in the Spanish-American War in 1898-99, he being a member of Company "L," First South Dakota Regiment. He saw service in the Philippines for one year and was discharged

in San Francisco in 1899. He immediately returned to the Black Hills, where he followed mining for six years. In November, 1906, he removed to Nevada and was successful in mining in Seven Troughs district, and later he spent two years in Churchill County, where he was identified with mining. In 1911 he located permanently in Humboldt County and in July, 1912, he made the big strike at Rochester. He is president of the Rochester Mines Company, Nenzel Crown Point Mining Company and the Rochester-Weaver Mining Company. Mr. Nenzel was united in marriage to Miss Ora Stevens, a native of Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1904. To this union was born Joseph, October 20, 1906, and Hutchinson, May 30, 1909. In politics Mr. Nenzel is affiliated with the Democratic party. He served as Constable during his residence in Seven Troughs and was appointed by Lieut.-Gov. Ross, April 14, 1913, on the Governor's Staff, with rank of Colonel. He is a man of strong purpose, unfaltering determination and unquestioned honesty, and he certainly deserves great credit for what he has done, having steadily worked his way upward from a humble financial position until he is now accorded a place among the leading business men of the Commonwealth.

HON. WILLIAM CHARLES PITT, who is the founder of the Lovelock Mercantile and Banking Company, one of the largest establishments in the State, and who, by his business ability, has built up an enterprise which is an honor to the town and State, is a son of W. C. and Jane (Coke) Pitt. His father came to America and located at Jackson, Mich., in 1858. He served throughout the Civil War as a member of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was taken prisoner at Chickamauga. He passed eighteen months in Libby and Andersonville prisons, and being a Freemason he was allowed certain privileges and served as bookkeeper for one of the Southern officers. After the war he came to Paradise Valley, where he died in 1881. His wife died in Michigan in 1866. Hon. W. C. Pitt was born near Milwaukee, Wis., April 10, 1859. He received his education in the public schools, after which, at the age of fourteen, he went to Mississippi and Kentucky, where he remained for a time, working in the cotton fields. He returned to Michigan and just before his twentieth birthday he removed to Nevada, locating in Lovelock. Here Mr. Pitt found employment at ranching for two years, after which he bought a small piece of land. He has added to his real estate until he now owns twenty-five hundred acres. Mr. Pitt was united in marriage to Miss Capitolia Moses, a native of Michigan, and six children have been born to them. Ada, wife of F. E. Baker, of Rochester, Nev.; Bessie, wife of Charles Romwall, of Petaluma, Cal.; Mable, wife of F. C. Biddleman, of Lovelock; Daniel W., attending college; Clarence Leland, now residing in Nevada, and Charles, now deceased. On Mr. Pitt's twenty-first birthday he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for ten years. He has served in the State Assembly for three terms and as State Senator one term. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, the B. P. O. E., K. of P. and of Humboldt

Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., at Lovelock. He is Past Grand Chancellor of Nevada.

HON. M. S. BONNIFIELD, of Winnemucca, for a number of years Judge of the Supreme Bench of the State, is numbered among the early pioneers, having crossed the Plains to the territory in 1862. Judge Bonnifield is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred September 14, 1833. He received his education in Alleghany College, of Meadville, Pa., and after his graduation he was elected president of Richard College, serving in that capacity for one year. He removed to Kansas in 1856, where he was admitted to the Bar by the celebrated Judge La Compt, and after practicing his profession in Kansas for two years he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he resumed his legal duties. In 1861 he crossed the Plains to Red Bluff, California. The journey was made with horses, taking three months. While a resident of Meadville, Pa., Judge Bonnifield was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ames, and she accompanied him on his long trip across the Plains to California. In 1862 they went to Humboldt County, where the judge has continued to make his home, and throughout this long period he has been engaged in the practice of law, with the exception of the time he spent on the Supreme Bench of the State. He supported the Free-soilers in Kansas and served that State as a State Senator. Afterward he allied his interests with the Democracy and in 1892 became one of the active organizers of the Silver Party. He has represented Humboldt County in the two Sessions of the State Senate, and in 1892 he was made presidential elector and was selected to carry the vote of this State to Washington, D. C. In 1894 Mr. Bonnifield was elected Judge of the Supreme Court on the Silver Party ticket and served for six years. Mrs. Bonnifield was called to her final rest in 1887 and in 1889 Mr. Bonnifield married Mrs. Nellie Lovelock. He was made a Master Mason in Iowa in 1885 and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND BONNIFIELD, Jr.—Among the progressive young attorneys of Nevada special mention is due W. S. Bonnifield, Jr. He was born in Winnemucca, November 11, 1885, and a son of William S., an attorney who is one of the representative lawyers of the State. He received his education in the public schools of Winnemucca and the high school of Berkeley, Cal., after which he read law in his father's office for four years and was admitted to the bar at Carson City in 1907. He returned to Winnemucca, where he established an office, and today stands high among the legal fraternity. Mr. Bonnifield was appointed United States Commissioner by Judge Farrington in 1907, which office will not expire until 1915. He was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Campbell, a native of Virginia, July 1, 1910. Their one child, Helen Eileen, was born August 30, 1911. Mr. Bonnifield is a member of the Moose Lodge of Winnemucca.

HON. GEORGE S. BROWN is numbered among the representative attorneys of the Silver State and has made his home in Nevada since 1897. He is a native of New York, his birth occurring November 26, 1865, in Brooklyn. He attended the public schools of Rochester, where his parents removed when he was quite young. At the age of sixteen he went to Providence, R. I., where he attended and graduated from Brown's University in 1888. He then attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the Bar in New York State, May, 1890. He came west and located in Tacoma, Wash., where he engaged in the practice of law in that city and Everett from 1890 to 1897, when he removed to Elko, Nevada, to take charge of the legal department of a mining corporation, remaining in Elko until January, 1911. He then came to Reno and entered the law firm of Mack & Green, where he remained until May 1, 1912, when he formed a co-partnership with Samuel W. Belford under the firm name of Brown & Belford. While Judge Brown was a resident of Elko County he served for eight years as District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Foster, April 30, 1895. To this union three children were born—one dying in infancy, the two living are Philip F., born December 7, 1896, and Margaret C., born October 19, 1902. Judge Brown is now serving as president of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Reno.

ALBERT F. ADAMS, M. D., who is numbered among the prominent physicians in Eastern Nevada, was born May 24, 1879, in Oregon. He received his education in the public schools and Washington State College, graduating in 1900. He then attended the Cooper Medical College, graduating in 1904. He spent one year in the Sacramento Railroad Hospital, and afterwards became identified with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as chief surgeon for one year. Dr. Adams removed to Ely, Nevada, in July, 1907, where he has since been practicing his profession. He is a member of the county and State medical societies and the American Medical Association. He served as city physician for three years, also as county physician. He was united in marriage to Miss Florence Rose Griffin, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 28, 1906. To this union have been born two children, Alberta Martha Florence, born June 5, 1910, and Albert Franklin, Jr., born October 14, 1911. Dr. Adams is affiliated with the Eagles, Moose, K. of P., Yeomen and the Improved Order of Red Men.

HON. H. F. BARTINE.—The subject of this sketch has had a most honorable and distinguished career as a public man. He was born March 21, 1848, in the City of New York; he removed with his parents to New Jersey when ten years of age. A mere boy, but little past his fifteenth birthday, he enlisted on July 20, 1863, as a private soldier in the Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, for service in the great Civil War. The regiment was a seasoned one and was then at the front as a part of the Army of the Potomac, where it remained until the close of the war. Mr. Bartine participated in

about a dozen battles and practically the entire siege of Petersburg. At the great struggle in the Wilderness he was severely wounded, a partially spent ball striking him almost directly over the heart. He was sent to the hospital, but returned to his regiment in a little less than three months, although it was six months later before the wound was entirely healed. He came to Nevada in the early spring of 1869, engaging in various industrial pursuits. His public life may be said to have begun in 1876, when, in the political campaign of that year, he obtained recognition as one of the most eloquent and forceful platform speakers in the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and at the ensuing election was chosen District Attorney of Ormsby County, holding the office for the period of two years. He at once took a leading place in his profession, being regarded as especially strong in the discussion of legal questions, and scarcely less effective as a jury lawyer. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in November, 1890. He served two full terms, the last one expiring on March 4, 1893. He acquired a national reputation as an advocate of the complete restoration of silver to monetary use. This reputation was enhanced and extended by his later work as editor of the "National Bimetallist," published first in Chicago and afterward in Washington, D. C. In 1902 he became a candidate upon the Democratic and Silver Party tickets for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, but was overwhelmed by the Roosevelt tidal wave that rolled over the country in that year. He held the position of State Tax Examiner from September, 1904, to December 31, 1905. He was appointed Railroad Commissioner in March, 1907, was reappointed in January, 1909, and appointed for a third term in January, 1912, the last-named term ending in February, 1915. On March 23, 1911, the Public Service Commission was created and the Railroad Commission became ex officio the Public Service Commission as well. Since their creation, Mr. Bartine has been continuously chairman of both commissions, and the member who, under the law, must be an attorney well versed in railroad law. The work of these commissions has been most important and under the legal guidance of Chief Commissioner Bartine, the commission is now regarded as having no superior in aggressive force and intelligent strength west of the Mississippi River, if, indeed it stands second to any in the country. Mr. Bartine, or "Judge," as he is usually called, has a wife and three daughters. His home for thirty-eight years has been in Carson City, the Capital, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Y HON. KEP PITTMAN, Junior, Senator from the State of Nevada, who took office on the 29th day of January, 1913, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator George S. Nixon, which term expires on March 4, 1917, was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 19th day of September, 1872. He is the son of William Buckner Pittman and Catherine Key Pittman. Mr. Pittman on both sides of the family is descended from old Southern stock. William Buckner Pittman was a descendant of the North Carolina Pittmans, on his father's

side, and on his mother's side was descended from the Buckners of Kentucky. Mr. Pittsman's mother, on her father's side, was a lineal descendant of Francis Scott Key, and on her mother's side was descended from the Marshalls of Virginia. William Buckner Pittman served through the entire Civil War as a Confederate officer, surrendering at Vicksburg. Although he died at the early age of 47, he had won a reputation as one of the foremost lawyers of the South. Key Pittman was educated by private tutors and at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn. After the completion of his college education, in 1890, finding family ties severed by death and conditions in the South discouraging for one of an energetic temperament, Mr. Pittman decided to cast his lot in the new and rapidly developing States of the West. He commenced the practice of law in the State of Washington in 1892 as a partner of August M. Moore. From the beginning of his career to the present time he has not only enjoyed the best practice, but has been recognized as an active, able and successful lawyer. In 1897, impatient at the financial conditions then existing in the West, as a result of the panic of 1893, and from the mere love of the strenuous life, Mr. Pittman joined the mad rush through the Klondyke. Unused to physical labor, he adapted himself to the change of conditions without effort. For six weeks he daily packed heavy loads of provisions across the tedious Skagway trail. He and his associates whipsawed their own lumber, built their own boats on the headwaters of the Yukon; later sailed down the lakes, ran canyons and rapids, and arrived at Dawson at the beginning of an Arctic winter. Here Mr. Pittsman was prevented from practicing his profession by reason of certain laws of Canada with regard to citizenship and residence, which Mr. Pittman was unable and unwilling to comply with. Under these conditions he worked two years at physical labor as a common miner, exposed to all the hardships of an Arctic climate. Whilst he was unable to practice law at Dawson, he was counsel for the Australians who attacked the corruption of the government officials at Dawson, and succeeded in having such officials replaced and needed reforms instituted. In 1899 Mr. Pittman went to the new mining camp of Nome, District of Alaska. He was immediately thrown into the active legal and political life of the camp. In the fall, there being 8,000 people at Nome and no form of government, he participated in the organization of a "consent" form of government, to preserve law and order and health during the nine months when its residents would be shut out of the world by miles of ice. By appointment he became the first District Attorney under this consent form of government, and by the enforcement of the laws, which depended solely upon consent for their authority, protected the community against lawlessness, epidemics and conflagrations. In 1901 Mr. Pittman became one of the leading counsel for the miners in their fight against a conspiracy to rob them of their property, so vividly described in Rex Beach's novel, "The Spoilers." Later in 1901, believing that the principal litigation in Alaska was finally determined, Mr. Pittman went to the new mining camp of Tonopah, Nevada, for the purpose of establishing a

permanent home in that State. His reputation as a mining lawyer had preceded him and he immediately acquired a large mining and corporation practice. He became identified not only as general counsel, but as an officer and stockholder of the principal mining and industrial companies in the State. He has been closely identified with the building up of the State telephone company and is vice-president of Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah. Whilst he has never sought any other political office than that of United States Senator, he has been honored on numerous occasions by appointments by the Governors of the State of Nevada and the Supreme Court of the State to represent the State at expositions, irrigation and mining congresses and congresses of jurists and lawyers. Mr. Pittman two years ago became the nominee of the Democratic party in his State, after a hotly contested primary, in which his opponents for the position of nominee for United States Senator were the most prominent Democrats of his State. His campaign against the late Senator George S. Nixon, while active and brilliant, was marked with such fairness that upon his defeat the Republicans in the Legislature, by unanimous resolution, congratulated Mr. Pittman. In the recent election Mr. Pittman was the unanimous nominee of his party, and the energetic and brilliant campaign made by him attracted the attention of his party throughout the country. Mr. Pittman belongs to many social and secret societies. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Pittman was married to Mimosa June Gates at Nome in 1900. Miss Gates was a descendant of a prominent California family and a resident of Eureka, of that State. In 1898 Miss Gates was with her brother, Humbolt Gates, at Dawson, where Mr. Gates owned one of the richest mining claims in the new district. Here Mr. Pittman met Miss Gates and here they became engaged. In 1900, Mr. Pittman being unable, on account of his legal duties, to leave Nome, induced Miss Gates and her brother to come to Nome, where Mr. and Mrs. Pittman were united in marriage. Mrs. Pittman has taken an active part in Nevada society and is fond of outdoor sports, particularly riding and motoring.

FRANK M. CHURCH. A review of the prominent attorneys and of the men who have played an important part in the great mining centers of Nevada would be deficient without a sketch of Frank M. Church, of Goldfield. He is well known in mining localities and was born at Camden, New Jersey, June 8, 1865. He was educated in the grammar schools, attended Bucknell Academy at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for a period of one year, Georgetown College four years, graduating in 1896 with the degree of B. of S. He attended the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., graduating in 1898 with degrees of B. of L. and M. of L. He took up the practice of law in Washington, remaining there until 1905, when he removed to Goldfield, Nevada. He became associated in the practice of law with the late Senator William M. Stewart in the fall and winter of 1906-07, and looked after the legal affairs at Rhyolite, and in the latter part of 1907 he returned to

Goldfield, where he has since practiced his profession. Mr. Church is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Moose.

FRED M. CLARK was born at Columbia Falls, Maine, April 23, 1867. He acquired his education in the public school, after which he attended the Westbrook Seminary. He received his first business training in a dry goods store, where he remained one year, after which he followed various occupations, and in 1881 he removed to Frisco, Utah, where he was employed by the Horn Silver Mining Co. in the mines and in the office, and in September, 1885, he came to Nevada and located in Taylor, where he became identified with the C. S. King & Co. drug store. He then went with J. F. Cupid as bookkeeper for three years. He later purchased the drug store of C. S. King & Co. at Taylor, Nevada, and in 1895 Mr. Clark started the first drug store in Ely. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1903 and served one term. In 1907 he was elected and served as the first Mayor of Ely, receiving the largest vote ever cast for that office. He has always been largely interested in mining. Fraternally Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic Lodge, he being a member of the Blue Lodge of Ely and the Consistory and Shrine of Reno. He is also affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Salt Lake City and the I. O. O. F. of White Pine County. He was married November 1, 1905, to Miss Siona E. Bonnaville, a native of San Francisco, Cal. Their one daughter, Carol W., was born March 12, 1907.

ARTHUR ASHTON CODD, one of Nevada's highly respected and representative mining men, who has been prominently identified with the wonderful development and progress made at Rochester, was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 7, 1870. He is a son of William and Ann (Thompson) Codd, both natives of England. His father was one of the foremost men of his locality and was a landscape gardener. Arthur came to America at the age of twelve years, accompanied by his parents, and went direct to San Bernardino County, Cal., and located in what is now Riverside. When the townsite was plotted Mr. Codd's father was largely instrumental in beautifying the town by laying out the parks, streets, and planting of trees. He was a large orange-grower. The father died in 1909, and the mother died December 30, 1900. Arthur A. received his education in the public schools in Riverside, Stockton Business College and Normal Institute, graduating in 1894. He took up bookkeeping and became identified with the Studebaker Carriage Company in San Francisco as bookkeeper and cashier for a period of fourteen years. He resigned this position in 1904 during the gold excitement at Goldfield, where he removed, and was appointed Deputy District Mining Recorder under Claud M. Smith, an old college classmate, and served about four years in a most capable and satisfactory manner. He also served as secretary and treasurer for the Potlatch and Velvet Mining Companies, which was later taken over by the Goldfield merger, in which company Mr. Codd is a stockholder. Early he directed his efforts towards educational matters in Goldfield, was the promoter of the public school system of that city, and served as Clerk of the

School Board during his stay in that camp. In November, 1908, he removed from Goldfield, and in the fall of 1909 he came to Reno, where he was elected on the Republican State ticket as Regent of the Nevada State University, he being the only candidate elected on the State ticket. Mr. Codd established an office in Reno, where he is actively engaged in the mining business. He was one of the enterprising men during the Rawhide mining excitement and has been interested in the mines of Northern California. Mr. Codd has carved his name deeply on the mining and business records of Rochester. He is president of the Rochester Hills Mining Company, which owns three claims, called the Aurora Group, and they also have leased No. Two on Nenzel Hill. Arthur A. Codd was united in marriage to Miss Susan R. Patterson, a native of Stockton, Cal., November 10, 1896. To this union have been born three children: Lois, born December 18, 1897; Ashton, born March 22, 1900; Monroe, born August 15, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Codd is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, and the Shrine. At the present time he holds the office of Warden of Temple and the office of Illustrious Oriental Guide of the Shrine. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and Reno Commercial Club, while Mrs. Codd takes an active part in the club and social life of Reno.

EUGENE R. CRAMPTON was born at Virginia City, October 16, 1876. He acquired his education in the public schools and University of Nevada. His father, Henry J., a native of Illinois, started the Commercial Soap Company, which has been successful from the start, and he died in 1910; his mother, a native of California, died in 1908. There were four children in the parents' family, Eugene R., the present manager of the company; R. Burgess, associated with his brother in business; Lucy, wife of Roy Burrows, of Reno, and Philip H., attending college. Eugene R. was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Marsh, of Reno, November 26, 1904. Their one child, Erna, was born October 16, 1906. In politics Mr. Crampton is a Republican and is a member of the K. of P. and Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Crampton are members of the Congregational Church of Reno.

WILLIAM THOMAS CUDDY, one of the prominent business men of Southern Nevada, was born at Marcellon, Columbia County, Wis., April 10, 1849. He was born on the farm and received a limited education; at an early age he engaged in the soda-water business for two years and in September, 1872, he removed to Nevada and settled in Eureka Mill, Lyon County. He worked for nine years here under William King, who was superintendent of the mill. From here he removed to Silver City, Lyon County, and clerked for Samuel Ripley for two years. After which he and George Phillips engaged in business. Mr. Phillips not being of age, his father broke the partnership and business. Mr. Cuddy then worked for Ripley again for about one year. He engaged in business again and finally bought the Bonanza Hotel at Silver City, which he operated for six years. Mr. Cuddy sold out and returned to

Portage, Wis., and was engaged in the hotel business there for three years. He sold the hotel and purchased the homestead where he was born, ten miles from Portage, which he still owns. In 1900 he returned to Nevada, located in Tonopah and in 1902 he opened the grocery store now known as Cuddy & Stock. For eight years he has served Nye County as Commissioner. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Eagles and the Moose of Tonopah. Mr. Cuddy was united in marriage to Miss Katie Cunningham, of Wisconsin, October 22, 1889. Their two children are William Thomas, born May 1, 1896, and John Martin, born January 15, 1898, both attending college in Wisconsin.

CHARLES BELKNAP HENDERSON, son of J. J. Henderson and Sarah Henderson, and a grand son of Governor Bradley, and a nephew of C. H. Belknap, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, is one of the foremost men of Nevada in social, political, business and professional circles. He was born in the City of San Jose on June 8, 1874, and received his academic education, after having finished the public schools of Elko, Nevada, at the University of the Pacific at San Jose. In 1892 and 1893 he was a student at Stanford University and in the fall of 1893 he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from its legal department in 1895 with the degree of L.L. B. In 1896 he took post graduate work in the University of Michigan to fit him more completely for work in his chosen profession. After his graduation he commenced the practice of law in San Francisco and later moved to Nevada, where he soon became and still remains a prominent member of the Nevada Bar. As District Attorney of Elko County for four years he conducted and was identified with many important criminal cases, in addition to his civil practice. In 1901 Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Ethel B. Smith, the daughter of one of Elko County's most prominent and influential citizens. Two promising sons, Wellington and Charles B., Jr., have blessed the union. Mr. Henderson has always taken much interest in political and civic matters. He has represented Elko County in the Legislature and since 1906 has been a regent of the State University. When the Spanish War broke out he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Troop M of the Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Cavalry and was one of those who nearly succumbed to the typhoid fever in Florida and was invalided home. In addition to his professional work, Mr. Henderson has been actively engaged in business and has varied and substantial business interests. He is largely interested in the Henderson Banking Company and the Elko Water and Light Corporation. He has also large holdings in some of the largest ranching and stock raising corporations in the west, namely the Nevada Land and Live Stock Company, The Palo Alto Land and Live Stock Company and the Antelope Valley Land and Cattle Company.

DAVID HICKEY, the efficient master mechanic and assistant superintendent in charge of mechanical affairs of the Salt Lake division of the Southern

Pacific Railroad, was born in Addison, Steuben County, New York, December 25, 1852. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State and at an early age he became identified with the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna, Pa., where he learned the machinist trade. In 1874 he went with the L. S. & M. S. R. R., with headquarters at Elkhart, Ind., where he served for one year as machinist, and in May, 1875, he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Laramie, Wyoming, as machinist, where he remained until January, 1900, filling the positions of machinist, locomotive fireman, engineer, round-house foreman and district foreman. Mr. Hickey entered the service of the Southern Pacific road at Ogden, January, 1900, as round-house foreman and district foreman, and was transferred to Sparks, Nevada, in September, 1907, and by his diligent work and attention to business was promoted to master mechanic and assistant superintendent in charge of mechanical affairs of the Salt Lake division, which position he now holds. Mr. Hickey was married to Miss Ellen E. Fee of Laramie, Wyoming, in 1879. Their two children are Mamie, wife of W. J. Bocher, of Ogden, Utah, and Frank E., at present construction foreman at Sparks. Mr. Hickey is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

MALVIN E. HILL, a native of Nevada, was born at Winnemucca January 21, 1880. He is a son of John J. and Malvina (Miller) Hill. To this union were born seven children. John J. Hill, the father of our subject, was a progressive and public-spirited man and served as State Printer from 1872-76. He was a partner with Ed. Kelly in the old *Humboldt Register* at Unionville, which was afterward moved to Winnemucca and the name of the paper was changed to the *Silver State*. He served as recorder of Humboldt County from 1882 to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. The mother of Malvin E. died in 1897. His father came to California via the Isthmus route when a mere boy with his parents. They located in California and at an early age he started in life for himself, coming to Nevada. Malvin E. attended the public schools in 1896. He entered the First National Bank of Winnemucca as a clerk and was promoted to bookkeeper and teller and in 1904 he removed to Tonopah and became identified with the Nye and Ormsby County Bank as bookkeeper and was promoted to teller. May 1, 1905, he associated himself with the Tonopah Banking Corporation and opened their books. He left Tonopah and on February 1, 1906, he went to Manhattan and took charge of the Manhattan Branch of the Nye and Ormsby County Bank, remaining in this position until August 31, 1906, when he became interested in mining for a short time. November 12, 1906, he associated himself with the John S. Cook Bank of Goldfield. So satisfactory has been the work of Mr. Hill in the banking business, especially with his present bank, that he has been promoted various times, until November 26, 1909, he was promoted to cashier. Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Opal Miller, of Winnemucca, May 12, 1904, who

died in Tonopah August 16, 1905. He is a Republican and is a member of Goldfield Lodge, No. 1072, B. P. O. E.

ISAAC A. ALEXANDER, M. D., was born in Ogden, Utah, July 12, 1883. His parents removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received his education in the public and high schools. He afterward attended the University of Utah, graduating in 1906, with the degree of A. B. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1910. He served as interne at the Blockley City Hospital at Philadelphia for six months, and as interne at St. Marks, Salt Lake City, for twenty months. He began the practice of medicine at Garfield, Utah, where he remained some time, and in 1912 he removed to Ely, Nevada, where he has since practiced. He has served as county physician in Ely and is affiliated with the Moose, Odd Fellows and Yeomen. He is a member of Omega-Upsilon-Phi, a national medical fraternity of Jefferson Medical College, and is examining physician for many of the leading life insurance companies of the United States.

JAMES G. ALLEN, one of the successful real estate men in Eastern Nevada, was born in Kentucky November 25, 1882. He was reared on a farm in the Blue Grass State, where he received his education in the public and high schools. At the age of nineteen he went to Texas, where he found employment on his brother's ranch in Fannin County. He afterward removed to Madera County, California, where he remained for some months, and then located in Lakeview, Oregon, where he remained until 1910. During his stay in Oregon he was identified with the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, and later with the Oregon Valley Land & Irrigation Company. April 10, 1910, he removed to Winnemucca, Nevada, engaging in the real estate business. Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Clara G. Myers, of Quincy, California, March 31, 1910. Their one son, Jackson Myers Allen, was born December 24, 1910. Fraternally Mr. Allen is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose of Winnemucca.

HON. LEM. ALLEN.—A history of Nevada would be incomplete without a sketch of the life of Hon. Lemuel Allen, at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 12, 1839, but the same year his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm. In 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Peugh, with whom he has lived most happily for 54 years. To this union were born nine children. In 1862 they settled seven miles above Fort Churchill. December 1, 1863, they settled near Carson Lake, at what they called "Wild Cat" station on the old Pony Express Road, taking his father, Cranston Allen, as partner. His father's family came out the following year. The death of Cranston Allen occurred the summer of 1908. In 1867 Lem Allen and family moved to the St. Clair ranch, which he owned, and where he lived until 1912,

when he sold the large ranch holdings and with his wife moved to Reno. From his youth Mr. Allen had an ambition to study law, though circumstances never permitted him to follow this desire, though he made a study along this line as best he could, and in 1871 was elected District Attorney of Churchill County. He was re-elected to this office several times, represented the county in the State Legislature both in the Senate and Assembly times without number, and at one time held the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1908 he was again elected a member of the Assembly. Mr. Allen has always been an ardent Democrat and has taken an active part in the political affairs of his day. He is a man of forceful character, always outspoken, of original ideas and possessing the courage to express them. Many a poor man has received help from the hand of Lem Allen and he is justly numbered among the valued citizens of his State.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, the subject of this sketch, was born February 19, 1858, at Lafayette, Ind. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from high school, after which he learned the candy-making trade, which he followed for some years. He then took up bookkeeping, which vocation he followed for nine years. He has been prominently identified in the railroad contracting business for eighteen years. In 1909 he removed to Nevada, remaining here for a time. He lived in California for one year, and in 1910 he returned to Nevada, where he has since resided. He purchased forty-one acres on the Virginia road which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Coulter, a native of Frankfort, Ind., May, 1911, daughter of James W., one of the highly esteemed bankers of Frankfort, he being president of the First National Bank of that city. Mr. Allen is a Democrat in politics and is president of the school-board in the Anderson District. Fraternally he is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and Moose.

PETER ANKER, who resides at Lovelock, Nevada, is one of the leading agriculturists of Humboldt County. He was born in Denmark, January 7, 1852, received a limited education in the public schools of his native land and at the age of fourteen he learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed for four years. At the age of eighteen he came to America and located in Solano County, where he obtained work on the farm, and at his trade for fourteen months. He then removed to Washoe City, where he was employed in building flumes for one year. He then went to Carson City and was employed by the Virginia and Truckee Railroad in building bridges for four years. In January, 1877, he removed to Lovelock, where he was engaged to erect a barn at Big Meadows. After seeing the land he was so impressed with the possibilities there that he purchased a squatter's right and took up farming. He later pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and has since added to his holdings, till he now has eight hundred acres of general ranch and alfalfa

land, and in 1912 he put in four hundred acres of sugar beets. Mr. Anker is a Republican and has served as County Commissioner for four years. He also served as a member of the State Legislature during the Twenty-second Session. January 11, 1880, he was married to Miss Julia Faas, a native of Iowa. Five children have been born of this union, Hannah, Philip, Minnie, Chester and Florence. Mr. Anker is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, having joined in Carson in 1873. He was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., at Lovelock, Nevada.

MOSS ARCHAMBEAULT was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1869. His father was Joseph C., and mother, Delia (Reardon) Archambeault. They were the parents of five children. The father was a merchant in San Jose for some years and died in 1894. Previous to going to San Jose he was engaged in business during the early days in Gold Hill. Moss was educated in San Jose; after finishing school he went to Mexico with Thomas H. Seby, Jr., and became interested in mining in Mexico, which he followed for seven years. He returned to California and went to Dutch Flat, where he did placer mining for six years. 1903 he removed to Reno and engaged in business. He is a member of the Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World and Moose. He married Miss Metha Voight, of Dutch Flat, July 3, 1901, and their three children are Charles, Eugene and Robley. Mr. Archambeault is a member of the Catholic Church of Reno.

ALEXANDER M. ARDERY, born at Ogdensburg, New York, August 16, 1850, crossed the plains with his parents in 1861, locating at Placerville, Cal., where, in 1864, he was in the employ of the California States Telegraph Co. as messenger boy. December, 1870, he entered the employ of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad Co. as telegraph operator and assistant dispatcher, and, subsequently, in December, 1881, was appointed chief dispatcher, August, 1883; master of transportation, May, 1909; was elected superintendent, and December 10, 1910, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Arderly was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ferris, of Carson City, Nevada, September 29, 1880; they have two daughters, Martha, now Mrs. Frederick A. Seymour, of Manila, P. I., and Miss Ruth.

EDWIN ARKELL was born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, March 6, 1856. He acquired his education in a private college called Spillman's Court College. His father, James, was a farmer, brewer, brick manufacturer, and was also in the real estate business; he died in 1876. Mr. Arkell's mother Charlotte died in 1881. The subject of this sketch left the old country in February, 1879, and went direct to Leadville, Colorado, where he became identified with mining. He bought an interest in the May Queen mine for \$250 and a month later sold it for \$25,000. He then went to Buffalo Peaks and spent his fortune prospecting, and left that camp with a span of "brons" as his

sole asset. He then prospected in San Juan County; he went to Pueblo, Colorado, and acted as time keeper for a few months, and in 1883 he went back to Buffalo Peaks, where he located two claims near Leadville and sank a shaft to water-level and was drowned out. He then went to Aspen, Col., where he worked in a mine, and afterward sold real estate. He was the first mining stock broker in Aspen, where he cleared \$100,000 in the brokerage business in less than two years. He went to Cripple Creek and took up 160 acres in the mineral belt, which he sold in a few days at an advance of \$5,000. During the Tonopah excitement he sent two men to Nevada; they stopped in Reno and secured some claims in the Wedekind district; after working in this district for five years his crowd became discouraged and all quit except Mr. Arkell. The property was sold at Sheriff's sale and Mr. Arkell got parties to buy it, and they organized the Nevada United Mines Company, which controls sixty-eight and a half acres. Mr. Arkell was united in marriage to Miss Enola E. Bracken, a native of New Hampshire, in 1886. She is a daughter of Thomas Bracken, who discovered the famous Bonnie Bell mine at Aspen, Col. Mr. and Mrs. Arkell have three children, James Edwin, Amy L., and Ernestine Ethel. His son James E. married Miss Retta Pritchard, only daughter of Dr. Pritchard of Reno, Nevada.

CHRISTIAN O. BURKERT, a resident of Manhattan, Nye County, was born October 16, 1866. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, February 13, 1894; in the Supreme Court of the United States, January 24, 1905; in the Supreme Court of Nevada, January 31, 1907, and in the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Nevada, November 7, 1906.

AARON DENIO CAMPTON. Among the men who have played an important part in the early history of Nevada, and who is numbered among the highly respected men of White Pine County, special mention is due Aaron Denio Campton. He was born at Mineral Point, Wis., March 11, 1848, and is a son of Robert and Lucinda (Denio) Campton. His father was a native of Wisconsin and his mother was born in Illinois. The father of Mr. Campton was a blacksmith by trade, and came to California via Cape Horn in 1849, and settled in a place in northern California which was afterward named Camptonville, in his honor. Here he followed his vocation as a blacksmith. He returned to his native State in 1854, where he died in 1855. In 1859 the mother, accompanied by her four children, came to Nevada and settled in Carson City when there was but four houses there. Here they remained a few weeks, and started overland to California, and located in Oroville, where they remained but a short period, and then returned to Carson City, where they remained until 1869. Mrs. Campton was united in marriage while in Carson City to J. B. Cormack. During their residence in Carson, Aaron, at the age of fifteen years, served as page and messenger during the first Constitutional Convention, which was held in Carson City. He also served as page in the first Senate. In 1869 Mr. Campton removed to

Hamlington, where he remained several months, when he went to Steptoe Valley, where he found employment at teaming and also rode the range. He later became associated with the Ward mine, where he worked, after which he became assayer for the Ward property. He served as surveyor for the D. & R. G. Railroad and was elected County Clerk, serving during 1883-1885. He served as County Recorder from 1885 to 1889 and in 1887 he came to Ely. He purchased the townsite and disposed of several hundred lots. In 1906 he removed to Berkeley, where he remained for fifteen months, and then took up his home in Pasadena, where he is now located. Mr. Campton has twice married. The first union was to Miss Sarah Rutledge in 1875, and she died in 1878. To this union was born Mollie, wife of Francis M. Root of Ely, and Saddle, who died at the age of fifteen. Mr. Campton's second marriage was to Ella M. Mathewson of Hamlington, Nev. To this marriage were born Bessie, born September 18, 1890, and Irene, born March 10, 1897. In politics Mr. Campton is a Republican. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Pasadena, Cal. He is vice-president of the Campton Commercial Company of Ely, the largest general merchandise store in southern Nevada, which also controls branch stores in Ruth, Kimberly and McGill, Nev.

FRANK CAMPBELL, one of the best known and representative business men of Reno, was born August 15, 1871, at McLeansboro, Ill. He attended the public schools and at the age of nineteen he came to the Sagebrush State and located in Reno. On his arrival here he found employment for some months at ranching. He then entered the mercantile business and clerked until 1900, when he established himself in the grocery business at Virginia and Fourth streets, where he has since remained, and is also largely identified with the agricultural and mining interests of the State. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and the Modern Woodmen. He joined the State militia in 1893 and was a member of Company C, Nevada National Guards, and in 1898 he enlisted in Company C, First Battalion, of the Nevada Volunteer Infantry, and he was appointed First Lieutenant of his company. Mr. Campbell's parents were natives of Illinois. His father, James M., was one of the prominent farmers of southern Illinois. His death occurred in 1910. His mother, Eliza E. (Mitchell) Campbell, resides in Illinois with her daughter.

ALBERT J. CARPENTER, one of the representative men of White Pine County, and who is now serving as County Treasurer, was born July 24, 1881, at Covington, Va. He acquired his education in the private schools of his native State. Early in life he became identified with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for two years in the train service and afterward associated himself with the Union Pacific road in the same department, where he remained for a period of five years. In 1908 he went with the Nevada Northern, where he served as conductor, and in 1911 he was chosen by the people of White Pine County as County Treasurer. In politics Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat and has been an active worker in the ranks. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic lodge,

K. of P., Eagles, Moose, and a member of the Railroad Conductors. Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Riepe of Ely, Nev., August 4, 1910. To this union has been born Albert J., Jr., born June 9, 1911. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. The father of Mrs. Carpenter, Henry Riepe, died in 1894 and was numbered among the prominent men in this locality who owned some of the best mines in this section. The mother of Mrs. Carpenter was again married to J. A. Maguson, a well-to-do stockman and mine owner, and who is one of the progressive citizens of Ely.

CAPTAIN L. N. CARPENTER, one of the successful farmers who resides in Lovelock, and a veteran of the Civil War, has resided in Nevada since 1868. He was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, September 17, 1842. He received his education in the public schools of his native State, and when the Civil War broke out he was identified with the lumbering interests of that State. He enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company E, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was soon elected Second Lieutenant. His first engagement was in the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment lost four hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The Captain of his company was killed and the First Lieutenant wounded, and Mr. Carpenter, but twenty years of age, was made Captain of his company, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. After the battle of Shiloh he was at the siege of Corinth, and in the Vicksburg campaign, and at the relief of Chattanooga with General Sherman. On October 5, 1864, he was captured at Allatoona Creek, Ga., whence he was taken prisoner to Columbia, S. C., but effected his escape on the 27th of the same month, and after forty-seven days of traveling at night and resting in the daytime he reached the Union lines at Allatoona, Ga. He re-enlisted and joined his command in South Carolina and was at the head of his company until the war was shortly brought to an end. In 1868 he located at Lovelock, Nev., where he engaged in stock-raising and general farming, and now owns over three thousand acres of land. In politics Captain Carpenter has always been a Democrat. He has served as County Commissioner for six years, and in 1908 he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1912, and throughout his time in office he has put forward every effort in his power to advance the best interests of the Commonwealth. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and received his Master's degree during the Civil War. He is now a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., at Lovelock, and a member of Winnemucca Chapter. In 1875 Captain Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Lovelocks, a native of California. Three sons and a daughter have been born of this marriage, W. W., D. C., C. C., and Ella May.

ANDREW J. CARTWRIGHT was born in California, December 6, 1871. He acquired his education in the Chico public and State normal schools, graduating from the latter in 1895. He taught school in California, after which he spent eight months in Alaska. Returning to Nevada, he taught school in Hamblinton for five terms at various times and was then made principal of the Ely schools

for a period of six years. He resigned in December, 1906, and in November, 1906, he was elected to the office of Justice off the Peace, which office he now holds. Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage to Agnes M. Zadow, a native of Hamlington, Nev., December 26, 1901. To this union has been born Lucille, born October 8, 1901. Mr. Cartwright served one term as the first Police Judge of Ely. His father, Elias J., was a native of Ohio and his mother, Sarah M., were united in marriage in Illinois and crossed the plains with an ox team in 1852, and again with horses at a later date, and located in California, where the father was identified in mining and later ranched on the Feather River.

EDWARD PETER CARVILLE. Prominent among the young attorneys of Eastern Nevada, and who is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, is Edward Peter Carville, of Elko. He is a native of Mound Valley, Nevada, where he was born May 14, 1885. He pursued his education in the public schools, graduating in 1906, and in order to gain a broader literary and legal knowledge he entered Notre Dame College in Indiana and graduated from the law department in 1909 and was admitted to the Bar on December 23, 1909. He took up the practice of law at Elko. On November 18, 1912, Mr. Carville formed a co-partnership with Chas. A. Cantwell, under the firm name of Cantwell & Carville, and on January 1, 1913, he took the office of District Attorney of Elko County. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, and in the work of the party he takes an active and helpful interest. Mr. Carville was united in marriage to Miss Irma Marie Callahan, a native of South Bend, Ind., August 29, 1909. One son was born by this union—Edward Deming Carville, born October 15, 1912. Mr. Carville and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

ANTON P. CEANDER, secretary and treasurer of the Nevada Sheet Metal Works, was born in Denver, Colo., November 23, 1872. He acquired his education in the public schools and later attended Business College. He learned the sheet metal trade at an early age and followed that vocation in Denver for twelve years and five years in San Francisco. In 1905 he removed to Reno and established the present business, which was incorporated with the following officers: President, H. J. Darling; vice-president, F. L. DeJarlais; secretary and treasurer, Anton P. Ceander. Our subject was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Girard, of Denver, Colo., who died March 21, 1905. There was one child born to this union, Thelma, born April 18, 1904. Mr. Ceander's second marriage was to Teckla Anderson, of Hobart, Ind., in 1909. Mr. Ceander is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

HENRY ALEXANDER BROWN, M. D., was born in London, Canada, in 1867, was educated in the public schools and the Western University of that place and the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, Pa. He served as interne and alternating assistant surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, Ill., clinical assistant to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, London,

England, and in the medical department of the United States Army during the Spanish-American War. Dr. Brown is a member of the Oxford, England, Ophthalmological Congress, American Medical Association, Nevada State and Washoe County Medical Societies. He has kept in the front ranks of his profession by taking frequent special courses in the principal cities of this country and Europe. Dr. Brown came to Nevada in January, 1909, and has built up a high class and lucrative practice in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is oculist and aurist for the Southern Pacific Company at Reno, is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. Dr. Brown was married in November, 1909, to Miss Bertha Bender, second daughter of Mr. Charles T. Bender and Julia Fassett Bender, and have one son, Duart Vinson Brown, born December 7, 1912. He is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession, and a citizen interested in all civic improvements and the growth and betterment of his city.

HON. HUGH HENRY BROWN was born at Steubenville, Ohio, May 4, 1872, the eldest son of Robert McCutcheon and Louise C. Brown. His father, a veteran of the Union Army, is of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother's people were Marylanders. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city. He was at Wooster University, 1890-1892. Then followed a year of journalistic work. He was at Stanford University, 1893-1896, graduating with the degree of A. B. at Law. He was admitted to the California Bar August, 1906. Thereafter he formed an association with the well-known San Francisco firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, with whom he continued until 1902, in which year he came to Tonopah and formed the Nevada firm of Campbell, Metson & Brown, with offices in Tonopah, Goldfield and Rhyolite. The firm occupied an important position in the legal history of the State during the past eight years. The firm dissolved in 1910. Hugh H. Brown took over the firm's affairs. His clientage includes the Tonopah Belmont Development Company, The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, The Montana-Tonopah Mines Company, Desert Power & Mill Company, and the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad Company, together with the associated interests of these concerns in other parts of the State and in adjoining States. He was President of the Nevada Bar Association in the first year of its organization, 1911-1912; a member of the Nevada State Banking Board; the American Bar Association; the American Academy of Political Science; the Elks and Shriners. He attended the epublican National Convention in Chicago, as a delegate in 1908 and as an alternate in 1912. In 1904 he married Miss Marjorie Moore, of San Francisco. They have two sons, Hugh H. Brown, Jr., and Marshall Roberts Brown.

JAMES T. BOYD. Prominent among the attorneys of Washoe County is James T. Boyd. He was born June 29, 1866, at New Orleans, removed to California in 1878, and acquired his education in the public schools of Lassen County, Cal., and studied under private tutors. He also studied law and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of California, 1893. He practiced

his profession through California and Nevada, and in 1901 he removed to Reno, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. Fraternally Mr. Boyd is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served Washoe County in the Nevada State Senate during the session of 1907-8. He served as District Attorney of Lassen County, Cal., for four years. While in the Nevada Senate he was the author of the present Railroad State Commission bill, and he also framed the State police bill. Mr. Boyd's administration of the affairs of State has given the best of satisfaction.

WALTER R. BRACKEN was born April 26, 1873, at Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio. He acquired his education in the public schools, and graduated in 1897 from the Washington Jefferson College of Washington, Pa. He took a course in Civil Engineering and became identified with the Salt Lake Railroad. He was one of the first men to locate in Las Vegas when the town was created, and was appointed its first Postmaster, which office he still holds. The original post-office was located at the Stewart Ranch, but has been moved on different occasions, and in May, 1905, the post-office was moved to more modern and commodious quarters, corner Fremont and Second street. Mr. Bracken is a member of the Blue Lodge of Las Vegas, and the Consistory at Reno. He is also affiliated with the B. P. O. E., Eagles, and Fraternal Brotherhood. He married Miss Annie Johnson, May, 1905, daughter of Hiram Johnson of Eureka, a pioneer, and highly respected citizen of that locality.

JOHN R. BRADLEY. One of the most favorably known and representative citizens of the State of Nevada was John R. Bradley. He was the son of the late Governor L. R. Bradley, and was born near the City of Richmond, Virginia, March 17, 1835. When ten years of age his parents moved from Virginia to Missouri. In 1852 with his father he crossed the Plains to California, driving a large band of cattle. In the early sixties the family removed to Nevada, and settled in Elko County, where he and his father engaged extensively in the cattle business. He afterward entered into partnership with George Russell, under the firm name of Russell & Bradley. The firm conducted a mercantile business in Elko for several years. This business was afterward disposed of. Russell & Bradley continued extensively in stock-raising until 1895, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Bradley continued in the stock business as a partner in the firm of Bradley & Sons and Mason & Bradley. In 1899 Mr. Bradley disposed of his holdings to his son, Lewis L. Bradley, and removed to Reno, where he was the head of the J. R. Bradley Company of Reno, but gave no personal attention to the business. In politics Mr. Bradley was a Democrat, and served the people of Elko County as County Commissioner. In 1856 he visited Missouri and was united in marriage in 1857 to Mary Elizabeth Hitt. To this union were born two sons, Lewis L. and Jeff Bradley, and two daughters, Maud, wife of Jay Clemmons of Reno, and Dita, wife of Frank B. Glenn, of San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Bradley was a member of Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M. He died at his home in Reno February 14, 1902.

SELAH GRAHAM LAMB, Sheriff of Humboldt County, is one of the representative men of Nevada. He was born at Point Reyes, Cal., March 9, 1866. At the age of eight years he carried the mail from Marshalls to Tomallice for one year, after which he attended the public school and received a limited education. He was employed by Miller and Lux in California for four years. In 1887 he removed to Nevada and became associated with the Golconda Cattle Company, remaining in the employ of this company for fourteen years. He then associated himself with Bliss Bros., cattle men, for one year. Mr. Lamb was elected to the office of Sheriff in the fall of 1902 and took office January 6, 1903. He has discharged the duties of his office so creditably that he has held it continuously. Sheriff Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Perkins, a native of Lovelock, August 18, 1898. To this union were born two sons—William Kent and Selah Raymond—who are attending school. Fraternally Sheriff Lamb is affiliated with the K. of P. and the Eagles of Winnemucca.

HON. FRANK P. LANGAN, District Judge of the First Judicial District of the State of Nevada, and one of the representative men of Virginia City, has the honor of being a native son, which is a distinction that can be claimed by few. He was born on American Flat, Storey County, November 5, 1865. He acquired his education in the public schools of Gold Hill, St. Mary's College of San Francisco and Hastings Law College, Cal., graduating from the latter in 1886. He was admitted to the Bar of California in 1887, and commenced practicing his profession in Nevada later in 1887. He has practiced in Storey County and elsewhere in Nevada from 1887 to 1907. At the general election in the fall of 1906 he was chosen District Judge of the First Judicial District, comprising the counties of Storey, Ormsby, Douglass, Lyon and Esmeralda. He was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1910 to preside over the counties of Lyon, Storey, Douglass and Ormsby Counties. Judge Langan has been a resident of Storey County all his life and few men are more thoroughly informed concerning the mining development of this portion of the State. He was united in marriage to Miss Louise Merkle, of Virginia City, May 29, 1898. Six children have blessed this union, Frances Louise, born July 1, 1899; Norma Alice, born November 6, 1900; James Arthur, born Oct. 27, 1902; John Everett, born Nov. 29, 1904; Mary Maxine, born May 31, 1906; Margaret Theodora, born May 25, 1908. Judge Langan has taken a keen interest in educational matters and is a member of the honorary board of visitors of the Nevada University. He served Storey County as a member of the Nevada Legislature in 1889, was elected to the office of District Attorney of Storey County, and served for three terms, and as Deputy District Attorney for two terms. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., and Eagles.

HENRY H. LANGE, one of Carson Valley's representative and highly esteemed citizens, is a native of Germany, having been born in that country

April 26, 1857. In 1882 he came to the Carson Valley and found employment at farm work for seven years. He then purchased the Burckmann Ranch, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He has since sold twelve acres. Mr. Lange is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery, the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., and the Minden Bank. He was married to Miss Sophie Kammermann, a native of Germany, in 1890. There were born five children—Freida, died at the age of two years, four months; Mary, Henry, Fred and William, who reside at home. In politics Mr. Lange is a Democrat, and has served as School Trustee for one term. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

HARRY C. LEAVITT was born at Angola, Ind., July 3, 1865. At an early age his parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., where Harry received his education. At an early age he worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company. At the age of eighteen he became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years in office work. He was then transferred to Portland, where he remained for eleven years. He was with the O. R. & N. R. R., and then the Southern Pacific in Portland, and was transferred to San Francisco and again to Reno in 1905. In 1908 he started the Nevada Freight Claim Bureau for the adjustment and interests of one hundred and fifty merchants, he being an expert along these lines. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Reno Commercial Club. Mr. Leavitt was married to Catherine Davis, of San Francisco, in 1901. Their children are Elsie, Walter, Olive and Owen.

FRANK MOORE LEE is a native of California and was born on a farm in Long Valley, January 10, 1867. His father was Levi W. Lee and his mother Julia De Ette Moore, who drove a team across the Plains from Wisconsin in the early sixties to Virginia City. When a small boy his parents moved to Reno, Nevada, where he and his brothers, Eugene and Ben, were educated in the public schools. He was married to Ada Finlayson at Reno, on January 19, 1892, and they have one daughter, Marjorie Lee. Mr. Lee engaged in the livery and stock-shipping business in 1883 with his father, who had established the business in 1873, and continued in the business until 1886, when his father died. He then accepted a position in the First National Bank of Reno, and he later became a director and was assistant to the cashier of the Washoe County Bank, which is the successor of the First National. In 1901 he became the cashier of the First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nevada, which he and Senator Geo. S. Nixon had organized in 1886. In 1906 he was associated with Senator Nixon, George Wingfield and others in organizing the Nixon National Bank of Reno, which is one of the largest capitalized banks in the West, and serving as its first cashier until in 1909, when he succeeded to the executive position of active vice-president, which position he now holds. Mr. Lee is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Winnemucca. He was elected the first president of the Reno Clearing House Association when it was organized

in 1907, and has the distinction of being elected the first president of the Nevada Bankers Association when it was organized in 1908, and now serving the association as one of its Executive Committee. He has held no political office. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner and an Elk, and has taken an active part in the Reno Commercial Club, having served as its president, and now active as one of its board of directors.

FRANK W. LEE was born at Waukesha, Wis., May 8, 1886. He is a son of William H. Lee, one of the representative men of his locality, who died in Colorado, March 17, 1896. The mother of Frank W. resides in Los Angeles. The parents moved to Colorado, where our subject acquired his education in the public school, after which he became identified in mining in various parts of Colorado. He removed to Nevada and settled near Eureka, where he remained for about two years, and then came to the Goldfield region for three years. He made several trips to Tonopah, and in 1911 he removed to this camp, where he has since resided and is now the proprietor of the Model Cigar Store. For seven years Mr. Lee has prospected, leased and worked in the mills of Nevada and is well known in the mining localities of this State. His three brothers are Lloyd P., machinist in Goldfield; Charles M., a mining man of Goldfield, and Harry H., a mill man in Goldfield.

HARRY M. LEONARD. Prominent among the representative men of Humboldt County is Harry M. Leonard, who since 1907 has served the people in a capable manner as County Assessor. He was born in Silver City, Idaho, August 7, 1875. When at the age of one his parents removed to Nevada and settled at Oreana near Lovelock. His father, Charles S., was a prominent mill man and died in June, 1911, and the mother died in 1904. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools, after which he became engaged as clerk in the mercantile business in Winnemucca, which he followed for seven years. He then became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and filled a position in the train service for twelve years. In 1907 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as County Assessor, and was elected and has served two terms since. Mr. Leonard was married in 1904 to Miss Vera Guthrie, of Winnemucca. To this union were born two daughters, Vera and May.

JAMES M. LEONARD. Among the business men of Virginia City none is more prominent than James M. Leonard, who for many years has been identified with the Gold Hill Water Company, and who is regarded as one of Virginia City's most successful and esteemed citizens. He was born at Westfield, Mass., September 11, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of that city and removed to New York, where he became associated with the Comstock Tunnel Company. In 1896 he removed to Nevada, locating in Virginia City, where he became identified with the Gold Hill Water Company under the late Captain John B. Overton. On Mr. Overton's retirement as superintendent

of the company, Mr. Leonard was promoted to the position as superintendent, which he now holds. Mr. Leonard is a member of the Reno Lodge, B. P. O. E. He married Miss Jessie M. Hobart, of San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1899. Their two children are James, Jr., and Jessie.

ROBERT LEWERS was born in Washoe Valley, Nevada, June 19, 1862. His early life was passed on the farm in that valley, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that region. Most of his career has been passed in the school room. He began teaching in the Mill Station public school in 1882, continuing there for the year, then next in the Sutro schools from 1884 to 1885; in the schools of Dayton from 1886 to 1890. And from that date he has served with distinction in the University, being Registrar until 1906; Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Commercial School from 1890 to 1911; Professor of Elementary and International Law and Teacher of Commercial Subjects from 1911 to the present time, a position which he still occupies.

HON. HENRY M. LILLIS is one of the men who have played an important part in the upbuilding of Southern Nevada, and was born February 14, 1856, at Lansing, Mich. His parents removed to St. Croix, Wis., when Henry was young, and he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1870. He also attended the State Normal School of Riverfalls, Wis.; graduated and received a teacher's diploma and taught school in Osceola and South Farmington. He then removed to San Antonio, Texas, and later to Tacoma, Wash., where he taught in the first ward school for a period of nine years. He studied and read law in the office of James M. Ashton, and was admitted to the Bar in Washington in 1885. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of the State of Washington from Pierce County in 1889, and was a member and First Lieutenant of Troop B of Washington National Guards for three years. He was identified with the Linham Lumber and Trading Company and was sent from Tacoma to Delagoa Bay, South Africa, as agent for the company, for five years, in receiving timber from the Northwest for the miners in South Africa. He returned to this country and settled in California for one year and then went to Tonopah, where he was in the building and contracting business for some time. He removed to Las Vegas, and erected many of the substantial businesses and homes in Las Vegas. He was first appointed and then elected Justice of the Peace and is now serving his third term. Socially he is a member of the Masonic, B. P. O. E., K. of P., and Eagles. In politics he is a Republican, and in April, 1912, he was elected a member of the school board for the long term.

ALBERT C. LINDSKOG. Prominent among the business men of Ely, Nevada, is Albert C. Lindskog. He was born January 3, 1866, at Chicago. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, after which he learned the jewelry trade at St. Joe, Mo. Here he spent five years, and he then removed to Salt Lake City and other places in the West where he followed

his vocation. In April, 1906, he removed to Nevada, and located in Ely, where he engaged in business. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., No. 85, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Lindskog was united in marriage to Blanche Ellis, a native of Michigan, June 17, 1891. Their three children are Ernest, born May 9, 1892; Carrie, born June 25, 1898, and Helen, born March 18, 1908.

GEORGE W. LLOYD. Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful mining engineers of the West is George W. Lloyd, of Reno. He was born at Weymouth, Mass., October 8, 1854, educated in the public schools of his native State, after which he served for five years in the City Surveyor's office at Boston. In 1876 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in railroad construction for four years throughout the State. In the winter of '79-'80 he went to Leadville, Col., where he followed mining engineering for twenty years. In 1900 he went to Idaho, where he spent one summer, and in 1906 he removed to Nevada, locating at Olinghouse, where he had charge of a mining property for one year. Mr. Lloyd was appointed United States Mineral Surveyor in Colorado in 1880, and held the office until 1900. He now holds the same commission for California and Nevada. He came to Reno in 1908. He was united in marriage to Miss Lillie May Folsom, a native of Iowa, in 1891. Their one daughter, Marie Wilder Lloyd, was born in Colorado in 1892. Mr. Lloyd is largely interested in mining throughout Nevada.

RICHARD B. LLOYD was born at Springfield, Ill., March 16, 1859. He received his education in his native State, and at an early age he took up mechanical engineering and learned his trade in Springfield, Ill. He served as chief engineer of Swift and Company in Chicago several years, after which he became connected with the Edgemore Iron Works of Wilmington, Delaware, for nine years, and acted as their representative, coming to California in 1906. Since that time Mr. Lloyd has been connected with the Pacific Fruit Express Company as mechanical engineer under the San Francisco office. He is a member of Blue Lodge of Los Angeles and the Consistory of Reno. He was married to Miss Jessie Cox, of Elgin, Ill., March 6, 1882. Their two sons, Ernest and Claude, are both mechanical engineers and reside in the East. He has general supervision of the Las Vegas ice plant and acts as agent for the company which furnishes ice for the refrigeration of cars on the Salt Lake, the Las Vegas and Tonopah, and the Tonopah Tide-water Railroads. Mr. Lloyd has assisted in the construction of the Las Vegas and other ice plants for this and other companies.

ROY T. LOCKETT. A review of the representative citizens of Clark County and of the men who have played an important part in the upbuilding of Las Vegas Valley generally, would be deficient without a sketch of Roy T.

Lockett. He was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1881. At the age of sixteen his parents removed to Kansas, where they were engaged in farming. They removed to California, where they resided seven years, and engaged in the hotel business in San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Lockett came to Las Vegas in 1905 and erected the Charleston hotel, which he conducted until 1910, when he took the office of Under Sheriff, which office he still holds. He was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Bosworth, of San Francisco, June 28, 1906. To this union was born Delores, February 7, 1909. Under Sheriff Lockett is identified with the Eagles Lodge, No. 39, of Fresno, Cal., and the B. P. O. E., No. 1062, of Tonopah.

CLARENCE LOGAN was born at Virginia City, July 4, 1869. His parents came from Nova Scotia and crossed the Plains, locating in Placer County, Cal., in 1860. His father, George W., was one of the early men on the Comstock and died in 1886. The mother died in 1910. A brother of our sketch is a graduate from the Boston Mining School and a civil engineer. He built the mill at Silver Peak, the Mexican mill at Virginia City, and the Black Oak mill. He has a brother in Tonopah who is identified with the mines, and another brother who is in the real estate business in Texas. Clarence was educated in Virginia City. He learned the machinist trade and was master mechanic of the Tonopah Mining Company for two years. He then served as agent for the Risdon Iron Works in Nevada for five years and sold a large amount of machinery that went to Goldfield and Tonopah. Mr. Logan came to Reno in 1908 and engaged in the automobile business. In politics he is a Republican, and is active in the B. P. O. E. Lodge. He is a charter member of the Reno Commercial Club. He was united in marriage to Miss Louise Becker, of Reno, December, 1910. Their one daughter, Maxine Louise, was born September 28, 1911.

HERMAN LOOSE, who is one of the representative business men of Lovelock, was born in Germany, July 27, 1856. He received his education in his native land, and in 1883 he came to America, settling in Alleghany, Pa., where he remained for two years, after which he removed to Delano, Kern County, Cal., remaining for a period of fifteen years, where he was identified with ranching. In 1898 he went to San Mateo, Cal., where he remained for two years. He then came to Nevada and located in Lovelock, and in 1900 established the Lovelock Bottling Works. Mr. Loose is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lovelock. His two children are Albert and Idaline. He has been actively engaged in mining for some time and now owns six claims in the Jessup district in Churchill County and has sunk a shaft over two hundred feet deep. Mr. Loose still has a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Fresno County, California.

CHARLES S. CHANDLER. Prominent in the legal fraternity of Nevada is Charles S. Chandler, born in Wingville, Baker County, Oregon, March 10, 1876. He attended the district school until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, graduating with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, and in 1895 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He taught school in Baker County, Oregon, one year, and from 1896 to 1899 he attended Stanford University, graduating in May, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Law. He attended Hastings College of Law in San Francisco from 1899-1901, graduating in May of 1901 with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Chandler became connected with the law office of Lindley and Eickhoff of San Francisco in 1899 and continued until 1905, when he removed to Ely, where he practiced his profession. December, 1906, became associated with B. L. Quayle under the firm name of Chandler and Quayle. Mr. Chandler is a Republican in politics and he is a 32nd degree Mason. He was united in marriage to Miss Florence P. Watson, of San Francisco, in 1904. The firm are attorneys for various large corporations of Ely, Nevada, including the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining Company, the Nevada Northern R. R. and the Giroux Consolidated Mines Company.

HON. JOHN ALFRED ASHER, M.D., was born in Freeport, Ill., July 21, 1874. He acquired his education in the public and high schools of Freeport, Ill. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Illinois State University, graduating in 1897. He has practiced in various parts of Nevada. In 1903 he removed to Sparks and was appointed County Physician in 1906. In 1908 he was appointed health officer and in 1910 he was elected to the State Senate for a four-year term. Dr. Asher's broad experience has gained him prominence throughout the State. He is identified with the Masonic Order and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the following boards: Member of Board of Honorary Visitors of the State University and a member of Board of Pension Examiners. In 1898 Dr. Asher was married to Miss Josephine Keelly, of Carson City, Nev., and their children are Bardner and Vernon. Mrs. Asher is a member of the Eastern Star and the Century Club of Reno.

WILLIAM N. PHILLIPS, superintendent of the gas and water department of the Reno Power, Light and Water Company, was born at California, Missouri, June 26, 1880. He acquired his education in the public schools in his native town and at an early age he removed to the Coast, working in various cities. He was identified with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Floriston Paper Mills and the Loyalton Lumber Company, December, 1904. He removed to Reno and engaged with the Reno Power and Light Company as engineer and later was promoted to the position of superintendent of the

gas and water department. Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Elva Rice, of Reno, May 18, 1902. To this union were born two children, Josephine Elizabeth, born March 12, 1911, and one child died in infancy. Mr. Phillips was largely instrumental in the installation and perfecting of the crude oil gas machinery, which is now used in the Carson City and Reno plants.

SAMUEL PLATT, born in Carson City, November 17, 1874, educated in Carson City High School and Columbia University Law College. Elected Nevada State Assembly, 1901; re-elected 1903 and appointed Speaker; appointed by President Roosevelt January 9, 1906, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, and reappointed by President Taft on January 19, 1910. Appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States April, 1911; served as Deputy Secretary of State and United States Referee in bankruptcy.

JACQUES MIRAMON was born in France, January 20, 1865. He left his native country and went to Brazil, where he engaged in business. He removed to Reno in 1902, where his father and brother were engaged in the laundry business. The brother died 1893. Our subject and his sister, Mrs. K. Duque, of Reno, purchased the father's interest and the father returned to his native country after spending fourteen years in America. Jacques was educated in France. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Druids. He was married in the Argentine Republic to Filomena Lorenzo in 1892. Both are members of the Catholic Church of Reno.

COL. ALBERT CHARLES LUNDY. On May 23, 1880, in the primitive surroundings of a mining camp, he was born, where he grew to the vigor of a manly life. It was during his early manhood that the Spanish-American war was declared. With a desire to serve his country and an ambition for military honors, he enlisted as a private, went with the army to Cuba, where he took part in seven months of active service, during which time his promotion was rapid. He was transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he attained the rank of Captain, and upon his final discharge from the service he returned to the United States. Tonopah was then in its early days with its inviting possibilities, and in its activities the Colonel entered; where aside from business he became prominent in all athletic sports, and in a mountain climbing contest he won for his backers and himself \$15,000. His military service had been so marked that on the formation of the Nevada State Police he was appointed to the command of the reserve forces in recognition of his military ability, upon which he became and still is an honored member of the staff of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief of the State Military, and has the rank of Colonel. In 1907 he removed to Reno and engaged in the automobile business, in which he has won success. December, 1912, Mr. Lundy disposed of his interests in the automobile business to devote his time exclusively to the

manufacture of a new gas engine of which he is the patentee. His sterling qualities of energy and judgment were fully demonstrated in an automobile race with his 40 horse-power Dorris against Tex Rickard with his 70 horse-power Stevens, for a wager of \$1,000 on a dry lake near the City of Goldfield, in which the Colonel was an easy winner. The Colonel is a Republican, a member of the Masons and Workmen, a leader in business, and holds four world's records for running in Australia, South America, England and France, and has won records in the United States Army. His wife, Mrs. Fletcher L. Gregory Lundy, a native of Kentucky, is a leader in the social and club life of Nevada.

ROSCOE PERRY CHANDLER, D. D. S., one of the well-known professional men of Reno, Nevada, was born at Natick, Mass., March 26, 1864. He received his early education in the public schools, and at the age of twelve his parents removed to Riverside, California, where his father became identified in the orange-growing industry of that section, and is numbered among the representative men in Redlands, Cal., where he now resides, Dr. Chandler's mother having died in 1900. He took up the study of dentistry and followed his profession in various cities in California. He took the examinations and was admitted to practice his profession by the Nevada Dental Board, of which he is a member. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Foresters and Woodmen of the World. Dr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Nancy N. Case, a native of Nebraska, in the fall of 1888. To this union were born Ruby L., age twenty-two, who is now clerking in the Reno Post Office, and Mildred M., age nine.

J. LOZANO, official court reporter of Washoe County, was born December 19, 1877, at Ophir, Placer County, Cal. He acquired his education in the public schools of Placer County, after which he attended the Sierra Normal College at Auburn, California. He took up the study of shorthand, removed to Nevada, locating in Reno, where he received the appointment of official court reporter of Washoe County, taking office in 1903, which position he has since held. He first served under Hon. B. F. Curler. In politics Mr. Lozano is affiliated with the Republican party. He was elected by the people of his county and served in the State Legislature during the Session of 1913-14. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, B. P. O. E., Moose, Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. He also has the distinction of being a member of the Native Sons of California. Mr. Lozano was united in marriage to Miss Lettie P. Glace, of California, August 20, 1904. Their four children are Marion, born January 31, 1906; Dolores, born May 20, 1909; Edwin, born June 23, 1911, and Nell Juanita, born March 13, 1913. The latter child being named by a resolution adopted by the members of the State Legislature, of which Mr. Lozano was a member. As a token the members of the Assembly presented Nell Juanita with a handsome silver set to commemorate the event of her birth.

DANIEL J. O'LEARY was born at Modesto, Cal., December 4, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1903. He is the son of Patrick and Mary O'Leary, to whom were born seven children. The subject of this sketch began his career with the Southern Pacific Railroad and was identified with the clerical force in the chief clerk's office, where he remained for three years. He removed to Tonopah and Manhattan, where he remained two years in the employ of the National Ice Company. His company then transferred him to Rawhide, where he remained two years. He came to Las Vegas in the interest of his company, which position he still holds, and has charge of the local delivery. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married December 29, 1909, to Miss Isabella Veronica Boland, of Butte, Montana. Their one son, John Warren, was born October 27, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary are members of the Catholic Church of this city.

THOMAS ERVIN KEPNER was born in Minnesota, October 29, 1869. He graduated from the University of Minnesota and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of that State in June, 1894. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Laws. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He came to Nevada in 1907, and located at Reno, where he is in active practice of his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. P. fraternities. On June 4, 1911, he was married to Miss Mae Curnow, youngest daughter of James Curnow, one of the early pioneers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Kepner have one daughter, Cora Mae,

GAEL S. HOAG.—It would be difficult to name a man of Eastern Nevada more popular with his fellow men than Gael S. Hoag, of Ely. He was born at Keeseville, New York, October 28, 1866. His parents removed to Denver, Colo., where Gael received his education in the public schools. He afterward attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He returned to Denver, where he was identified in the newspaper field in Denver and Cripple Creek for eighteen years. In September, 1906, he removed to Ely, Nevada, where he has since been in the real estate, insurance and mining brokerage business. For the past two years he has been especially active in the good road movement and has done much to improve the road conditions in Eastern Nevada. Fraternally Mr. Hoag is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, he being a thirty-second degree Mason. He was united in marriage to Miss Seva Smith of Carbondale, Ill., September, 1891. Their two children are Sanford, born December, 1893, and Helen, born September, 1899. Mr. Hoag is secretary of the Nevada State Automobile Association and president of the Ely Auto Club.

LOUIS L. BLUMENTHAL, who is too well known in the mining centers of Southern Nevada to need special introduction, was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1867. He is a son of Philip Blumenthal, one of the representative and old-time business men of Nashville, locating in that city when a mere boy. He

died in 1901. Louis L. attended private and military schools and at an early age he learned the mercantile business in his father's store. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed under the Cleveland administration as U. S. Inspector of Customs, and chairman of the Civil Service Commission in Alaska, which office he held for ten years. In 1901 he returned from Alaska and located at Tonopah. He was one of the first to take an interest in mining and also to engage in the mercantile business. In 1909 Mr. Blumenthal disposed of his interests in the store and has since confined himself to mining interests, and at one time he served as vice-president of the North Star properties. He is past supreme chancellor of the K. of P. of Tonopah and was one of the men instrumental in organizing the lodge. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., the Eagles and the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Sadie Loeb of Portland, Oregon, in 1896. Mr. Blumenthal is largely interested in real estate and mining and he served as public administrator for three terms. His wife accompanied him and remained in Alaska for some years. She is active in the social and club life in Tonopah. During the time of the epidemic in Tonopah Mrs. Blumenthal was active in caring for the sick and aided materially in various ways during the stressful period.

ROBERT G. POHL was born at Austin, Nevada, March 16, 1878. He is a son of Robert and Kate (Glasser) Pohl. His father is a native of Germany and his mother of Pennsylvania. The father went to Austin in 1872 and married in 1874. There were nine children in the family, all residing in Nevada, excepting Emma, who is a resident of Big Pine, Cal. The names of the others are Fred, Will, Ernest, Gertrude, Kate, Bertha and Louise. The latter has served as vice-principal of the Tonopah High School for several years. The parents of our subject are still residents of Austin and his father is one of the old and respected citizens of that place. Robert G. acquired his education in the public schools of Austin and later was identified with the post office service in Battle Mountain and in Tonopah. He has also worked in the post office at Austin under his father, who ran a store and was post master at that place. He served as assistant in the Tonopah office under W. J. Sinclair and W. W. Booth. He was elected County Clerk in 1908 and again in 1910, and will be a candidate for a third term in 1912. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the No. 1062, B. P. O. E. of Tonopah. Mr. Pohl was united in marriage to Ruby Meehan, a native of Plumas County, Cal., September 9, 1904.

JOSEPH L. KEYSER. Numbered among the representative business men of Eastern Nevada is Joseph L. Keyser. He was born in Missouri in 1851, where he was reared. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1868-69 he attended William Jerrell College at Liberty, Clay County, Mo. He came West, locating in Elko, June 13, 1872, where he has since made his home. Mr. Keyser has been engaged in the undertaking business in his town for many years. He

is a graduate of Eliab Myers College of Embalming in 1903, and attended Prof. Horace Eckles' School of Embalming in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Keyser for some years was identified with building and contracting in his town. He served as Justice of the Peace by appointment in 1886 and served one term. In 1902 he took over the undertaking business established by A. J. Pullman, and now has one of the most commodious and best equipped buildings in Nevada for that purpose. In politics Mr. Keyser upholds the doctrines of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and has been Master of No. 15, F. & A. M., of Elko for four years. He is one of the organizers of the Baptist Church, in which he takes an active part. December 30, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret F. Yeates, a native of Wisconsin and a pioneer of Nevada. Their three children are: John Harold, Charles Paul, Jessie, wife of S. R. Steele of Elko. Mr. Keyser is a member of the State Board of Embalmers.

HON. JOHN K. CHAMBERS was born at Savanna, Andrew County, Missouri, September 20, 1847. His parents removed to California when he was five years of age and located at Petaluma, where he attended the Lippitt Institute, graduating in 1872. He was admitted to the Bar in the State of California, April 15, 1873. He removed to Bellingham, Washington, where he practiced law for a period of ten years. In 1902 he located in Tonopah, and when Manhattan was started, he was appointed Judge, serving for three years, and practiced in Manhattan for five years. He returned to Tonopah, where he has practiced since in connection with his son, Thomas K. Judge Chambers is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and he is part owner of the San Francisco-Tonopah Mine, adjoining the Montana property. He is also interested in various other mining companies. His son, Thomas K., was born July 12, 1880, at Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal., and was admitted to the Bar January 25, 1912, was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Frizell, of Mount Vernon, Washington, May 16, 1912. Our subject was married to Miss Ella Conrad, a native of California, November 28, 1879. Their daughter, Grace, is the wife of John Cofer, a contractor of Oakland, California, and their one child, George, was born May 19, 1905.

HENRY POLIN was born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1885. He attended the public schools in his native city; afterward he removed to Cripple Creek, Colo., with his parents, where he engaged in business. In 1907 he removed to Goldfield and with his brother Louie started the stationery and magazine store in the Post Office Building, where they carry a complete stock. Another brother, Askel, is manager of Polin Bros. ranch, consisting of 640 acres in Oklahoma, which is considered one of the finest and most modern ranches in the State. The mother of Messrs. Polin makes her home with Askel on the ranch.

JAMES POLLOCK was born October 11, 1851, at Bayfield, Canada, fifty miles from London. His education, which was limited, was acquired at the

district school. His parents were farmers and James assisted upon the farm. He came to Nevada and located for a time in Virginia City, where he followed mining. He afterward purchased a ranch of six hundred acres northeast of Sparks, where he lived for many years. In July, 1904, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the County Commissioners. In 1905 he was appointed Police Judge. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Judge Pollock was united in marriage to Miss Delia Wall, a native of Ireland, and she came to America with her brother and located in San Francisco, where she resided for many years. Judge Pollock was married in Virginia City October 19, 1875. To this union was born Sarah May, born January 28, 1880, at present teaching school at North Truckee. Mrs. Pollock is a member of the Catholic Church.

ANDREW ARRILD, a native of Denmark, was born November 10, 1851. He received his education in the old country and in 1874 he left his native land, coming to America, and to the Carson Valley. For seven years he worked in a quartz mill, after which he removed to Bodie, Cal., engaging first in the dairy business and later in the livery business for fourteen years. He made his home in Bodie and in 1901 he removed to Gardnerville, where he followed teaming for two years, after which he leased a ranch, which he operated for five years. In 1910 Mr. Arrild was elected Sheriff, which office he still holds, and has also served as County Assessor. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Sina Stendrup, a native of Denmark. She died January 9, 1912. There were five children born to this union, and only one living—Ella—wife of James A. Currie, a business man of Gardnerville, Nev. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

HON. FRANK E. BROCKLISS is one of Douglas County's highly respected citizens. He is a native of Nevada and was born at Sheridan, October 30, 1867. He received his education in this State, after which he read law in Judge Murphy's office in Carson City for two years. He was admitted to the Bar on March 7, 1902. He opened an office in Genoa, where he has since resided. In his chosen profession he has been eminently successful. He has served Douglas County as District Attorney for several years. In 1894 he was elected a member of the State Assembly for one term. Judge Brockliss was united in marriage to Annie M. Johnson, June 1, 1902. Mrs. Brockliss is a daughter of the late Chris. Johnson, one of Nevada's highly respected and representative agriculturists, who was a large land-owner in the Carson Valley. To this union were born Frances and Grace.

DAVID A. ASPLAND, one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Goldfield, was born at Lincolnshire, England, July 26, 1866. He acquired a common school education in the old country, after which he removed to Canada, where he engaged in railroad work. He became identified with the Grand

Trunk and the Canadian Pacific roads for a period of seven years as clerk, agent and operator. In 1896 he associated himself with the Oregon Short-line for ten years. In 1906 he removed to Goldfield, and took a position with the Tonopah and Goldfield road as city ticket agent, being the first to have charge in Goldfield, and in February, 1911, he was appointed general agent of the road, which position he still holds. Mr. Aspland is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Elks. He now holds the office of Senior Warden of Lodge No. 30 of Goldfield. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary McNevin, of Chatam, Ontario, November 8, 1893. Their one son, Douglas, was born September 3, 1894. Mrs. Aspland is a member of the Woman's Club of Goldfield.

FRANK A. DOHERTY, County Recorder and Auditor of Clark County, one of the men who is held in high esteem by all who know him, was born at Providence, R. I., July 20, 1874. He was educated in the public schools in his State, and at an early age he entered newspaper work and was identified with many of the metropolitan papers in the East and in California. He served as Inspector of Customs for the Government in Chicago and he was identified with the abstract business in Arizona. He was one of the founders of the Searchlight Bulletin in 1902 and served as recorder of Searchlight mining district for a period of five years. In 1909 he came to Las Vegas and opened the office of recorder in June and in the fall of 1910 was elected County Recorder and Auditor. In politics he is a Republican and socially is a member of the B. P. O. E.

PETER DOHR, one of the successful business men of Reno, was born at Appleton, Wis., in 1874. He acquired his education in the public schools in his native town. He started life early, and in 1898 he removed to Montana, where he engaged in business for four years. In 1902 he removed to Reno, and he was one of the organizers of the Reno Brewery, and has since been identified with that establishment. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno, and a charter member of the F. O. E. in Montana. Mr. Dohr was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mauer, of Appleton, Wis., May 22, 1901. Two children were born to this union, Raymond and Rowland. Mr. and Mrs. Dohr are members of the Catholic Church of Reno.

EDWIN F. DONAVAN, a representative rancher and mining man of Holbrook, Nevada, is a native of Michigan, and was born July 2, 1853. In 1865 his parents came to the Pacific Coast via the Panama route and located in Butte County, Cal., where his father followed ranching and stock raising. He died in 1891, and Mr. Donovan's mother died in 1908 at Holbrook, aged 82 years. The subject of this sketch followed placer mining in California for some time. He then operated a hotel at Oroville, Cal., for six years, when he went to San Francisco and served on the police force for five years. Later he

mined in Sonora, Cal., for some time and removed to Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., where he went into partnership with J. A. Brown, who has served as county treasurer of Mono County for eighteen years. They bought the Golden Gate mine and erected a three stamp mill and sold out in May, 1912. Mr. Donovan is still largely interested in mining and owns and operates the Mountain House hotel at Holbrook. Mr. Donovan has been twice married, the first union was to Miss Ada Geer, of Walla Walla, Wash., who died in 1891. Four children were born to this union, three of whom died. Robert, age twenty-one, is attending business college at Reno. Mr. Donovan's second marriage was to Mrs. Mae E. Stricklin, a native of Oregon, in 1902. To this union was born one son, Joseph A., age ten years.

ALF DOTEN was born in Plymouth, Mass., July 21, 1829, of an old Puritan family, in whose lineage were united lines of descent from many of the Mayflower company of 1620. He sailed for California around Cape Horn in 1849 and spent the next fourteen years in placer mining and ranching in that then unsettled country. Mr. Doten came to Nevada in 1863, locating first at Como, where his forcible and vigorous letters to the *Como Sentinel* and the *Virginia Daily Union* attracted attention and led to his engagement as local editor of the latter paper. In 1865 he entered the service of the *Virginia Territorial Enterprise*, remaining with the latter until he became editor of the *Gold Hill Daily News*. While with the *Union* and the *Enterprise* Mr. Doten was a friend and associate of Mark Twain at the time when the latter was just beginning to show the genius which afterward made him the most prominent figure in American literature. Mr. Doten was married at Lake Tahoe in 1874 to Miss Mary Stoddard, of New Haven, Conn., then a teacher in the Gold Hill schools. From 1882 to 1884 Mr. Doten was editor of the *Reese River Reveille* at Austin, Nevada, but in 1884 he removed to Reno, where his family have resided ever since. To the end of his life, which occurred in Carson City, Nov. 12, 1903, Mr. Doten was an active figure in newspaper work.

JAMES C. DOUGHTY, postmaster of Elko, has proved most capable in the discharge of his duties, his administration of the affairs of the office giving general satisfaction for the past six years. He was born in California, October 8, 1866, and is a son of James C., who crossed the Plains in 1856, passing through what is now the State of Nevada, which was then an undefined part of the Territory of Utah. Its population was almost entirely made up of miners or men connected in some way with that industry, and indirectly deriving their support in that way. The father of our subject went on to California, where he remained until the Civil War broke out. He enlisted and took an active part in fighting the Indians in Nevada. He was stationed at Unionville and Fort Churchill, and established Fort McDermott, and was placed in command after McDermott was killed in 1865. He finally settled in Elko County in 1867, where he died at Carlin in 1891, and his wife died in 1897. James C. acquired his education in the public schools of Elko and Reno. He

took up railroading, and was in the employ of the S. P. R. R. for eight years as engineer. He taught school in Elko for six years and was identified with the First National Bank of Elko for three years. Mr. Doughty was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Pettinger, a native of Virginia City, May 14, 1905. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows and K. of P. He was Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, 1909-10; Grand Master of Masons, 1910-11, and served as Grand Patron of the Eastern Star, 1912-13.

WILLIAM OSCAR DRESSER, one of the most progressive and representative business men of Southern Nevada, was born at Bellair, Ohio, February 26, 1861. At the age of seventeen he removed to Colorado, where he was educated in the Pueblo public schools. After acquiring a limited education he went to San Juan, where he followed mining for twenty years. He was one of the men who assisted in laying out the town of Telluride, Col., and was identified with the mines of that locality, and opened the first express company in Telluride for J. L. Sanderson. The Overland Stage Co. at that time operated all over the States of California, Colorado and Wyoming, and the line that ran into Telluride connected with the railroad at Allamosa. Mr. Dresser having charge of the line and express business after the Denver and Rio Grande took over the express business. He opened and managed the business in 1882 and in 1887 it was taken over by the railroad. He went to Alaska in 1903 to examine the Bonanza copper mine, located at the headwaters of the Chitna. Returning to Denver he engaged in the furniture business and shortly after in Cripple Creek. He removed to Nevada and located at Ryolite, and on December 14, 1906, he opened a furniture store, shipping the first carload of furniture to that camp, remaining there for three years. When conditions changed in Ryolite Mr. Dresser decided to cast his lot with Tonopah and he moved seven carloads of furniture and the building to this camp. He married Miss Katherine Bueschell of Iowa, December 5, 1908. Their one son, John William, won the first prize at the baby show held at San Francisco during the winter of 1911, and was presented with a gold medal, which was handsomely engraved, to commemorate the occasion. Mrs. Dresser is an active worker in the Christian Science Church.

THOMAS J. DRON was born December 31, 1879, in Austin, Nevada. He is a son of Alexander and Margaret Ann (Jones) Dron. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother of England. They came to America and located in Virginia City. The father was identified with the mines of Virginia City; afterwards he removed to Austin, where he engaged in mining and was killed in the Frost shaft at Austin. The other children in the family are Alexander, of San Francisco; George, residing in Austin, and Louise, wife of Oscar Bakke, now residing in Round Mountain. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Austin public schools, after which he drove stage, clerked and worked in the mills. In 1901 he removed to Tonopah, where he worked in the mines

and clerked for three years. In August, 1905, he came to Manhattan and engaged in the grocery business and sold the first bill of goods in the camp. He married Louisa Moss, of Austin, in November, 1903. Their two children are Le Roy and Lorena Louise. Mr. Dron is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah.

MICHAEL FAY, one of the progressive and representative ranchers and stockmen of the upper Carson Valley, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., October 27, 1853. His parents came to the Pacific Coast via the Panama route and located in California for fifteen years, where they did ranching in the Sacramento Valley. The parents of Mr. Fay are both dead. He came to Nevada in 1876 and located in the Walker River section, where he found employment at ranching for seven years. He then located in the upper Carson Valley, where he worked out for four years. He was united in marriage November 14, 1879, to Miss Mary Eleanor Berry, a native of Nebraska, who crossed the Plains and came to the Carson Valley and settled on the present Fay ranch about fifty years ago. Four children have blessed this union. George Henry, who resides on the home ranch (He served in the State Legislature in 1910, and married Miss Stella McGuire of Carson City); Lillian Nevada, wife of B. C. Leadbetter, a mining-engineer, who resides in South Africa; Irma Elizabeth, wife of Dr. F. T. Brown of Oakland; and Ernest Wilber, who resides at home. Mrs. Fay's father died November 29, 1902, and her mother died May 17, 1887. Mr. Fay was the first in the Carson Valley to install an electric plant on his ranch, giving power and light. He also furnishes light for various ranchers in his locality. His son, Ernest, is largely interested in and breeds first-class stock. The ranch was originally purchased by Mrs. Fay's father and is known as the Lute Olds ranch.

GEORGE HOLCOMB, who is successfully engaged in general farming, stock raising and dairying in Washoe County, is a son of Grove R. Holcomb, and in taking up the personal history of the latter we present to our readers one of the representative citizens of Nevada. Grove R. Holcomb was a native of Iowa, where he received a limited education. At the age of thirteen he crossed the Plains accompanied by his parents, who settled in Gridley, Cal. The trip across the continent took four months. At the age of twenty-one Grove R. engaged in the cattle business and was successful. About the age of thirty-five he came to this State and became interested in the lumber business in Virginia City with a man named Neil. This business continued for ten years, when Mr. Holcomb removed to Truckee Meadows and purchased four hundred acres, he being one of the first ranchers to take up his residence in this locality and he was one of the first to engage in the growing of Alfalfa. He died in 1905. He always took an interest in the Republican ranks and for two terms served as Supervisor. Since the father's death the children have purchased the Huffaker and Lamb ranches, making all told sixteen hundred acres in the family. The subject of our sketch received his education in the

Reno public schools, after which he engaged in the stock business, which he followed until 1902, when assumed charge of the father's interests. He was married November 16, 1910, to Ada, daughter of Enoch Morrill, of Berkeley, Cal. In the parents' family there were eight children—William, Thadd, Budd, Daisy (wife of C. H. Burke of Reno), Myrtle (wife of T. W. Stevenson of Reno), Kate, George and Albert, who reside in Oregon. The various interests are merged into the G. R. Holcomb Estate Company. Each year they have about six thousand sheep and one thousand range cattle. The government furnished a military escort at the time the father and mother crossed the Plains, as the Indians at that time were on the war path.

Hon. ALFRED W. HOLMES was born in Nova Scotia, January 1, 1864. He was educated in Nova Scotia and at an early age he learned the plastering trade, which he has followed all his life. He removed to Wyoming in 1884 and followed his trade, and in 1889 he came to Reno. He was chosen by the people to represent them in the State Senate and elected in 1904, 1906, 1908 and in 1912. Senator Holmes has taken a keen interest in the Masonic lodge, he being a thirty-third degree Mason. He is past master of Reno Lodge No. 13, F. and A. M., past potentate of Kerak Temple of Reno, and wise master of Washoe Chapter Rose Croix. Senator Holmes was united in marriage to Emma Arvidson, in 1900. Mrs. Holmes has served as past president of St. Marguerites Society of the Congregational Church and past president of the Rebecca Assembly, Ladies of the Maccabees. On different occasions, Senator Holmes has served as delegate to the State Republican County Conventions and has been past representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Nevada. He is the father of the Foreign Corporation bill, passed in 1909, and a member of executive council of the Nevada Historical Society.

HARRY W. CULBERTSON.—One of the representative men of Mason Nevada, was born at Bristol, Elkhart County, Ind., October 9, 1876. He received his education in the public schools of Nebraska, where his parents removed when he was twelve years of age. Finishing his education, he became identified with the grocery business at Grand Island for ten years. He then removed to Park City, Utah, where he remained three years, and worked at the lumber business. Mr. Culbertson came to Ely in April, 1906, and started the Ely lumber and coal business, where he remained for over four years, and managed the business. In November, 1910, he went to Mason, Nevada, and acted as manager for the Mason Townsite Company, Mason Lumber and Coal Company and the Mason Water-Light Company. When the bank was organized in November, 1911, he took the position of cashier and is also one of the directors. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Yerington and the Modern Woodmen of America, and a member of the Mason school district board. Mr. Culbertson was united in marriage to Miss Maud M. Gray, of

New York State, June 7, 1905. Their two sons are Alan Gray, born August 10, 1908, and William Robert, born May 14, 1910.

BENJAMIN CUNNINGHAM, M.D., a prominent physician of Reno, was born in Massachusetts January 30, 1869. He was educated in the public schools in Gloucester, Mass., Tufts College, Medford, Mass., and received his M. D. Degree at Harvard. He served one year in the Carney Hospital in Boston. He went to Cripple Creek, Col., in 1895, and to Reno in 1907, where he has had a general practice since. Dr. Cunningham is a member of the Washoe County and Nevada State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Clara Shaw of Woodstock, New Brunswick. Their three children are Augustus Frederick, John W., and Benjamin F., Jr. The doctor is an active member of the Reno Commercial Club.

M. B. ASTON was born and reared in Tennessee. After passing through the public schools he attended Warren College, Bingham School, the University of Tennessee, and the University of North Carolina, being graduated from the last-named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While preparing for the practice of law his election as president of a college led him into educational work by which he was diverted from his original purpose. Coming west fifteen years ago, he engaged successively in commercial pursuits, writing and publication. This last brought him in 1904 to Goldfield, where he has since resided. In April, 1905, he joined in the Bullfrog rush and with Clay Tallman opened an office for mining, law and real estate in Rhyolite, under the firm name of Aston and Tallman. This was maintained during the boom years and until his Goldfield office required all his time. In Goldfield he was at first a member of the firm of Aston and Sears, and later that of Aston and Chilson. Mr. Aston is an observer of public affairs rather than a participant in their functions. Though an old-line Republican at the time, he was commissioned a Colonel on Gov. Sparks' staff and during the last presidential campaign served as a member of the State Central Committee of the Progressive Party and also as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Esmeralda County. He is a member of several secret orders and is now Eminent Commander of Malta Commandery No. 3, K. T.

HARRY HUNT ATKINSON was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 22, 1881. His education was acquired in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City, after which he attended Stanford University, graduating in 1903 with degree of A. B. Spring of 1903 to 1905 he engaged in the railroad and public land surveys employed in the mineral and agriculture division of the U. S. Surveyor General's office of Salt Lake City. He has also served as assistant examiner of surveys of the United States. He was also identified

with the Monmouth Copper Co. at Kennet, Cal., for some time. In 1905-06 he took a post graduate course in the law department of Stanford University and was admitted to the bar in San Francisco, April 6, 1906. He went to Wyoming in irrigation survey work for a short time and in September, 1906, he removed to Tonopah, Nevada, where he has practiced his profession since. In November, 1908, he was elected Justice of the Peace of this township and re-elected in 1910. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, B. P. O. E., K. of P. and the Eagles of Tonopah, Nevada. In politics Judge Atkinson is a Republican. He was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Jackson, November 28, 1908, and their two children are Robert Stansbury, born July 28, 1910, and Harry Hunt, Jr., born March 4, 1912.

HON. ALBERT DOUGLASS AYRES.—A native of California, born June 25, 1874, the descendant of a distinguished ancestry, one of whom was prominent in the American Revolution. Mr. Ayres was educated in the public schools and the University of California, admitted to the bar of his native State, and commenced the practice of his profession in Oakland, Cal., in 1897, continuing there in business until he removed to Reno, Nevada, in 1900, where he has since practiced his profession with ability and success. He has served as assistant district attorney of Washoe County with honor. He is an ardent Republican, and as such was elected to the 25th Legislature of Nevada, and served in the regular and special sessions, acting as chairman of the judiciary committee, with fidelity to his constituents. He is prominent in fraternal circles as an Odd Fellow, Moose, Son of the American Revolution and a 32nd degree Mason; in all of which he is active. Mr. Ayres is interested in sociology, problems of labor, promoting the welfare of the laboring class by appropriate legislation, and for the betterment of his fellow man. He is one of the leading and successful lawyers of Nevada. A keen student of legal problems, of an analytical mind, an interesting and fluent speaker in and out of court, the possessor of a large fund of general information and legal knowledge, which he knows how to use to the best advantage. His grandfather, Dr. Daniel Ayres, a celebrated surgeon of his time, was the first health officer of New York City; his father, Irvin Ayres, and Annie Poor Ayres, his mother, were among the sturdy citizens of California. The ancestry of Hon. Albert Douglass Ayres on his paternal and maternal sides were prominent in the colonial days and during and subsequent to the War of the Revolution. Mr. Ayres is married and has three children.

ALEXANDER BAIRD, the subject of this sketch, was born in Braidwood, Ill., April 14, 1874. His father, James, came to Nevada and located first at Unionville, where he was joined by his wife and three children some months afterward. The family came to Cherry Creek in 1880, and later located at Taylor, where the father worked at mining. Mr. Baird's father was born

July 11, 1846, and died December 23, 1892. He married Isabell Stevenson, who was born September 20, 1854, both natives of Scotland. The parents of Mr. Baird were married in Illinois May 12, 1870. To this union were born ten children; three died in infancy; the living are James S., born June 8, 1872; Alexander, born April 14, 1874; Robert A., born July 9, 1875; William, born August 7, 1882; Orval R., born August 31, 1884; Arthur P., born July 27, 1886; George W., born June 17, 1889. Alexander was educated in the public schools of White Pine County, after which he followed mining and rode the range. He was elected Sheriff of White Pine County for two years and served in the State Assembly during the 23rd Session in 1907. He afterward followed mining for two years, and in 1909 was elected City Marshal, serving two years. He then was identified with the Ely Packing Company. He was elected and served in the Legislature again in 1912. In politics Mr. Baird is a Republican and he is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He was married November 13, 1898, to Ella Rowe Gallagher and she died May 4, 1900. To this union was born Robert Kent, born October 24, 1899.

OSMOND GEORGE BATES was born at Salem, Mo., March 11, 1879. He received his education in the public schools of St. Louis and the Washington University, graduating with the class of 1899. He became identified with the Mercantile interests of St. Louis, and served as secretary of the Fillmore Milling Company of Fillmore, Mo., and later with a business corporation in Evanston, Wyoming. In 1903 Mr. Bates formed a co-partnership with Charles P. Blythe and engaged in the grocery and meat business in Salt Lake City, which continued until 1905, when he removed to Ely, Nevada. He then engaged in the real estate and mining business, which he continued for one year. In May, 1906, he became associated with J. L. Wilson (now deceased) in the furniture and undertaking business, under the firm name of Wilson-Bates Furniture Co., which was incorporated in 1906. Politically, Mr. Bates is affiliated with the Republican party, and was elected Councilman from the First Ward in 1911. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. He was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Bray, a native of Montana, July 21, 1909. To this union were born Osmond George, born July 9, 1910, and Donald Brayton, born September 6, 1912. Mrs. Bates' aunt, Miss Jessie Burnett, is now serving as Postmistress at McGill, Nevada.

GRAHAM H. BEEBE, secretary and treasurer of The White Company of Reno, was born at Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin, September 13, 1881. His parents removed to Tulare County, Cal., where Mr. Beebe's father was active in banking and real estate circles. Graham H. acquired his education in the public schools of Porterville, Cal., and Leland Stanford Jr. University. After leaving college he became identified with the *Fresno Republican* on

the editorial staff. Resigning this position on the Fresno paper he accepted a position on one of the leading papers in Palo Alto, Cal. In October, 1905, Mr. Beebe removed to Reno, where he accepted a position in the advertising department of the *Nevada State Journal*, later assuming the management. He severed his connection with the *Journal* in 1909, and took an interest in The White Company. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Beebe was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte E. Rowen, of Palo Alto, Cal., August 11, 1904. Their one child, Dorothy Elizabeth, was born May 21, 1905.

JAMES HIRAM CHENEY was born August 26, 1836, in Courtland County, N. Y. When a boy seventeen years old he went to California via the Isthmus of Panama, with his parents, who took up Government land in Alameda County when it was a question whether or not the land was worth having at any price. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted at Port Costa in the Second California Cavalry and was discharged more than three years later at Camp Douglas, Utah. Much of Mr. Cheney's army life was spent in Nevada, being stationed at Fort Churchill and various other places, where the Indians required the watchful eye of the Government troops to keep them in subjection. While a soldier he discovered the Raymond & Ely mine near Pioche, from which many millions of treasure have been taken. One day when off duty, to while away the time, he started out over the hills to prospect, and by the merest chance struck his pick into some rich ore. Realizing that he had made a valuable discovery, he covered it up, later filed upon it, and as his duty as a soldier compelled him to leave that vicinity soon afterward, he left his papers with a lawyer, from whom he could never recover them. After his discharge from the army he returned and tried to substantiate his claim, but found that others had obtained possession of it, who in the course of time realized a fortune from a blow struck at random by Mr. Cheney. Soon after the close of the war he took up his residence at Carson City, and was for many years an employee of the U. S. Mint. In 1877 he married Miss Laura M. Stewart, a native of Iowa, who came to Nevada in 1873. Three children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. The other two, Raymond Stewart and Minor Eugene. Failing health making a change of climate necessary, he removed to Livermore, Cal., in 1888, where he died February 15, 1895. It would not be fitting to close this brief review of Mr. Cheney's life without a few words in regard to his political affiliations. Though voting with the Republican party many years, he was very democratic in his ideas, and did not believe in special privileges to a chosen few. Against this he many times protested, though he sacrificed much in doing so. To-day he would be called a "Progressive Republican," one who had exceeded the speed limit, but in that day and age in the State of Nevada progressiveness was not popular. When her legislators and other public servants were corrupted with gold and paid to do the bidding of a few, the voice that was raised against it found no response from the majority. If those who have passed on can look back on the doings of this world, it must be gratifying to Mr. Cheney to know that Nevada has to some

extent redeemed herself and that the principles for which he stood so staunchly have been adopted by those who condemned him for his belief in equal rights to all. Soon after his death his widow, with her two young sons, went to Southern California to live, and Mrs. Cheney has for many years been a resident of Pasadena.

RAYMOND STEWART CHENEY, eldest son of James Hiram Cheney, and one of the leading business men of Las Vegas, was educated in the public schools of Carson City and Livermore, California. He chose the profession of a druggist and in that capacity has been employed in various places in California and Nevada. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Blue Lodge, Commandery, Knights Templar, and Shrine. In August, 1908, he was married to Catherine Claire Tahey, in Landsburg, California, Miss Tahey being a daughter of Patriah Tahey, at one time a prominent mining man of Virginia City. One child, Raymond Charles, who died in infancy, was born to them.

MINOR EUGENE CHENEY was educated in the public schools of Livermore and San Diego, Cal. After leaving school he began work on the U. S. Government Geological Survey, platting the territory from Needles to Yuma, along the Colorado River. After two years of this work he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad, and after nearly six years of employment with them, became associated with his brother in the drug business in Las Vegas, where they have been since September 1, 1911. He is a member of the Golden Star Lodge, No. 38, K. of P., Pasadena, Cal.

GARDNER CHISM was born in Dresden, Maine, August 29, 1824, and was of Scotch ancestry. He was educated in his native town, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age. He made three trips to California, twice by the way of Cape Horn and once by the Isthmus. He worked at mining for a time and then went to Oregon, where he engaged in lumbering. At the time of the Indian War he resided in Oregon and took an active part in the war. He raised sheep, which he drove overland to the Virginia market, continuing in the sheep business for about ten years. He then removed to Reno, Nevada, in 1880, and purchased a large ranch adjoining the city, and in 1890 Mr. Chism engaged in the dairy business. He was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Hitchcock, in 1876, a native of New York State. To this union were born seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: John H., born 1878; he married Miss Choice Brookins of Reno, January 1, 1902. Edward W., born 1881, residing at home and member of the Masonic Lodge of Reno. Harry H., born in 1883; he married Mary Bacon of Reno, May, 1910; and Gardner L., born in October, 1893, attending school. In 1907 Mr. Chism, Jr., started a factory for the manufacture of ice-cream and ices, which he sells to the wholesale trade throughout Nevada and part of California, and the annual output runs about twenty thousand gallons. Gardner Chism was a Democrat, but never aspired to office. He was postmaster at one time in Oregon.

HON. ROSWELL K. COLCORD, ex-Governor of Nevada, has been a resident of the State since 1863. He is a native of Maine, having been born in Waldo County, April 25, 1839. He received his education in Seaport, Maine, after which he took a course in mechanical engineering and later he learned the ship-carpenter's trade. In 1851 his father visited California, where he spent two years. Again, in 1856, his father made the trip to California, taking Roswell with him, who was but seventeen years of age. They became interested in mining in Tuolumne County for some time. The father returned to his former home and the son journeyed to Nevada. Upon locating in this State Mr. Colcord engaged in building bridges and mills, and soon ranked among the most prominent mechanical engineers and contractors, and has been identified with the most important triumphs in mechanical construction throughout Nevada. He served as superintendent of the Imperial Mine, which was one of the best mines in Nevada at the time, and was general manager of the English Company's properties at Aurora, which produced one hundred thousand dollars in bullion in sixty days. He was superintendent of the consolidated mines of the Esmeralda Company. While acting as Governor he was also ex-officio regent of the State University, and while in that capacity he succeeded in having a department of mechanical engineering founded. During the general strike in 1893 President Cleveland sent United States soldiers to protect the mail routes in Nevada and Gov. Colcord received a telegram from Reno asking if he would call out the State Militia to assist the U. S. troops if required. He replied "Yes" and that he would take personal command. By the State Legislature he was made chairman of the State Board of Assessors and Equalizers of Taxes. October 14, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Carson City. Gov. Colcord was united in marriage on the 25th of April, 1868, to Miss Mary F. Hopkins. To this union was born Stella G., Hallie and Ethel. Fraternally he has been affiliated with the Masonic Lodge since 1865 and was Master of Silver Star Lodge in Gold Hill in 1866. He joined the Chapter that year and has since passed all the degrees in that order. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Stevenson Commissioner from Nevada to the Paris Exposition.

HON. HENRY A. COMINS. In taking up the personal history of Henry A. Comins we present to our readers one who has a very wide acquaintance and who is honored and esteemed by all who know him. He was born in Penobscot County, Me., June 10, 1836. He acquired his education in the academy of his native county and Westbrook Seminary, near Portland, Me. He came to California via the Isthmus route, landing in San Francisco May, 1858. He went to the mines of Tuolumne County, where he was engaged in mining in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties for four years. The following year he engaged in the lumber business. The spring of 1863 he crossed the mountains to the head of Carson river, and came down the river with a log drive and landed at Empire City, July 1, 1863. He was employed by the Carson River

Lumber Company, and later he became manager of the Lower Carson River Lumber Co. In 1869 he migrated to White Pine County owing to the mining excitement at Treasury Hill. He engaged in business with John C. Russell under the firm name of Russell & Comins in Hamilton, Ward, and in Pioch for a short period. The firm continued in business from 1869 to 1881. Mr. Comins engaged in the lumber business in Cherry Creek for four years. In 1885 he removed to Steptoe Creek, where he engaged in the lumber business, ranching and stock business. He disposed of his ranch and came to Ely in 1907. He is a director and Vice-president of the First National Bank of Ely and has been largely interested in the mercantile and real estate interests of White Pine County. In 1875 he was elected to serve White Pine County in the lower house, and in 1877-79 he served as State Senator from his county, and again in 1889-1899, inclusive. He has served as school trustee in Hamilton, Cherry Creek, Steptoe and Ely and is now on the county and district school boards. Mr. Comins was united in marriage to Minnie M. Stauts, of Philadelphia, December 12, 1867. Four children have been born to this union, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Henrietta, born October 20, 1868, wife of A. N. McDonald, of Ely, and Minnie M., born October 19, 1872, wife of D. C. McDonald, of Ely, Nevada. Mr. Comins is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, he being a 32nd Degree Mason.

DANIEL COLL was born in Ireland in 1848, received his education in his native land and came to America in 1870, locating in New Jersey. He followed the moulding trade until 1874, when he went to San Francisco via the Isthmus route. He followed his trade in San Francisco for a time and came to Nevada, locating first in Virginia City and then Eureka, where he mined in both camps. He then returned to California overland and mined for a time. Returning to Nevada he followed mining in White Pine and Elko Counties. He ran the Cottage hotel in Elko County for eighteen years. In 1893 he removed to Reno, where he has remained since. Mr. Coll has mining interests still in different parts of Nevada. 1884 he married, and his children are Charles, William, Grace, Edna, wife of R. J. McFadden, and Daniel, Jr., of Reno. Mr. Coll is a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

PERCY SCOTT BOOTH, a native of New York City, N. Y., was born May 20, 1882. He acquired his education in the public schools, afterward attending the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York. After his schooling he identified himself with the accounting department in the transportation field and served in the leading railroad and steamship offices in New York City for a period of four years. He removed to Denver, Col., became interested in mining and later went to San Juan for a brief period. He desired to see more of the west and spent some time in Arizona and New Mexico. August 1, 1905, he came to Tonopah, where he has since resided. He served as chief clerk

for the Tonopah Mining Company and later auditor for the Nevada Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters in Tonopah. April 15, 1912, he accepted the office of auditor of the Tonopah Extension Mining Company, which position he now holds. Mr. Booth is a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner. He was appointed County Commissioner of Nye County by Gov. Oddie in June, 1911, to fill the unexpired term of Tim O'Connell, deceased. He was united in marriage to Miss Stella Cocke of Kansas City, Missouri, June 6, 1908.

CHARLES E. BOSWELL was born at Fowler, Ind., October 31, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of twenty he removed to Montana, where he was engaged on the stock ranges of that State for eleven years. He then became identified with railroad contracting, which he followed for some time. He removed to Reno, Nevada, and engaged with the Reno Mill and Lumber Company as salesman and collector, which position he still holds. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Reno. Mr. Boswell was married to Miss Bessie Stewart, a native of Montana, in 1896. Their one daughter, Mildred, was born May 5, 1900. The father of Mr. Boswell, Charles P., was a farmer in Indiana, and died January 5, 1912. His mother, Elizabeth (Squires) Boswell, is a native of Kentucky. Our subject has one sister, Mildred, wife of Edward Cooper, residing at Manchester, Ind.

ADAMS, FRANKLIN BROWN, of Goldfield, Nevada, son of James Madison Brown and Amanda Melvina (Pingrey) Brown, was born in Littleton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, February 4th, A. D. 1857, in which State his ancestors had lived for about two hundred and twenty-five years. He received the usual New England education and training. He was admitted to the Bar, July 1, 1891, with the right to practice law in all the courts of Massachusetts, and was afterwards admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. He opened a law office in Westborough and enjoyed a large practice. He was at the head of the town government for five years, receiving the solid vote of the rank and file of all political parties, and was Town Counsel for several years. He served as Justice of the Peace from 1889 until he came to Goldfield, Nevada, in 1896, a period of over seventeen years. He has a calm, judicial temperament and a keen sense of justice, well fitting him for service on the bench. He was married May 8, 1894, to Mahalah Annie Adams, of Houlton, Maine. They have two sons, Rolf Eric Brown, born March 24, 1896, and Paul Erwin Brown, born November 11, 1898. Since residing in Goldfield he has devoted his attention to the practice of law and to mining. He has been a loyal and consistent Democrat for years. He was elected Public Administrator of Esmeralda County in 1908 and re-elected in 1910, receiving the largest majority of any county officer on the ticket. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was thirteen years of age and belongs to many fraternal organizations, being especially active as a Freemason. He was Master of

Siloam Lodge, F. & A. M., of Westborough, Mass., in 1888, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twentieth Masonic District in 1890 and 1891 and Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1893-4. He is a member of Massachusetts Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32° and Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boston, Mass. He is High Priest of Goldfield Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., Master of Nevada Council, R. & S. M., for the past five years and Commander of Malta Commandery No. 3, K. T., in 1909 and 1910. These last two bodies were organized through the efforts of Mr. Brown. He is proud of the history of Nevada and deeply interested in its prosperity and development.

EDWARD BROWN. Numbered among the well and favorably known mining men of Nevada is Edward Brown, of Tonopah. He was born in Fayette County, Maine, September 4, 1858. His parents removed to Baldwin, Douglass County, Kansas, when Edward was a child. His father, Hartson R., was a prominent merchant of his locality and died in 1887. Mr. Brown's mother died in 1909; both parents having died in Kansas. The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the public schools of that State and early in life he learned the milling trade, which he followed up to the time he removed to Nevada. In 1882 he located in Esmeralda County and became identified with mining, which he followed for some years. He has valuable mining and real estate interests in the State. In 1901 Mr. Brown, with Mr. Cutting, had lease No. 19 on the Mizpah vein, which they worked for about one year.

RICHARD W. BASSMAN, who was born December 2, 1875, is a son of Henry and Mary Bassman, both of German descent. The father coming to this country via the Panama route in 1870. In 1875 the father was united in marriage and the same year he purchased a ranch consisting of two hundred or more acres. He served as Supervisor of Alpine County for one term and has served as school trustee. In the parents' family there are four children living—Lawrence, of Lovelock, a rancher; Della, wife of William Stodieck, of Carson Valley; Ida, wife of Louis Ruhenstroth, of Carson Valley, and our subject. Richard W. was married to Annie Tholke, a native of Germany, in 1904. Their three sons are Earnhardt, Henry and Richard, all living at home. In politics Mr. Bassman is a Republican and he is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley, Minden Creamery, Carson Valley Hay & Produce Co., and the local telephone company. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Nevada who has been more active along educational lines than the subject of this sketch. He was born in El Dorado County, Cal., September 10, 1858, and is a son of James and Eliza M. (Geoghegan) O'Brien, both natives of Lexington, Ky. The parents and two older children crossed the Plains in the early days and located in El Dorado Co. Later they resided in Sacramento, Marysville,

Oroville and Chico, Cal. Mr. O'Brien's father was one of the leading physicians and a highly respected citizen of his locality and practiced his profession in various cities of California. James W. was educated in the public schools of California, and graduated from the high school in San Francisco. After finishing his education he identified himself with the Southern Pacific Railroad in the transportation department, he having served in this capacity in Wadsworth, Sacramento, and when the town of Sparks was created he was transferred to this point, where he has since resided. Mr. O'Brien has always taken a keen interest in educational matters and served on the school board at Wadsworth for twenty years, and is now serving as clerk of the board in Sparks. In politics Mr. O'Brien is a Republican, but he never aspired to public office. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah T. Woodward, of Oakland, Cal., February 7, 1883. To this union were born six children—Edward, a physician residing at Richmond, Cal.; Josephine, who resides at Portland, Ore.; Albert M., a surveyor with the S. P. R. R.; Alice W., Edwina J., and Harold, residing at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Sparks.

CLEVELAND HALL BAKER was born at Eureka, Nevada, June 26, 1883, son of G. W. and Mary A. Baker, pioneer residents of Nevada. Mr. Baker was a graduate of the public schools of Oakland, Cal., the Anderson University Academy, the Belmont School and the Leland Stanford Jr. University, taking the degree of A. M. Mr. Baker was engaged for a time in newspaper work in San Francisco; then studied law in Reno and San Francisco, and in 1907 began the practice of law at Tonopah, Nevada. He was appointed assistant district attorney and in 1908 was elected district attorney of Nye County by a majority of two to one. As district attorney he made a most successful record and in 1910 was elected attorney-general of Nevada, being the only Democratic nominee for an important office elected in the State that year. In the very beginning of his brilliant career Cleveland H. Baker was stricken by death at Carson City, Nevada, December 6, 1912, aged 30 years. The death of Attorney-General Baker was a source of universal and genuine regret in Nevada, his native State. Wherever he went he made friends and in whatever work he engaged he quickly was marked as one of unusual ability. All who knew him predicted a bright future, and his sudden call to "that undiscover'd country, from whose bourne no traveler returns," was a great shock to the people not only of Nevada, but his friends in California and the West. Cleveland Hall Baker was a 32d degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and a member of the Bohemian, Family and Union League Clubs of San Francisco, and the Sage Brush Club of Nevada. He was married in Oakland, Cal., November 18, 1908, to Pansy, daughter of Senator Geo. C. Perkins of California.

ALFRED C. BANNISTER was born in Oakland, Cal., May 20, 1878. His father, Alfred, was a native of England, where he was identified with the

London banks as an expert accountant. In 1859 he was sent as an expert to San Francisco, Cal., for the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited. He is now seventy-four years of age and has held the position of trust with this bank since 1859. Mr. Bannister's mother was Rose Hammond, a native of England, and she was the mother of five children. Alfred C., the only child identified with Nevada, was educated at the Lincoln school in Oakland. After his schooling he engaged in the bicycle business in Oakland for a period of nineteen years. Owing to his wife's health he removed to Reno, where she died February 8, 1906. Mr. Bannister has three children, Violet, born August, 1901; Vollaire, born October, 1903, and George, born February, 1906. Mr. Bannister established a bicycle business in Reno July 23, 1910. He has always taken a keen interest in athletic sports and was captain of the Oakland Wheelmen in 1899.

ARTHUR H. BARLOW, who resides at Mason, Nevada, has the distinction of being a native son. He was born at Welington May 15, 1874. His father, Richard Barlow, a native of Essex, England, came to Nevada in 1862. He was interested in the mercantile business in Aurora and was interested in mining. He died in 1884. Mr. Barlow's mother, Emma Holeman, was a native of Wisconsin. She crossed the plains from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to Aurora, Nevada, is still living, and makes her home in Oakland, Cal. There were nine children in the parents' family, of which seven are living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Aurora and Hawthorn, and Oakland, Cal. Early in life he followed mining and various occupations. In 1902 he became identified with Edwards and Cutting in Tonopah for one year. He then engaged in the real estate and mining business under the firm name of Edwards & Barlow, operating in Tonopah, Rawhide and Greenwater, Cal. November, 1909, Mr. Barlow removed to Mason, Nevada, and engaged in the real estate business. At present he is engaged in real estate and mining. In 1910 he located the flood waters of the east and west forks of Walker River, and promoted an irrigation project. January, 1912, he turned over his water-rights and took stock in what is now the Walker River Power and Canal Co. Mr. Barlow is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno. He is a County Commissioner of Lyon County, being elected in the fall of 1912 for a four-year term. He was married to Miss Adele Bucking July 9, 1907, of Hollywood, Cal., and their three children are Ruth F., Alden H. and Holeman F.

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., was born at Johnstown, N. Y., June 20, 1865. His parents moved to Beaver Dam, Wis., when John R. was two years of age. His parents were among the thrifty farmers in that locality and remained in Beaver Dam for twelve years. After which they migrated to Cambria, Wis., where they remained until their death. The father of Dr. Cunningham died in February, 1912, and his mother died ten years previous. The

subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools, after which he graduated in 1888 from the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which is connected with the Illinois University. He graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1891. He began practicing his profession corner 51st and Halsted streets, where he remained for fifteen years. He was a member of the Stockyard Division of the State Medical Society and at one time had charge of a drug-store, corner 51st and Wentworth avenue, for three years. September 23, 1905, Dr. Cunningham came to Nevada, locating in Tonopah, where he immediately started to practice, and has been successful from the start. He served as county physician and health officer for four years. He is a member of the Nye County Medical Society and served as President in 1911. He is also a member of the Nevada State Medical Society. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Ryan of Chicago in 1896, who died in 1907. Dr. Cunningham is a member of the Catholic Church of Tonopah and fraternally is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and Knights of Columbus, both of Tonopah, Nevada.

HON. BENJAMIN CURLER was born in Addison County, Vt., September 27, 1834. He was educated in B. B. Allen's High School, Vergennes, Vt., and he acquired his legal education in Illinois and Nevada. In 1855 he removed to Rock Island County, Ill., where he taught school and studied law. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda A. Thompson, formally a school teacher, a native of New Haven, Vt., and a daughter of James Thompson, a representative man of that place. His wife accompanied him on his trip across the Plains and they located at Carson City, Nevada, where Mr. Curler became engaged in building. He later removed to Churchill County, where he was elected a member of the last Territorial Legislature, and later he was chosen District Attorney of Churchill County, serving two years, and District Attorney of Nye County for two years, and District Attorney for Esmeralda County. In 1866 he was elected District Judge of the district comprising Nye and Churchill Counties, serving in that capacity for eight years. 1867 he removed to Belmont, the county seat of Nye County. In 1890 he removed to Reno, where he has since carried on a general law practice. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curler, but three are now living, Benjamin F., an attorney, residing at Elko; Alice, wife of S. H. Rosenthal, of Reno, and Bertha L., wife of George T. Robson. Mr. Curler is a member of the Odd Fellows and has been a representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a Past Grand Chancellor of the K. of P., and was a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1888-1889.

MICHAEL COHEN, who has been identified with Nevada for many years, is numbered among the representative men in White Pine County. He was born December 25, 1838, in Prussia. He attended the schools of his native country and went to England at the age of thirteen; here he remained for about four

years. In 1857 he came to America and located in New York City for a time, and in 1859 he came to California via the Isthmus route. He remained in San Francisco for a few months, and in 1860 he came to Nevada and located in Virginia City and worked for Bonner Bros. for four years. He removed to San Francisco and clerked in a dry goods store for four years and returned to Nevada in 1869, locating in Eureka, where he clerked for several months. Later, in 1869, he went to Hamilton, where he remained until 1871, when he went to Pioch, where he remained four years.* He returned to Eureka and remained until 1883, when he went to Ward and later to Taylor and Ely. He remained in Ely until 1889, when he went to Pioch, where he remained for five years. Mr. Cohen started a merchandise store in De Lamar, which he conducted for six years. In 1900 he returned to Ely and operated a store until 1910, when he retired from active business. In 1912 he was elected County Commissioner. He was married to Philipina Cohen, a native of Prussia, December 20, 1887.

HENRY L. BECK, a member of one of the old and honored families of Nevada, was born at Washoe City, April 15, 1870. He is a son of Henry H., a native of Ohio, who crossed the Plains in the early days to seek his fortune among the mining districts of the west. He died in 1907. Mr. Beck's mother, a native of Nova Scotia, died in 1908. Our subject received his education in the public schools at Reno and in 1887 he engaged in the milling business, which vocation he has since followed. In 1906 he removed to Minden and took charge of the Minden Flour Milling Company's mill as manager and head miller. In 1896 he was married to Miss Clara Dressler, daughter of A. F. Dressler, one of the representative men of the State. Their one son, Fred Dressler Beck, was born in 1897. Mr. Beck is a member of the Minden School Board. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Genoa.

NEALY H. CHAPIN was born in Oquawka, Illinois, September 8, 1875. His boyhood was spent in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado, and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the East Denver High School. He was employed for six years in the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company's general offices in Denver and in 1901 he went to Morenci, Arizona, where he spent six years in the supply department of the Detroit Copper Mining Company. In the spring of 1907 he came to Ely, which was then at the height of the boom following the development of its copper mines. In company with W. A. Leonard, formerly of Clifton, Arizona, he purchased the *Ely Record*, a weekly newspaper, which he and his partner have since conducted. He made his first entry into politics in the fall of 1912, when he was elected by the Republicans as one of the two State Senators from White Pine County. In the Legislature of 1913 he took especial interest in educational matters and was in charge of the Free Text-book bill introduced by the White Pine delegation. He also introduced a bill amending

the Pure Food law of Nevada, and a number of other measures of progressive tendencies.

FRED D. OLDFIELD.—Numbered among the representative men of White Pine County is Fred D. Oldfield, the present County Clerk. He was born March 22, 1882, in Utah. He is a son of Joseph William and Laura J. Oldfield. The parents of our subject removed to Nevada when he was eighteen months old and settled in Osceola, then a prosperous mining camp. Mr. Oldfield's father was one of the pioneer mining men of this locality and he died in 1906. The mother of Fred D. makes her home in Ely. Mr. Oldfield acquired his education in the public schools of this county, after which he followed mining for some years. He was elected County Clerk and took office in the spring of 1905. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Eagles, Woodmen of the World and the Rebeccas.

WILLIAM T. OLMSTEAD, one of the representative men in Southern Nevada, was born at Norwalk, Conn., September 10, 1866. He received his education in the public schools and in 1896 he removed to Utah and located in Salt Lake City, where he became identified with R. E. L. Collier in U. S. survey work. In 1905 Mr. Olmstead removed to Goldfield and started U. S. mineral survey work, his son, Seymour G., being associated with him in business. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1887 to Marguerite C. Denis. She died in November, 1909. To this union were born three children, Seymour G., born November 28, 1889, and two who died in infancy.

HON. JOHN S. ORR.—Widely and favorably known in the State of Nevada and conspicuous in the role of names of men who have conferred honor upon the legal profession, stands that of John S. Orr of Reno. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 29, 1856, and at the age of seventeen he removed to Holden, Missouri, where his father, Jonathan P., practiced law and was numbered among the representative men of his locality. He died in 1911. The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio and Normal School in Warrensburg, Mo., after which he taught school in Missouri and later in Oregon for several years. He took up the study of law while a resident of Oregon and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of that State in 1892. He removed to Klamath Falls, Oregon, where he began the practice of his profession, and was elected County Judge of Klamath County for a term of four years. In 1901 Judge Orr came to Reno and formed a co-partnership with Hon. Frank H. Norcross, which continued until Judge Norcross was elected to the supreme bench, which was in the fall of 1904. Judge Orr continued the practice of law for two years, when he was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District, which then comprised Washoe, Churchill and Humboldt Counties. In 1910 he was re-elected to the same office by a very large majority. In January he resigned the office to re-enter upon the practice of his chosen profession. Judge Orr was united in marriage to

Miss Iva E. Simpson of Reno, January, 1898, and a daughter of one of Reno's most prominent citizens, J. E. Simpson, a pioneer druggist. To this union were born Marshall S., William W. and Elma R. In the Legislature Session of 1905, Judge Orr served the people of his county in the Assembly. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. ORR, one of the respected and old-time citizens of Reno, was born near Effingham, Ireland, August 25, 1833, and died January 13, 1903. His father died when John T. was quite young and at the age of eighteen he came West and located in Yreka, Cal. He engaged in mining in Northern California for some time and then removed to Montana, where he engaged in the mining business. Finally he left Montana and settled in Eureka, where he acquired valuable mining interests in the early days. He was injured while in Eureka and after that he did not take an active part in business, but personally took charge of his interests in Eastern Nevada. 1880 he came to Reno, where he had business interests, but made his home in San Francisco until 1888. Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Mrs. Elda Simpson in 1888, when he removed to Reno and took up his residence there. One daughter, Elda, is a student attending the University of Nevada. Mrs. Orr's first husband, J. E. Simpson, was one of the earliest druggists in Reno, and died February, 1877. He was from a prominent Quaker family of Ohio. The grandfather of Mrs. Orr was a noted man and took an active part in peace-making with the Indians throughout the East and founded the Quaker Colony in Indiana. Her father, who resided near Indianapolis, was the largest nursery-man in the State. Mrs. Orr, previous to her marriage, was Miss Elda Williams, of English descent. She is an active worker in the Episcopal Church.

J. D. O'SULLIVAN is numbered among the pioneers of the State and is one of the representative men residing near Reno. He was born March 1, 1835, in Ireland, where he received his education, and at the age of eighteen he came to America January 1, 1857, and remained in New York until 1860. He sailed from New York to the Pacific Coast by the way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1860. He went to Sacramento, where he found employment, and later to Virginia City. On the 19th of March, 1864, he located on his present ranch, comprising two hundred and forty acres. He cleared the sage-brush from his land and secured water from the English mill. Later he built the O'Sullivan ditch and secured a large supply of water. He later sold the O'Sullivan ditch and now is supplied with water from the Orr ditch. On the 22nd of August, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cosruff, a native of Ireland, who died the 29th of December, 1870. The children are Dennis, who resides on the farm, and his two children are James Motley and Mary Claire; Margaret, who died at the age of thirty; John J., a rancher, who has one daughter, Mary Patricia, and James R., who is married and has two

children, Marie Nevis and Margaret Neil. In March, 1872, Mr. O'Sullivan was again married, his second union being with Miss Bridget Farley, who died October 17, 1908.

AMASA L. PARKER was born at Bentonsport, Van Buren County, Iowa, April 8, 1849. His father, William K. Parker (deceased), was born in Washington, D. C., and was a merchant tailor. He removed to Utah in 1850, where he followed his business for many years. Amasa acquired his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City. In 1862 he came to Nevada and found employment with the overland stage and mail company, and drove from Salt Lake City to Reece River. He followed this vocation until the railroads were built. He then followed teaming and freighting. He engaged in the sheep business in Utah and later in Nevada. He engaged in the livery business in Ely during the boom days, which he conducted for several years. Mr. Parker served as County Commissioner of White Pine County for four years and he was chosen Mayor in May, 1911, which office he now holds. He was united in marriage in 1870 to Rachel Guiber, a native of England, and who came to America in 1866. To this union have been born seven children. Amasa died at the age of five years; Cora M., wife of Joseph Newman (deceased); Charles Benjamin, a resident of California; Daisy, wife of H. V. Burleigh, with the Oregon Short Line R. R.; Margaret, wife of Dr. Walter E. Weddle, of Reedley, Cal.; Amy J., wife of George D. Powers, of Reno, and Dorothy, a teacher in Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal.

JULIUS R. PARRY was born in Reno October 18, 1885. He attended the public schools of this city, after which he attended the University of Nevada for three years and Stanford University one year. He became identified with mining and followed this vocation from 1907 to 1909. He erected a convention hall which seated 2,800 people, which was used for amusement and political purposes. He became associated with his father, Robert W., who had charge of the stock-yards and had mining interests, when he went in the Sheriff's office and acted as clerk for a time. Later he was appointed City Clerk to fill an unexpired term of six months, after which he was elected to the position for a two-year term. Mr. Parry is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Reno Commercial Club. He was united in marriage to Miss Alice Woolbridge of Auburn, Cal., January 19, 1910.

SAMUEL C. PATRICK.—Prominent among the newspaper men of Eastern Nevada is Samuel C. Patrick, editor of the *White Pine News*. He was born February 23, 1878, at Washburn, Ill. He completed the course of study in the public schools, after which he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He began his newspaper career at Mt. Pleasant, after which he became associated with various papers in Iowa, Missouri, Colo-

rado, Utah and Nevada. He became associated with the *White Pine News* in 1909 and continued on its staff until July, 1910, when the daily paper was suspended and he became interested in the publication with C. S. Crain as his partner. Upon Mr. Crain's retirement two years ago, Mr. Patrick assumed full control of the paper and is its present editor and manager. Mr. Patrick was united in marriage to Miss Florence Roper, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, April 30, 1898.

EDWARD O. PATTERSON, County Clerk and Treasurer of Ormsby County, was born at Silver Mountain, Alpine County, Cal., August 18, 1867. He is a son of Robert and Ellie (Calhoun) Patterson. His father was largely interested in mining projects in the State and located in Virginia City in 1868. Edward acquired his education in the public schools, the Oakland Military Academy and the University of Nevada. At an early age he was identified with the hotel business and later he learned the printers' trade at Elko, which he followed for some years. In 1907 he was elected to his present office. Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Leona Dare Burke, of Carson City, in 1900. To this union were born Martha June, born June 14, 1901; Leona Dare, born October 23, 1903, and Edward O., born February 3, 1905. Mr. Patterson is receiver for the Nye and Ormsby County Bank.

FRANK M. PAYNE, one of the representative and time-honored citizens of Reno, was born October 12, 1846, in Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools and at the age of twenty-two he came to California via the Isthmus route. He first located at Milford, Cal., where he remained for two years, and followed carpenter work. 1871 he removed to Reno, where he has followed his trade and house-moving ever since. He has worked all over Nevada and never has had an accident. Mr. Payne was twice married. In 1872 he married Ida Moe, a native of Ohio, and on the 30th of September, 1885, he was united in marriage to Lillie M. Rogers, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union was born their son Harvey, January 27, 1891, in the employ of the State as Surveyor since 1908. He attended the University of Nevada for three years. Mrs. Payne is an active woman in the W. C. T. U. and Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, County Clerk of Churchill County, was born in Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., February 18, 1877, where he received his education. He became telegraph operator and was identified with various railroads in that capacity from 1895 to 1907. He removed from Hazen to Fallon in 1907 and in 1908 he was elected County Clerk and in 1910 he was re-elected to the same position. Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Dern, of Delphi, Ind., September, 1900. Their one daughter, Dorothy, was born September 26, 1903. Mr. Noble is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Fallon.

HON. GEORGE NORTON NOEL, for three terms District Attorney of Storey County, was born at Gold Hill, April 3, 1873. He received his education in the public and high schools, after which he studied law under W. E. F. Deal in Virginia City, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one. He was elected, the following year, to the State Legislature, and was appointed Speaker pro tem., and was selected as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was elected District Attorney of Storey County at the age of twenty-three for one term. He went into active practice for a time and was appointed Secretary of State under W. G. Douglass. At the expiration of his term he returned to Virginia City and resumed his law practice. In 1896 he was again elected District Attorney, and again in 1908 he was elected to that office. Judge Noel has a thorough knowledge of the duties of that position and has proved an efficient and competent official. His office expired January 1, 1913. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows, Encampment of Odd Fellows, Eagles, Moose, Modern Woodmen of America and the Divide Hose Company of Virginia City. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances Louise Sparkes, December 4, 1899. To this union were born three children, Catherine Emily, George Norton, Jr., and Raymond Joseph. Judge Noel and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH BIANCHINI, a native of Switzerland, was born November 16, 1857. He acquired a limited education in the old country and in 1873 he went to Holland, where he remained for a period of six years, working at various trades and occupations. In 1880 he came to America and went directly to San Luis Obispo, Cal., where he remained for about twenty years, following ranching. May 27, 1900, he came to Reno, where he worked for wages for three years. He then purchased the Johnson ranch, four miles from Reno, where he has since lived. He married and six children were born to the union. His wife died in 1897. His sons Peter and Louis reside in Sparks. Eugenia, wife of Robert Frazer, resides in Oil Center, Cal. Josie, wife of A. A. Malmstrom, resides in Anaheim, Cal.; Olivia, wife of James Yocum, lives in Sparks. Esther, wife of L. E. Allard, also resides in Sparks.

GEORGE B. BIDLEMAN, who has one of the finest stock and general ranches in Washoe County, and who is one of the representative ranchers in this locality, was born in Virginia City, November 26, 1875. He is a son of Ferdinand and Nettie Bidleman, both natives of Baltimore, Maryland. The father came to Virginia City in the early Eighties and became identified with mining, and also operated a small dairy during the early days. He died in 1902. The mother resides with George B. on the ranch. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools in Virginia City. He became interested in mining, was identified with ranching and engaged in the butcher business. Mr. Bidleman and his brother purchased the Twaddle Brothers' ranch on the Truckee Meadows, about five miles southeast of Reno, consisting of two hundred and fifty-six acres, and in April, 1912, George B. took over his

brother's interest. Mr. Bidleman is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Reno.

BENSON DILLON BILLINGHURST, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Reno, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred at McArthur, August 15, 1870. He received his education in the public and high schools of Lancaster, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1897 with the degree of A.B. He removed to Danville, Illinois, where he became principal of the city schools, which position he held until 1900. He then went to Prescott, Arizona, where he held the position of Superintendent of Schools until he removed to Seattle, where he entered the law department of the University of Washington, graduating from that department with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Washington in 1908. In July, 1908, he took charge of the Reno schools, which position he still holds. During Professor Billingshurst's administration as head of the Reno schools there have been erected four new graded school buildings and the high school. He was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Burns, of Bloomington, Ill., August 25, 1893. Their two children are Ruth, born December 3, 1900, and Florence Harriet, born October 1, 1906. Mr. Billingshurst is an active member of the Reno Commercial Club. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM E. BILLINGS.—A review of the representative men of White Pine County would not be complete without a sketch of William E. Billings, now serving as District Attorney of this county. He was born in San Joaquin County, Cal., January 17, 1880. He acquired his education in the public schools of Contra Costa County, and Lowell high school of San Francisco, graduating from the latter in 1897. He attended Stanford University and received the degree of A. B. in 1903, and the degree of LL. B. in 1905. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1904. He practiced his profession in San Francisco until the great fire in 1906, when he removed to Ely in June that year. He was a member of the law firm with Chandler and Quayle. In November, 1912, Mr. Billings was elected district attorney and took office January 1, 1913. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and Eagles and the Phi-Delta-Phi, a college fraternity of Stanford University. In politics Judge Billings is affiliated with the Republican party. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Alward, daughter of Frank Alward, of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1908. To this union was born one daughter, Elizabeth, born January 15, 1910.

JOHN W. BLAIR, the subject of this sketch, was born in Visalia, Cal., in 1862, where he received his education in the public schools. He has been identified with the mining interests of Nevada, and also served some years

in the railroad shops of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. He spent some time in Nevada in 1886 and in 1893 he came to Lovelock, where he has since remained. During the Tonopah excitement Mr. Blair was interested in business in that camp. He is now the manager for John G. Taylor, who has extensive land interests near Lovelock. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. In 1912 Mr. Blair was a candidate for the State Senate.

ALFRED BLUMDELL is one of the honored and highly respected business men of Sparks. He was born in Evanston, Wyoming, December 13, 1877. He is a son of Richard and Mary Ann (Mitchell) Blumdem. His parents are natives of London, England. They came to America in 1869 and located in New York State, coming west some years later. They finally located in Wadsworth, Nevada, where the father worked at his trade as coppersmith; he died in 1882 and his wife died 1912. Alfred came to Reno in 1905 and became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad as engineer; he followed this occupation seven years, when he resigned, and spent one year in California. He returned to Sparks and was connected with the Construction Department of the Nevada Railroad, between Wadsworth and Olinghouse, for eight months, when he returned to Sparks and engaged in the men's furnishing business. He was elected Mayor of Sparks in 1911 for a two-year term. Mr. Blumdem was married to Miss Emma Steiner, of Lander County, Nevada, January 2, 1907. Their two children are Laverne, born October 26, 1907, and Frederick Norman, born June 19, 1910. In politics Mr. Blumdem is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of Rebekah, attends the Episcopal Church, and is active in the social life of Reno and Sparks.

CORD HENRY BEHRMANN is a German by birth. He was born February 15, 1870. He received his education in the public schools in his native land, after which he took up farming and worked out for some time. At the age of eighteen he came to the Carson Valley, where he worked at ranching for ten years. He then engaged in business at Waterloo for seven years and in the fall of 1905 he purchased a ranch from Peter Wilslef. In politics Mr. Behrmann is a Republican. April 16, 1898, he was married to Miss K. W. Dickhoff, also a native of Germany, who came to America in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Behrmann are members of the German Lutheran Church.

HON. CHARLES HENRY BELKNAP, one of Nevada's most prominent men, is a native of the Empire State, having been born July 20, 1841, and comes from Puritan ancestors who emigrated from England to this country at a very early date. Judge Belnap received his education in public and private schools and in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1865 he came to Nevada, where he completed his law studies, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869, and began the practice of his profession in Virginia

City. In 1873 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and he also served two terms as Mayor of Virginia City. In 1880 he was further honored and elected Supreme Judge of the State, and for twenty-three years he filled that position, up to 1905. In 1873 Judge Belknap was married to Miss Virginia Bradley, daughter of ex-Gov. L. R. Bradley, and five children have been born of this union. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

HERBERT Z. PETERS was born at Lancaster, Ohio, October 30, 1881. He was educated in Columbus, Ohio, and attended Otterbin's College at Westerville, Ohio, taking a course in mining. He came west and located in the Black Hills, South Dakota, where he followed chemical work and mining for some time. In 1905 he removed to Goldfield, where he was identified in mining and operated a chemical office and did assaying. He belongs to the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah. July 11, 1911, he leased the Manhattan Home Water Co., which supplies the camp with water. He and his partner, Mr. Thomas, have added everything in the machinery line and the firm is known as Peters and Thomas.

DEE PETTY, one of the representative business men of Las Vegas, Nevada, who is held in high esteem by all who know him, was born at Hubbard, Nebraska, September 29, 1885. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. At the age of seventeen he learned the jewelry trade, which vocation he has always followed. He was engaged in business in Reno for two years and January 10, 1910, he removed to Las Vegas, where he engaged in business and carries an exclusive and up-to-date stock. He is watch inspector for the Salt Lake and Las Vegas and Tonopah railroads and is interested in lands near the city of Las Vegas, which he is improving and intends to put out a commercial orchard. He is interested in anything that will advance the conditions in Southern Nevada.

JAMES NESBITT was born October 12, 1841, and George Nesbitt was born January 14, 1844, both natives of Ireland. They came to America at an early age and located in California for a time, and then George Nesbitt removed to Arizona, engaging in mining, and later went to Pioche, Nev., where James Nesbitt was located in business. They engaged in the mercantile business about 1873. In 1895 they removed to De Lamar, Nev., where they opened a branch store, which was the largest establishment there. They branched out in mining and being one of the original owners of the Big De Lamar mine located at De Lamar. After having a mill running for some time they sold their interest to Captain De Lamar, but they still retained large mining interests in that locality and controlled the water-system which they put in. They were large holders of Agricultural lands in Southeastern Nevada, having a large ranch at Hiko and another large ranch twenty miles south of Pioche. They owned another mine which was a heavy producer of lead and silver ore.

in the early days. In 1905 they started a branch store in Columbia, near Goldfield, and were very successful. James Nesbitt, the senior member of the firm, died in 1903, and George Nesbitt continued the business until his death, which occurred May 28, 1908. The business in Columbus and De Lamar was then closed out by the administrators of James and George Nesbitt, and, both estates were closed. In the family of George Nesbitt there were two sons and four daughters. The sons are G. Edgar and Joseph James. G. Edgar was born March 29, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of San Jose, Cal. After his schooling he became identified with the grocery business and in April, 1912, he and his brother, Joseph J., opened their present store in Goldfield. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and a Knight Templar. His brother Joseph was born April, 1890; he also was educated in the public schools, after which he engaged in the grocery business, and is a member of the Elks Lodge. The daughters of our subject are Anna, wife of A. G. Flemming, of Spokane, Wash.; Mattie B., a teacher in the Ryolite public schools and a graduate from the normal school of Reno. Letitia and Fannie are attending the State normal school at San Jose, Cal. The children of James Nesbitt are George W., of Salt Lake City; James, a graduate of the U. of N. in 1905, and is now bookkeeper for the Tonopah and Goldfield market. Robert is bookkeeper for Nezbit Bros. John and Sam are attending school.

JOHN NEWMARKER was born in Germany, 1846. He came to America and resided in Clarion, Armstrong and Butter Counties, Penn. He learned the carpenters' trade at an early age. In 1875 he came to Nevada, locating in Virginia City, where he assisted in building the Odd Fellows Hall. He worked at his trade in San Francisco and Sacramento for a time. In 1896 he purchased forty-five square miles of range-land; of this amount there was two hundred acres of farming land. He married Bertha Siebold in 1872. To this union were born eleven children, eight of whom are living: Henry, Edward, Benjamin, John, Fred, Emma, wife of Edgar Hunter; Lena, wife of Wm. Wilbur; Lillian, wife of Blain Grey; Nettie died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Newmarker owns 640 acres of land at Glendale; 200 acres of this is farming land and the balance mining land; has spent over six thousand dollars so far in mining. 1906 he was elected Councilman from the Fourth Ward. He resigned after the first term, owing to his hearing. During his time in office he was largely instrumental in having sewers, streets and sidewalks put in. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and Odd Fellows of Reno.

LEWIS LEE BRADLEY. Upon the pages of Nevada's History is engraved the name of Lewis Lee Bradley. He was one of the most prominent men in Eastern Nevada. He was from a family prominent in the affairs of this State politically, socially and commercially, from its first settlement. He was a son of the late J. R. Bradley and a grandson of ex-Governor L. R. Bradley, and he had an acquaintance as extensive as any man in the Commonwealth. He was born in Stockton, Cal., Nov. 17, 1866. When but five years of age his

parents removed to Elko and later to Austin, where they resided for several years, after which he went to Mineral Hill. Mr. Bradley attended the public schools, after which he became a student in the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. After completing his education he embarked in the cattle business at the age of eighteen and assumed the management of the Mason & Bradley Cattle Co., now the Mary's River Land & Cattle Co., at Deeth. Some years ago Mr. Bradley purchased the Commercial Hotel at Elko, Nev., which has an atmosphere of comfort hard to describe. On the 25th of February, 1891, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Armstrong, a native of Star Valley, and a daughter of Benjamin Armstrong, who was one of the prominent men in Eastern Nevada. There were two daughters born of this marriage—Beulah, now the wife of J. Snelson, who assumed the management of the hotel, and Alice May, who resides at home. Fraternally Mr. Bradley was affiliated with Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., having joined in 1900, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he supported the Democratic party, but never aspired to office. Mr. Bradley died at Carson City.

JOHN EDWARDS BRAY was born of Irish parents in Danville, Vt., October 8, 1852. Educated in the Vermont public schools and Cornell University. Taught school in Vermont two winters while a high school student. Worked as farmhand and house carpenter later to earn money for law school course, studying law in spare hours; changed plan and went to Cornell. Came to Nevada in 1876. Engaged in public school work continuously to present time (1913), with exception of three years devoted to business. Principal in Dayton schools five and one-half years, Virginia City five years, Reno thirteen years; also Principal in Sutro, Gold Hill and Winnemucca. University Regent two years; Deputy State Superintendent 1907-1910; appointed State Superintendent of Schools by Governor Dickerson September, 1910, for unexpired term of Hon. Orvis Ring, deceased; elected State Superintendent in November, 1910, for four-year term. Married December 25, 1888, to Miss Minnie M. Leslie, a native Nevadan. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Bray was a successful and noted Nevada teacher. She is of genial and kindly disposition, loves children, and is a great favorite with all who know her. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bray—two daughters and a son, the latter dying in infancy; the elder daughter an honor graduate of University of Nevada, now (1913) a high school teacher; the younger, a senior in Mills College, California. Mr. Bray is a ready speaker and writer; is editor and one of the founders of the *Nevada School Journal*. He classifies himself as an aggressive progressive in education, and has had large influence in shaping public school work and legislation in Nevada.

CLARENCE GRANT PIERSON, proprietor and general manager of the Pierson Mill and Lumber Company, of Reno, was the first white boy born

in Arizona on March 5, 1872. He attended the public schools of Redlands and Sturgis Academy of California. On the completion of his schooling he worked at general ranching and in the orange groves of California for about ten years, and then removed to Verdi, Nevada. He entered the service of the Verdi Lumber Company, filling various positions for about nine years, until he rose to the position of the general supervision of the plant, which he resigned to accept employment with the Self and Sellman mill and building company, which position he held for four years, and on February 1, 1911, he purchased the plant, which has since been reorganized as the Pierson Mill and Lumber Company. He is a Republican, but has never accepted any office. On May 31, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Rhodes, of Reno, Nevada, and has one child, Eleanor, born April 7, 1905. They are active in church affairs. Mr. Pierson is a descendant of Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale College.

JOSEPH CHARLES PIERCY was born in France September 5, 1860. He came to America in 1870 and located in Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public school and at the age of twenty-one he took the Civil Service examinations and worked for the Government in Washington for some years. He was transferred to various stations in the Weather Bureau Department and opened stations in various parts of the country. 1906 he came to Tonopah and established the station for Southern Nevada. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. He was married to Maria Francis Knott September, 1882, who died March 22, 1910. Mr. Piercy was a delegate to the weather bureau convention, which was held in Omaha in 1898.

JOSEPH CLIFTON PIERCY was born at Sandusky, Ohio, June 27, 1884. He is a son of Joseph Charles and Frances (Knott) Piercy. Our subject received his education in the public schools of North Platte, Nebraska, after which he took a course in the Creighton University, at Omaha. June, 1909, he started in the drug business in Tonopah, where he has since been identified as one of the representative business men. In politics Mr. Piercy is a Democrat and he was elected by the people of Nye County to represent them in the State Assembly in 1910. He was united in marriage to Miss Ella Roche, of Chicago, June 18, 1908. Their two children are Joseph Clifton, Jr., born May 26, 1909, and Francis Martin, born August 15, 1911. He holds the office of vice dictator of the Moose of Tonopah and is also a member of the K. of P., the Eagles, Fraternal Brotherhood and Woman of the Woodcraft. His wife is active in the Baptist Church.

GEORGE BRODIGAN, Secretary of State, was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal. His parents were natives of Ireland, and came to America from Australia in 1849, locating in California, where the father engaged in mining and was with Bill Bodie, one of the discoverers of Bodie. Later he removed to Virginia City, where he teamed during '59-'60. He took an active part

during the Indian Wars in Nevada and died in 1897. Our subject acquired his education in the public schools of California and Nevada, after which he attended the University of Nevada. He then took charge of the Territorial Enterprise and was business manager for some time, after which he engaged in about every vocation open to young men in Nevada, including printing, railroading, mining, cyaniding, milling, hotelman, traveling salesman, etc., and is happy in the conviction that he was at least fairly successful in each. For six years Mr. Brodigan served Esmeralda County as Auditor and Recorder. In 1910 he was elected Secretary of State. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Boneysteel, a native of West Virginia, January 30, 1911.

PELEG BROWN, one of the well known and most substantial ranchers in Washoe County and a Nevada pioneer of 1857, was born in Middletown, R. I., July 14, 1836. He received his education at the public schools and academy. At the age of twenty he started to cross the plains in company with his brother, Joshua, the latter bringing stock from Kentucky. The Brown brothers were in company with a big train and that winter Peleg spent the winter at Mormon Station (now Genoa), in 1857, while his brother returned for more stock. Owing to the trouble with the Indians, Joshua had to remain in Kansas for one year, and the following year he made the trip again, accompanied by his wife and two children. Peleg remained in Nevada for three years, when he returned to his native home for a visit. Remaining on the New England Coast but a few months, he started out again to seek his fortune in the Silver State. The second trip was by the Isthmus route, he being among the first to bring alfalfa seed to Nevada. The following year after his arrival to this State, in 1858, Mr. Brown bought the John Winters squatter's claim and added to his holdings until he had 640 acres, and he resided on the original homestead until his death, which occurred in September, 1878. This ranch having one of the earliest water rights in Nevada. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Elizabeth Gill, of Fort Wayne, Ind., January 18, 1863, at Washoe City, Nev. To this union were born five children, Albert G., who has the management of the home place, and who married, December 9, 1891, Miss Emma Parnell, Ross, Julia, who died at the age of six and one-half years, Laura E., Charles P., who died in 1900, aged twenty-nine years, Millie J., wife of Joseph Wheeler, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

HON. WILSON BROUGHER, a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 19, 1854. He is a son of William and Susan (Snyder) Brougher. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa. He removed to Nevada at the age of twenty-one and went to Nye County, where he was employed. He was elected Sheriff of Nye County on the Republican ticket, which office he held for two terms, after which he was elected and served as Auditor and Recorder. No higher testimonial of his capability in that position can be given than the statement of the fact that he was elected to the office for six consecutive terms, serving for twelve years. He resigned that position to accept the nomination for State Senator formed by

Ormsby County. He was elected by a majority of 117 votes. At the time of the first discovery at Tonopah Mr. Brougher became one of the first owners of the Mizpah, Bureau, Valley View, Desert Queen, Sand Grass and Red Plume claims, these being eight of the original claims in a group. He is now largely interested in the various mines in that locality. In 1902 Mr. Brougher purchased the Arlington Hotel at Carson City. He was united in marriage to Miss Julia Cannon, a native of Illinois, in 1885. To this union have been born Ida S., Alice J., Nellie M. and William Henry. Mr. Brougher is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM E. BROWN was born in Eau Clair County, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered the mercantile business. In 1893 he removed to California, locating in Stockton, and Sonora, where he remained for twelve years. In 1905 he came to Reno and became identified with the Flanigan Warehouse Company as president. He is a member of the Reno Commercial Club. Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Schmitt, of Stockton, Cal., in 1896. Their two children are Phillis, age thirteen, and Norman, age eleven. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Episcopal Church and the Century Club of Reno.

FLOYD H. BRUCE, local manager for the Nevada California Power Company, at Tonopah, Nev., was born at Aurora, Ind., April 30, 1870. He attended the public schools and high school, graduating from the latter in 1888. After his schooling he engaged in the electrical business and was identified with this business in Cincinnati, Ohio, for five years. He worked for various electrical companies throughout the East and from 1892 to 1895 he had the management of the water and power plant at Austin, Texas. He removed to St. Louis and for two years was connected with the Laclede Power Company. In October, 1906, he came to Tonopah, Nev., and worked for the Nevada Power Mining and Milling Company, now the Nevada California Power Company, and in May, 1910, was appointed local manager for Tonopah and Millers. Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Anna Petmecky of Austin, Texas, July 9, 1895.

PETER BUOL, Mayor of Las Vegas, was born at Chicago, Ill., October 1, 1873. He attended the public schools, and at the age of fourteen became identified with the dining-car service on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which position he held for four years. He then went with the Santa Fe Railroad in the same capacity, where he remained for ten years, running between Chicago and Los Angeles, serving as dining-car conductor and chef. He then followed various occupations, filled positions of trust for some years, and in May, 1904, he came to Las Vegas, Nev., and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. July 6, 1911, he was elected Mayor of Las Vegas for a two-year term. He has been United States Commissioner since 1905, which office he still holds. He was united

in marriage to Miss Lorena V. Patterson, of Boonville, Mo., September 24, 1900. Their one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, was born January, 1912. Mayor Buol was the first man in the valley to set out a commercial orchard. He has fifteen acres of peaches, and has large holdings of land in the Las Vegas Valley. He was the first to develop artesian water and put down the first well demonstrating the fact that flowing wells could be had in the valley.

JAMES BURKE, one of the pioneer contractors in Reno, was born in Ireland, April 12, 1841. He came to America in 1868 and located in New York City, where he followed his trade of brick and stone mason for some years. In March, 1876, he came to Reno, Nev., and joined his brother, who had been located in Reno previously. They at once formed a co-partnership and have since been engaged in the manufacture of brick and in the contracting business. Burke Brothers had the contract for the erection of the first four brick buildings built by the University of Nevada. They have erected many of the finest business houses and homes in Reno and other places in the State. One of the more recent jobs erected by Burke Brothers is the N. C. O. Railroad depot of Reno, one of the finest in the West for its size. He was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, in 1885. Three children were born to this union, John D., Josephine and Mary Ann. The family attend and are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Burke is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Knights of Columbus.

PETER BURKE, one of the foremost men in the building line in Nevada, was born March 16, 1847, in Ireland. At the age of twenty-five he came to America and remained in New York City for a period of four years, where he was engaged at his trade of brick mason. In 1874 he was foreman on the Folsom prison, at Folsom, Cal., for about one year. In July, 1875, he came to Reno, where he followed his trade and formed a co-partnership with his brother, and they commenced contracting and started the brick manufacturing business. They are still in the contracting and brick business in Reno. Mr. Burke was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. McDermont, of Reno, in May, 1886. She was formerly from Illinois, and came West with her parents, who resided on the Comstock for some time. Their children are May, John, James, Vincent, Aloysius, Raymond and Margaret. Mr. Burke and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Burke Brothers erected the four first buildings at the University, the South Side School, the N. C. O. Railroad depot and many other prominent buildings and residences in Reno.

JAMES S. LYONS, who is successfully engaged in general farming near Steamboat Springs, Washoe County, was born in County Meath, Ireland, December 6, 1864. He received his education in the public and private schools of his native land. At the age of twenty he came to America and located in

Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., where he found employment at farming for five years. He came West in 1890 and located at Deeth, Nevada. He farmed for a time, after which he went with the Southern Pacific Railroad in the machine shop and ran an engine until 1894. He then rented a farm in Elko County for two years, after which he purchased a ranch, remaining here until 1904, when he removed to Washoe County and bought the old Hardan ranch at Steamboat. He disposed of the Hardan ranch February, 1912, and in April the same year he purchased what was known as the Crane ranch, consisting of two hundred and fifteen acres, on the Virginia road, which has one of the oldest water rights in Nevada. Mr. Lyons was married November 3, 1892, to Miss Effie Lawrence, of Star Valley, Elko County. Their six children are Lawrence, Shanley, Mildred, Gerald J., Clarence T., Lucille, and James S., Jr. He has served as Past Master at Steamboat Springs for two years, and he is a member of the school board of his district. Mr. Lyons and family are members of the Catholic Church.

FRANK V. McAVOY, one of the representative business men of Reno, was born in Boston, Mass., October 13, 1868. He is a son of William M. and Catherine McAvoy. His parents removed from Boston to Red Cloud, Nebraska, when Frank was two years of age. He was educated in the public school in the Red Cloud, Nebraska. After his schooling he worked at the jewelry trade for a time and in 1886 he went to Denver, Colo., where he was engaged with the Denver Light and Power Company for two years. Then to Colorado Springs, where he became identified with the El Paso Electric Light Company for three years. He then went to Cripple Creek and worked for the Gold Belt Power and Light Company for a time. Removing to Mexico he was connected with the London Mexican Mining Company, in the State of Sinaloa for two years. Then to California and engaged with the Floriston Paper Company as night superintendent for six years. 1905 he came to Reno and started in the electrical business, and on December 19, 1907, was incorporated under the name of the Reno Electrical Works. In politics Mr. McAvoy is a Democrat and a member of the B. P. O. E. and K. of P. Lodges. He married Miss Nana E. Edwards, of Pittsburg, Pa., May 21, 1903. Their three children are Albert, Minnie and Grace. Mr. McAvoy is the only member of the National Electrical Contractors in the State of Nevada.

JOHN H. McCORMACK, one of the representative business men of Reno, was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., 1860. He received his education in the public schools, after which he learned the marble-cutting trade, which vocation he has followed and is engaged in at the present time. He has been a resident of Nevada since 1884 and has taken a keen interest in its industrial and civil growth, and is rightly regarded as one of the progressive business men of Reno. He is president of the Western Marble and Granite Company and of the Nevada Loan and Trust Company, which was organized in 1907. He is

proprietor of the McCormack Hotel of this city. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has filled all the chairs of the subordinate and the grand lodge. He is a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, and Karack Temple, and for four years was High Priest of Reno Chapter; was Past Grand High Priest and Past Grand Master of the Masonic Order of the State. He is one of the charter members of the Woodmen of the World. He married Miss Gertrude A. Peacock, April 17, 1889. To this union was born one son, Henry P., who is now a student at the University of Nevada. The parents of Mr. McCormack are natives of Scotland who came to Canada and thence to the United States.

PATRICK J. McDONNELL, M.D. In naming the prominent physicians of Southern Nevada special mention belongs to Patrick McDonnell. He was born at Archbald, Penn., December 17, 1879. He received his education in the public schools of Archbald, Penn.; High School in Scranton, Penn., and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., graduating from the latter in 1904 with degree of A. B. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical College of Baltimore in 1908. He spent eighteen months in the Providence Hospital, at Washington, D. C., and took special work in New York City. In 1910 he came to Tonopah, Nevada, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Edward S. Grigsby. Dr. McDonnell is identified with the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity and is a member of the Catholic Church of Tonopah.

ALEX McDONALD, a pioneer resident of the county, was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, of Scotch parentage, in 1852, and migrated to Iowa when he was twenty-two years of age. He was holding a responsible position with the Union Pacific when he was attracted to Nevada in 1876 by the report of wonderful mineral discoveries. He was among the first to settle at Ward, when that camp was at the zenith of its prosperity. With the failure of the silver-lead mines in that community he lost his fortunes with Cherry Creek, and was engaged in the blacksmithing and livery business for thirteen years. In 1890 he removed to Ely, which had been created the county seat a few years previous, and has since followed blacksmithing. Although he has never held any public office, Mr. McDonald has always taken an active interest in school affairs, and was a member of the board of school trustees for ten years. During his incumbency in office the structure now used as a county high school and a pretentious brick building for the lower grades, costing \$35,000, were erected.

DANIEL C. McDONALD.—It would be difficult to name a citizen of south eastern Nevada who is more widely known among his fellow mining men and who enjoys the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated than Daniel C. McDonald. He is a native of Nova Scotia, his birth having occurred

September 8, 1859. He acquired his education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and New Bedford, Mass. At the age of seventeen he started west with the view of going to San Francisco, but stopped at Elko, Nevada, and has been a resident of the sage brush State since. He became identified with mining at an early age and found employment in the mines and smelters in Eureka, Tybo, Pioche and other camps. He spent much time in prospecting and came to the Robinson district in 1883. He became active in mining operations in 1885 and has the distinction of being the original locator of the Ruth and McDonald Ely Copper Co., the Success Mining Co., in which Senator Thomas Kearns and David Keith of Salt Lake are interested, and various other important properties. In politics Mr. McDonald is a Democrat and served in the State Legislature in 1895. He served as Mayor of Ely for one term and is now chairman of the County Commissioners of White Pine County. He is a member of the American Mining Congress. Was united in marriage to Miss Minnie M. Comins, daughter of ex-Senator H. A. Comins, October 10, 1894. To this union were born Ruth, born October 13, 1896, and Roy Neil, born February 4, 1907.

DAN M. McDONALD, who has been identified with the different newspapers in the Ely District for almost seven years, was born at Cherry Creek in 1885 and removed with his parents to Ely five years later. At the age of twelve years he was a familiar figure around the *White Pine News* office, and was connected with that paper in various capacities for many years. Mr. McDonald is a member of the class of 1906 at the University of Nevada, taking English literature as his major subject. He was editor of the college paper during his Junior and Senior years, and was the choice of his class for the editorship of the *Artemisia*, the annual issued by the graduating class, which was unfortunately destroyed during the San Francisco earthquake. During his undergraduate days he was connected with both the *Journal* and *Gazette*. When the *Ely Mining Expositor* was started in the autumn of 1906 he did the first editorial and reportorial work on that paper, and was employed on the same publication during portions of 1910 and 1911. He accepted the position of editor of *Copper Ore*, a weekly published at McGill, in October, 1911, and also held a position as reporter on the *White Pine News* during the same period.

SAMUEL G. PORTEOUS was born in England in 1840 and at the age of nineteen removed to British Columbia and engaged in mining throughout the Northwest. He came to Virginia City and walked much of the way from Sacramento in 1865. He learned the painters' trade and engaged in business in Virginia City from 1865 to 1896. He removed to Reno late in 1896 and engaged in business. Mr. Porteous cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the K. of P. His son, Samuel W., was born in Victoria, B. C.,

in 1865, and is now identified with his father in business in Reno. Samuel W. is a member of the B. P. O. E. and was united in marriage to Miss Esther Biggs of Reno in 1900. Their two children are Grace and Ruth.

BERT L. QUAYLE, one of the prominent attorneys of White Pine County, Nevada, was born in Salt Lake City November 15, 1878. He acquired his education in the public schools of Oakland, Cal., and later attended the University of California, graduating in 1899 with degree of Bachelor of Science. He attended Hastings College of the law, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to Bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1901. He took up the practice of his profession in California and was identified with Judge Lindley for a period of five years. He removed to Ely, White Pine County, in 1906, and in December of that year became associated with C. S. Chandler under the firm name of Chandler and Quayle. In politics Mr. Quayle is affiliated with the Republican party.

JAMES RAYCRAFT, one of the prominent business men of Carson City, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1862. His parents, Joseph and Ellen (Quinlan) Raycraft, both natives of Ireland, came to America with their parents in childhood. They were reared and married in McHenry County, Ill. Mr. Raycraft had the distinction of "crossing the Plains" with his parents when but a few months old. The immense train of emigrants, of which they were members, was well equipped and contained over three hundred people. Joseph Raycraft was chosen captain of this party of pioneers. This was his second trip to the much-heralded gold fields of California, the previous visit having been made in 1852. Eventually the family located in Genoa, Nev., and here, their family of eight stalwart sons, each over six feet in stature, and three daughters, grew to manhood and womanhood. James Raycraft, the seventh son of this family, located in Carson City in 1885, where he has since been successfully conducting a livery and stage business and later garages. His five sons are his assistants in these businesses. James Raycraft was united in marriage to Miss Madge Morris, of Empire, Nev., in 1886. Their children are Morris, Hubert, Arthur, Joseph, Marguerite, Dorothy and Kenneth. Mr. Raycraft is one of the Democratic leaders in his party and represented Ormsby County in the Legislature in the Twenty-fourth Session, 1909. He has extensive farming and mining interests in the State and is numbered among the representative and substantial citizens.

CHARLES R. REEVES was born in Indianapolis, Ind., February, 1871, and educated in the public schools of Dallas, Tex., and Purdue University. He read law with Judge James T. Adams of Gainsville, Texas, and was admitted to practice in Idaho and Texas. While practicing law in Idaho he went to Texas and enlisted in the Third Texas Infantry for the Spanish war, and went to

Cuba and Porto Rica, serving nineteen months, and was discharged October 26, 1898. He then joined the 159th Indiana and served as a lieutenant in the Constabalar Companies and was finally discharged August 17, 1899. He went to Ely when the camp was small and became associated with Paul Bros. and Neil Monroe, and later with the Giroux Consolidated for several years as attorney and outside business manager. 1902 he served White Pine County as Deputy District Attorney and was elected District Attorney in 1908, serving two years in each office. He removed to Reno January, 1911, where he has since been engaged in law practice. Captain Reeves is the Department Inspector of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He has practiced law in every county, in the Supreme Court of Nevada, and in the Federal Court. He has studied mining engineering and is interested in mines in Nevada. February 6, 1911, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Governor's Staff, serving until July 26, 1912, at which time he resigned to organize the Nevada National Guard, and was immediately elected Captain of Company A, which position he now holds as the senior officer in the Guards. While a member of the Governor's Staff he secured the G. A. R. encampment, which met in Reno in the spring of 1913.

CHARLES E. MOOSER, M. D., was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1865. He was educated in Geneva, Switzerland, and is a graduate of Geneva College. He served as physician for two years in the French Hospital in San Francisco and is a graduate of Cooper Medical College. Recognizing the possibilities of Reno he became identified with its progressive people, where he has for eleven years practiced his profession and established a reputation for efficiency in the Health Department. Dr. Mooser is a member of the American Medical Association, the Washoe County Medical and the Nevada State Medical Societies; of the Nu-Sigma-Nu Medical fraternity and the French Hospital Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, K. of P., B. P. O. E., Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen. He is Grand Secretary of the Druids of the State and a member of the Native Sons of California. He was married to Miss Lulu Edwards of Oakland, Cal., in June, 1902, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. Mooser's father was an architect of prominence in San Francisco, Cal., and was the architect of the first brick building erected in Virginia City. He was a pioneer of California and a member of the famous Vigilance Committee.

COL. JAMES H. KINKEAD, deceased. In the year in which the Territorial organization of Nevada was effected, 1861, he became one of its citizens. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 20, 1843, and was of Scotch and German lineage. Colonel Kinkead received his education in the public schools of Lancaster, Ohio, and in Kenyon College at Gambier, that State. He also pursued a business course at Duff's Commercial College, and when but eighteen years of

age located in Nevada. He came by water to California and spent some time in Marysville, Cal., acting as bookkeeper and accountant. Arriving in Nevada in 1861 he first became engaged in merchandising at Washoe City, where he remained in business for some years, where he met with gratifying results. Later he sold out and turned his attention to the discharge of official duties. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Washoe County, filling that position for eight years, after which he returned to private life. He became interested in mining at Pyramid Lake and remained there for about eight years. In 1885 he went to Virginia City, and for several years he was the superintendent of the Best and Belcher mines, also the Utah, Occidental and Kentuck. Later he invented a mill known as the Kinkead process for working low-grade ores at a profit. This proved a success and mills of this character have been in use for many years. In March, 1864, Colonel Kinkead was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Allender, a native of Iowa. To this union were born four children, Catherine, Allen, Minerva and H. J. Mr. Kinkead was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and held memberships in the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and in the former he was Past Master. He served as Judge Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Sparks with the rank of Colonel. He departed this life June 9, 1912.

RUFUS H. KINNEY, one of the pioneer residents of Washoe County, was born in Charlotte, Michigan, on March 11, 1840. He served as tax collector and treasurer of his county in Michigan. He obtained his education in the country school in Eaton County, Michigan. At the age of nineteen years he took charge of his father's farm until he came to Nevada in 1870. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Spencer, of Battle Creek, Michigan, May 2, 1870. On his arrival in Washoe County he started ranching, where he made his home for nearly forty years. He served as City Councilman in the First Ward for four years and in 1878 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner. He was elected to the Assembly and served three terms. In 1902 he was again elected to fill the office of County Commissioner. He was a prominent Mason and a member of Charlotte Lodge, No. 120, F. and A. M. and Eaton Rapids, Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., and he attained the Royal Arch degrees. He was also a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery at Virginia City, Nevada. Two children were born to this union, Kate, the wife of Roy L. Robison, of Sparks, and May A., of Reno. Mr. Kinney died at his residence on Mill street, Reno, August 26, 1911.

GEORGE E. KITZMEYER, one of the prominent business men of Carson City, was born in that city November 18, 1875. He is a son of George W. Kitzmeyer (deceased), a native of Germany, who came to America when a young man and located in Baltimore, Md., and who came to Nevada, locating in Carson City during the boom days. Here he followed his trade as a harness maker, engaging in business with his brothers Daniel G. and Christian. Later

he engaged in the furniture business up to the time of his death, which occurred in his 62nd year. The mother of our subject was Louisa (Wallace) Kitzmeyer, also of German extraction. The parents were married in Carson City and nine children were born of this union, of whom three are living—George E., our subject; Laura, wife of William McLaughlin, of Los Angeles, and Anna, wife of L. C. Ford, of Los Angeles. George E. acquired his education in the public schools, after which he became identified with his father in the furniture business until his father's death, then he took the management and continued the business for two years, when he disposed of the furniture business and engaged in the undertaking business in Carson City, with a branch in Virginia City. Mr. Kitzmeyer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is also a member of the Eagles and Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat. He was united in marriage to Miss Ida McLaughlin, of Los Angeles, July 24, 1901. To this union were born Zelma, born May 29, 1902, and Nina, born August 29, 1904. Mr. Kitzmeyer served as First Sergeant in Company D, First Nevada Battalion, during the Spanish-American War. He was elected County Commissioner for a four-year term and took office January, 1910. He is president of the Carson School Board.

FRED KLOTZ, County Recorder and Auditor of Douglas County, was born in Germany, November 29, 1843. He received his early education in the old country. He came to America in 1867, locating in Philadelphia, later in Oregon, and then in San Francisco. He came to Nevada May 6, 1874, and took up his residence in Genoa, where he has since resided. Mr. Klotz learned the harness-making trade in the old country and followed this vocation in the different cities in this country where he located. January 4, 1897, he took the office of County Recorder and Auditor, which offices he has held continually to the present time. He has executed the duties in such a capable manner that he has never had opposition. He married Miss Katherine Schramm, a native of Germany, October 13, 1872, who died November 23, 1906. To this union were born eight children, all of whom are living. Mr. Klotz is a Democrat, and has served as school trustee from 1888 to 1902. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

CHRISTIAN M. KRUMMES, at present Justice of the Peace of Douglas County, is a native of Denmark. He was born May 11, 1861. He received his education in the old country, and at an early age learned the blacksmithing trade. In 1879 he came to America and located in Boston, Mass., for a time, and then went to Nebraska and followed his trade for about one year. In 1880 he located in Gardnerville for a time, then went to California, where he spent two years. Finally he returned to the Carson Valley and engaged in business in Genoa, and about 1886 he started a shop in Gardnerville, where he

has since resided. In politics Mr. Krummes is a Democrat. He was elected Constable in 1892, which office he held four years, and in 1910 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Annie Anderson, a native of Germany. Their four children are Peter, who is engaged in business in Minden; Sadie, a stenographer in Oakland; Simon, attending the University of Nevada, and Anna May, at home. Judge Krummes has been engaged in the undertaking business for seventeen years in Gardnerville. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

ALVIN MILO LAMB, a pioneer in Nevada who crossed the State in 1859 when on his way to California, and in 1863 he returned to this State, where he has resided ever since. He was born in New York State September 14, 1833. His parents removed from New York and settled in Wisconsin, where Alvin M. was educated, and at the age of twenty-six he crossed the Plains and came to California. He left his home in Wisconsin on the 4th of April, 1859, and arrived in Placerville, Cal., on the 14th of September following. He followed mining for a time and then went to teaming. He resided in Placerville until April, 1863, when he went to Virginia City. He worked in the mines for a time and then engaged in sawing timber, and after a short time he drove a logging team in the mountains. For five seasons he followed this work and then purchased six team of oxen; with them he hauled timber from the mills to Virginia City. In 1869 he had ten yoke of oxen and with these he hauled the first locomotive used on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad at Virginia City; that engine is still running on the road. It required four days to move it to Virginia City. In 1871 he purchased 280 acres of land. In 1877, in connection with others, he engaged in building steamboat ditch. He was married in 1868 to Miss Phoebe L. Howard, who died in 1886. The following year he married Mrs. Cornelia Crook. Mr. Lamb's first marriage was the first to occur in Nevada. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN M. FULTON, a native of Ohio, was born in Ashland, December 6, 1849. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the railroad service of the Atlantic and Great Western, where he was identified in various capacities. He later entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway as locomotive engineer and later as Master Mechanic. He removed to Nevada in 1884 and took charge of the motor power and car department of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad Company, and was afterward appointed Master of Transportation for this road. He severed his connection with this company, after which he became identified with the Southern Pacific Company as Division Freight and Passenger Agent, and now occupies the position of Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent. Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Theodora Waters Stubbs, daughter of Dr. J. E. and Ella S. Stubbs, in February, 1903. Their one son, John Martin, Jr., was born November 29, 1904.

JOHN H. GALLAGHER, Councilman from the Third Ward, who is now serving the people of Ely in an efficient manner, was born at Eberhardt, Nevada, February 14, 1874. He is a son of William and Ella (Rowe) Gallagher. His father is a native of New Brunswick, and his mother was born in Vermont. John H. was educated in White Pine County, after which he assisted on the home ranch in Duck Creek. In 1898 he removed to Idaho, where he ranched and became interested in mining for eight years. He married Miss Margaret Harris, a native of Nevada, September 9, 1898. To this union have been born Violet, born October 30, 1899; Florence, born September 7, 1901, and William, born October 16, 1903. Mr. Gallagher returned to Nevada in 1906 and engaged in the wholesale and retail hay and grain business in Ely. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected Councilman from the Third Ward in 1911. He served on the School Board while a resident of Idaho. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Gallagher and his brother, Guy L., have extensive interests in lead mines in Duck Creek section. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM C. GALLAGHER, one of the pioneers of Eastern Nevada, and who is numbered among the representative citizens, was born at Sackville, New Brunswick, June 11, 1850. He received his education at the Mt. Allison Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick. He came West in April, 1870, and located in Hamilton, where he found employment and clerked for Carpenter & Company at Eureka. He afterward entered the employ of the Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company at Eberhardt, where he remained for three years. He removed to Eureka again and engaged in the wood and draying business until 1875, when he went to Duck Creek and engaged in ranching. Here he remained until 1904, when he removed to Ely. In 1885 he was elected County Commissioner of White Pine County, which office he held for sixteen years. Mr. Gallagher was elected to the Senate from White Pine County in 1904 and served four years. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, he being a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, K. of P., Eastern Star and Rebecca Lodges. He was married to Ella S. Rowe, of Peacham, Vermont, March 18, 1873. To this union was born nine children, of whom five are living, namely, John H., Guy L., Laura M., Charles D. and Minnie M. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL B. GARAGHAN, one of the representative and highly respected citizens of White Pine County, was born in Ireland, September 20, 1844. His parents came to America and located in New York City and later in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Michael received his education in the public schools. He afterward became accountant in a wholesale store in Cincinnati, Ohio. In June, 1868, he came to Nevada, where he was in charge of the office for the

Hyko Silver Mining Company's property. Here he continued for three years. In 1870 Mr. Garaghan was chosen by the people from Lincoln County to represent them in the State Legislature. He has always been identified with the mining interests of Nevada. In June, 1872, he left Pioch and made a trip through the East, spending a good deal of his time in New York and Cincinnati. He returned to Nevada in 1875 and in 1876 he engaged in business in Ward, White Pine County, and later was in business at Aurum, this county, in connection with the late T. C. Poujade up to 1888. He has since been active in mining, and in 1893 he removed to Ely, where he now resides. Mr. Garaghan has served White Pine County as Recorder and County Clerk for ten years. He has large mining interests in Hamilton and Robinson districts.

HON. WILLIAM MUNSON GARDINER. The subject of this sketch is a native Californian. He was born in the City of Oakland, August 8, 1871, and was educated at Hopkins Academy and the University of California. He left college at the end of his junior year to take up the study of law with the then well-known firm of Morrison, Stratton & Foerster, which, by successive changes, is now the firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck. Mr. Gardiner was admitted to practice by an examination before the Commissioners of the California Supreme Court in June, 1895. The following year, after Mr. Stratton had withdrawn from the firm, he became head clerk for Morrison & Foerster, and thereafter was closely identified with important matters in the office of that firm and its successors, Morrison & Cope. The business of these firms was not only very voluminous, but covered all branches of the law, and Mr. Gardiner states that the experience he there got has since become invaluable to him, covering as it did both office and trial work, and among other matters probate work, water litigation, all branches of corporate law, banking, trade marks, and the then comparatively new, unfair competition in trade. Early in 1902 Mr. Gardiner left the firm of Morrison & Cope to handle exclusively the legal business of a large commercial corporation, and in connection with this he was largely responsible for the successful direction of the business affairs of his client. In this way he possesses that rare asset to an attorney, a thorough business experience and a combination of legal knowledge and business ability. About three years ago Mr. Gardiner moved to Reno to form a partnership with his boyhood friend, Albert D. Ayres, whose business had outgrown the ability of one man to take care of it, and it is certainly a compliment to Mr. Gardiner's integrity and ability that Mr. Ayres should have selected him, a stranger in the community, when he had determined upon taking in a partner. Since his residence in Reno the firm of Ayres & Gardiner has enjoyed a splendid practice and marked success in the matters entrusted to it. Mr. Gardiner has been made Dictator of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose, and has enjoyed wide popularity and the confidence of all who know him. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Gardiner became a candidate for Assemblyman from Washoe County on the Democratic ticket, and of the four Demo-

crats elected he was second in number of votes polled. In the Assembly he was elected caucus chairman and also Speaker pro tem.

BABTISTE JOSEPH GENESY, a representative business man of Reno, was born at Murphey's Camp, Calaveras County, Cal., May 5, 1858. His father died when Babtiste was six years of age. His mother removed to Virginia City with her four children and engaged in the hotel business. He was educated in Virginia City and at an early age he learned the plumbing trade with Mr. John Gillig, an old resident of Virginia City. Mr. Genesy belonged to Company A, National Guards, and afterward was a member of Battery A shooting team. He always was active in military affairs of the State. He was engaged with Mr. Gillig for twenty-two years. He started as apprentice and was the oldest man in the shop and for many years acted as foreman. In 1893 he came to Reno and established a plumbing and general household establishment which he now runs. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter Commandery and Shrine and has held various offices in the different branches of Masonry, and has filled all chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. Genesy was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Tate, of Goldhill, March 3, 1883. To this union three children have been born, Leon, Paul and Alice. His son Leon married Miss Virginia Tally, and their two children are Virginia and Marian.

LEWIS A. GIBBONS. Among the attorneys of Nevada none is more widely known and none enjoys the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated than the subject of this sketch. He was born November 1, 1874, in Yalo County, Cal. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State, Pierce Christian College of College City, Cal., and the Hastings College of Law, graduating from the latter in 1896. He immediately took up the practice of law in San Francisco, where he remained until 1906, when he removed to Tonopah, and was prominently identified with that camp until November, 1909, when he removed to Reno, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. He formed a co-partnership with Henry M. Hoyt under the firm name of Hoyt & Gibbons. Politically Mr. Gibbons is affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the B. P. O. E. He was united in marriage to Miss Florence Fairchild, of San Francisco, California, July 25, 1900. To this union was born two children, Virginia and Lewis A., Jr. The law firm of Hoyt & Gibbons are attorneys for various large corporations in Nevada, including Wells-Fargo Express Company of Utah and Nevada, George S. Nixon Estate, George Wingfield and the various banks in Reno, Carson City, Winnemucca and Goldfield.

SAMUEL C. GIBSON, M.D., was born September 9, 1857. His father, Alexander Gibson, was a physician and surgeon, and in 1846 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He removed to

Missouri, where he practiced until his death, which occurred in 1900. Samuel C. was educated at the Steelville Academy and the Missouri University (School of Mines) and the Missouri Medical College, graduating in March, 1879. He came to California and located in Anderson, Shasta County, where he remained for five years. He then removed to Alturas, Modoc County, Cal., where he practiced for ten years. In 1895 he located in Reno, where he has since remained. He has served as President of the State Board of Health, Chief Surgeon of the N. C. & O. Railroad, and Health Officer of Washoe County. He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Medical Examiner for the Equitable, New York; Mutual, of New York, Prudential and other life insurance companies. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge. Dr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E Roycroft, of Red Bluff, California, in 1882. Their four children are Agnes, wife of E. H. Chester, of Sacramento; Samuel A., a cadet attending West Point Military Academy; Thomas R., a clerk in the Washoe County Bank, and Robert Lee, a student attending the University. Dr. Gibson was appointed in 1904 Superintendent of the State Hospital for mental diseases and was removed by a Republican board in 1911.

JAMES G. GIVENS was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1856. He was reared on a farm and educated in Center College, Danville, Kentucky, graduating in 1878. He took a post graduate course in the University of Virginia, then graduated in law from the University of Louisville in 1880. He practiced law in Louisville, Kentucky, for ten years. He was a member of the City Council and was identified with the political life of both city and State. He became interested in the development of the coal and iron resources of Eastern Kentucky and finally gave up the law in order to give his whole time to this business. He built the first coke ovens in Eastern Kentucky and did much to make that section what it is to-day, one of the greatest coal and iron centers in the country. In 1898 he went West and became an influence in the promotion of various interests, mining principally, in Washington and Alaska. His health failed here and he was forced to seek a warmer climate and came to Nevada in 1908, where he has entered actively in the business of the upbuilding of the State. As Secretary of the Executive Committee of the American Mining Congress that met in Goldfield in 1909. In this capacity he traveled all over this State securing the mineral exhibit that is now one of the attractions at Nevada's University. At the close of this session of the American Mining Congress, Mr. Givens came to Las Vegas, where he has made his home ever since. He has been instrumental in uplifting conditions generally in this section of the country. Through his influence several large land companies have been organized and the development of the arid acres of Las Vegas Valley is going forward in a way that proves the great value of this soil and climate as an asset to the State. In 1910 he organized the Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas and was elected the first President of the same. He succeeded himself the ensuing year. Through his influence people and money have been brought

into this valley that mean much for the country. He represented this State at the Los Angeles and Chicago Land Shows and the Irrigation Congress of 1912 in Chicago. At this writing he is a member of the Executive Committee National Irrigation Congress. Mr. Givens is a Knight Templar, Past Grand in Odd Fellowship, a Presbyterian, a gentleman by birth and breeding, and a help to his community as well as to the State of Nevada.

DANIEL McELROY, one of the well-known and representative real estate men of Eastern Nevada, was born in Green County, Ohio, August 24, 1865. He received his education in the Xena public schools. At an early age he learned the flour milling trade with his father, who was one of the highly esteemed men of his locality. Mr. McElroy remained with his father in the milling business until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he went to Princeton, Ind., later to Kansas City, Omaha, and Salt Lake City. In 1900 he removed to Elko, where he became identified with the W. T. Smith Co., and had the management of their flour-mill for five years. He then engaged in the real estate and live stock business. Fraternally Mr. McElroy is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and has held various chairs. He has taken all the degrees, including the Shrine. He was united in marriage to Miss Luella Salisbury, a native of Kansas, May 12, 1882, who died in 1889. Mr. McElroy has been twice married; his second union was to Miss Janie Eppard, of Missouri, in 1900. By his first marriage there were three children, one having died in infancy. The others are James Frederick, age twenty-five, who is the agent for the W. P. R. R. at Beowawe, Nevada, and Elverton, who is agent at Campus for the W. P. R. R. To the second marriage there were born John, age eight, and one other child, who died at the age of one year.

CHARLES GULLING, the secretary and manager of the Reno Mill & Lumber Co., was born October 14, 1855, at Oak Valley, Cal. His parents having come to California from Ohio by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, early in 1855. His parents removed to Chico, California, 1859, and in 1863 his father, being attracted by the great Comstock mining excitement, made a business trip to Virginia City, and in 1866 moved with his family to Nevada, locating at Glendale, and in 1873 removed to Reno, since which time his home has been in Nevada. Charles Gulling was educated in the public schools and graduated from Healds College. He taught school from 1875 to 1880. In 1880 he resigned, and assisted in the survey of the N. C. O. Railroad. In the fall of the same year he became identified with the Crystal Peak Lumber Company at Verdi, Nevada, until 1887, when he became one of the incorporators of the Reno Mill & Lumber Company, and has since been its secretary and manager. Under his management the company grew from the small capitalization of \$30,000 to \$300,000, extending its business into Plumas County, Cal., purchasing what was known as the Old Band Mill property near Beckwith, Cal., in 1898. The mill was enlarged and moved to Loyalton, and was operated until 1910, when the mill and timber lands

were sold to the Feather River Lumber Company. He was one of the organizers of the Plumas Box & Lumber Company in 1900 at Loyalton, Cal., which was merged into the California Pine Box & Lumber Company in 1907. He is one of the builders of the Orr Ditch & Water Company and has acted as secretary almost continuously since 1880. In the winter of 1907 and 1908 he was one of the leaders in the fight in the State Legislature which resulted in the creation of the Nevada State Railroad Commission, the chief business of which has been to compel the Southern Pacific Company to give Reno a terminal point. It was in 1908, as foreman of the Grand Jury of Washoe County, that he instituted a thorough examination of the County and City of Reno, which resulted in the vast betterment of the system of business in vogue and infusing civic pride and progression; the chiefest of which was the practical eradication of Chinatown, located in the heart of the city. He was one of the leaders and chief factors in the fight in the city election and before the Legislature against the continuance of gambling in the State. The abolition of gambling and the successful results of the abolition of gambling was due to the persistency of effort and the vital influence of those who took a part in it. He was one of the organizers of the Building and Loan Association in 1889 and has been one of its trustees continually since its organization and has acted as its president for many years. He was also one of the organizers of the Grizzly Creek Ice Company in 1912 and is acting as secretary and manager. He assisted in laying out the town of Portola, Cal., a division point on the Western Pacific Railway. He is also one of the organizers of the Reno Press Brick Company. Whilst a Democrat in national politics, he has always been independent in local politics and does not believe that he is serving his party best by supporting an unworthy candidate or who would not serve the people honestly, and this is one of the sources of his strength among his fellow citizens of all shades of political belief. He was a director when the Carnegie Library was built and ever since has been a member of the board. On December 23, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Henry, whose children are Aline, Harry and Charles, the latter assisting in the office of the Reno Mill & Lumber Company. The interest of Charles Gulling in public reform has been absolutely unselfish and oftentimes against his business interests. He has repeatedly declined nominations for office when an acceptance would have assured his election. A notable instance was his refusal to accept the Good Government nomination for Mayor of Reno at the municipal election of 1908.

ANDREW L. HAIGHT. Prominent among the young attorneys of White Pine County is Andrew L. Haight. He was born at Edmore, Mich., July 17, 1884. He acquired his education in the public schools of Michigamme, graduating from the latter in 1899. He attended the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., during 1900 and 1901. He read law in Hancock, Mich., and in Chicago. In 1907 Mr. Haight was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Nevada and started practice in Ely, and in August, 1909, he became associated with

Chas. A. Walker in the law business. In 1912 Mr. Haight was elected to the State Legislature and served the people of White Pine County during the 26th Session. In May, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Oddie a member of the Board of Directors, having in charge Nevada's exhibits at the Panama-Pacific and Panama-California expositions. He was united in marriage to Olga Bertha Woick of Chicago, June 4, 1907. To this union was born Andrew Norman, September 11, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Haight is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, being past master of Ely Lodge No. 29 F. and A. M.

ERNEST F. HALL was born at Milford, New Hampshire, July 16, 1856. He acquired his education in the public schools of Gold Hill, and attended the Santa Clara College, 1871-72. He became identified with railroad work and was agent at Keeler, Cal., for five years. During his residence in Gold Hill he was prominent as a musician for many years. For three years he held the position as ticket agent and operator on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and afterward was in the employ of the Hobart Mills Lumber Company as dispatcher for two years. He removed to Manhattan in 1907 from Hobart Mills and now holds the position as manager of the Nevada Telegraph and Telephone Co. Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Louise Williams, of Virginia City, February 2, 1882.

HENRY O. HALL was born in Texas December 9, 1877. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He removed to Tonopah and Goldfield in 1902, where he remained until 1906, when he came to Ely. In 1911 he took the management of the Northern Hotel. He served as City Councilman one term, when Ely was incorporated. In politics Mr. Hall is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Eagles. He was united in marriage to Lillian Ellis, a native of Kansas City, Mo., in April, 1908. Mr. Hall has mining interests in White Pine County.

GEORGE J. HANLON was born in Sacramento County, Cal., October 1, 1885. He received his education in the public schools. After his schooling he became identified with the jobbing business and worked for various firms in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In October, 1910, he removed to the Carson Valley, where he purchased a hundred-acre ranch. Mr. Hanlon has farmed in the Sacramento County and now owns 900 acres on the Cosumne River. In politics Mr. Hanlon is a Republican.

MATHIAS HANSEN was born in Germany February 7, 1877. In 1892 he came to America and settled in the Carson Valley, where he found employment at ranching until the fall of 1901, when he bought the Brocklis ranch, consisting of 480 acres, this being one of the first farms in the valley to be put under

cultivation. In politics Mr. Hansen is a Democrat and he has served as school trustee of the Centerville District. He is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. He was united in marriage to Miss Edith Christensen December 8, 1901. Their five children are Otto, Inger, Rubel, Anna and Mathias. Mr. Hansen and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE WEBSTER HARK was born in Carson City July 26, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of Nevada, graduating from the high school at Carson City in 1891. He worked in the manufacturing business in San Francisco, Cal., for six years, and then engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business with his father, George Hark, for eight years, until in 1909, when he entered the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Company, where he remained for some time, when he became superintendent of the Washoe Deep Well Water Co. at Sparks, then a subsidiary company of the Washoe Power and Development, with whom he remained until this company was absorbed by the Reno Power, Light & Water Co., remaining in the employ of the latter company until that company transferred its power interests. February, 1910, he was appointed superintendent of the Reno Traction Company, which position he has filled with ability, during which time he has inaugurated many improvements in the service. His father served in the Ohio Infantry for six years and on the Governor's staff in Nevada, and was Chief Weigher in the United States Mint at Carson City, and one term in the Nevada State Legislature. George Webster Hark is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and is active in all civic affairs.

HARLEY A. HARMON, the first County Clerk of Clark County, Nevada, was born in Kansas, May 9, 1882. He acquired his education in California, where his parents removed in 1891. His father, Elmer D., was a prominent attorney in Los Angeles, and also in Kansas in the early days. He died in 1902. His mother, Isabelle (Kinch) Harmon, was a native of Delaware. There were two children in the parents' family, William G., who died in Los Angeles in 1910, and our subject. After finishing school, Harley A. was identified with various papers in Los Angeles, in the advertising and circulation departments, holding various positions for some years. He afterward became connected with the mechanical department of the Salt Lake Railroad, which he followed for seven years. He served as engineer on this road for three years. Mr. Harmon has the distinction of running one of the first trains to Las Vegas, during the construction work. He came to Las Vegas to remain in 1907, and in 1909 was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, which met at Pioche, and he was chairman of the southern delegation that created Clark County. Was appointed first County Clerk and when the city was incorporated he was appointed first City Clerk. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and socially belongs to the Eagles. He was united in marriage to Miss Leona Frances Gates of Truckee, California, September 11, 1911. Mr.

Harmon is held in high esteem by all who know him and he is appreciated for his sterling traits of character. He is faithful and efficient and serves the people of Clark County in a capable manner.

WILLIAM N. MCGILL.—Prominent among the men who have played a part in the early history of Nevada is William N. McGill. He is too well known to need any special introduction to the public, and is numbered among the representative men in Eastern Nevada. He was born January 7, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He acquired his education in the public schools and Lebanon College in Ohio. In 1870 he came west and was identified with government and survey work. He served on the engineering department during the construction of the Sutro tunnel for some time. He followed surveying in Eastern Nevada until 1879 and for ten years he was engaged in mining. In 1886 he became identified in the cattle business and in 1898 he became associated with ex-Gov. Adams and they organized the Adams and McGill Company. The company have large holdings in land, which extends in White Pine, Lincoln and Nye Counties. Mr. McGill served one term in the Nevada Legislature. He was twice married. The first union was to Mary E. Fauts in 1877. To this union was born four children—namely, William, Neil, Katherine and Cleve. The second marriage occurred in 1912 to Jessie F. Laboiteaux, and to this union has been born one child, Frances.

WILLIAM G. MCGINTY was born in Cobb County, Ga. His parents removed to Tennessee and later to Louisiana, where he received his education in a private school. This was during the Civil War. William, at an early age learned the carpenter trade and worked in various cities in Louisiana. In 1879 he went to Texas and in 1881 he went to California for one year. He removed to San Antonio, Texas, again, where he erected two of the best ward schools in the State. He also built the city market and opera house at Temple, Texas. In 1886 he went to Los Angeles, and later removed to Oakland, Cal., where he remained several years. In 1905 he removed to Reno, where he erected the Masonic Temple, and in 1906 he went to South Eastern Texas, bought timber lands and erected a large saw-mill, which he still owns. In 1910 he returned to Reno, and was awarded the contract for the erection of the Reno High School. He is at present erecting the electrical building at the University of Nevada. Mr. McGinty is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 320, of south gate of Los Angeles. He married Miss Mary H. Cobb, of Ringold, Louisiana, in 1889. To this union were born six boys and two girls.

CHARLES MORRIS McGOVERN, finance commissioner of Las Vegas, Nevada. Elected June 1, 1911. He was born at Freeport, Ill., July 2, 1862. He attended the public schools, after which he accepted a position as salesman in a shoe-store for a time and then took up railroad work. He became

identified with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, starting as a brakeman, and later was promoted to conductor, remaining with this road nine years. He came West and for a period of four years at Truckee, Cal., he held a position as yard-master on the Southern Pacific. He went with the Salt Lake road in 1896 as brakeman and conductor and at present is conductor on the Las Vegas and Tonopah road. He served on the committee that drafted the charter creating the town of Las Vegas. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and chief conductor of division 520 O. R. C. He has been a delegate to the national conventions held in Boston, Mass., in 1909, and Jacksonville, Florida, in 1911. Socially he is a member of the K. of P. Mr. McGovern was married to Miss Taresa Gates, of Truckee, Cal., May 25, 1895. Three children were born to this union. Leona, wife of Harley Harmon of Las Vegas; one child died in infancy at Truckee, Cal., and another died at the age of eleven. Mrs. McGovern is a member of the Catholic Church, the Mesquite Club and president of the ladies' auxiliary of the O. R. C. Mr. McGovern has served on the Democratic Central Committee.

ALEXANDER McINTIRE, M. D., was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, January 27, 1872. He attended the public schools in Canada and the Detroit Medical College, graduating in 1896. He started to practice his profession in Detroit, Mich., and remained there for a period of five years. January, 1902, he removed to Grand Encampment, Wyoming, where he practiced one winter and in June, 1902, he came to Nevada and located in Tonopah, where he remained for two years. In 1906 he went to Manhattan, Nevada, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Forresters Lodge of Detroit, Mich., and the Eagles of Manhattan, Nev. Dr. McIntire was united in marriage to Miss Blanch Woodward, of Eminence, Missouri, July 12, 1909. He is a member of the drug firm in Manhattan known as the Sullivan Drug Store, Inc.

HIRAM ALBERT McKIM was born at Kingston, Ontario, July 4, 1851. acquired his education in the public schools, after which he learned the harness-making trade, which he followed for a time. He then engaged in the agricultural implement business with his brother for three years. In April, 1875, he came West, locating in Virginia City, and worked in the Chollar Mine for several years. He then engaged in the harness business in Virginia City for three years. 1881 he removed to Eureka, where he operated a store and followed his trade for twenty-three years. He then opened a dry-goods, boot and shoe store in Eureka and in 1904 he came to Tonopah, moving his stock overland. 1906 he erected a modern building in Tonopah, where he is still engaged in business. While a resident of Eureka he was secretary of the Silver party for a time, but he afterward returned to the Republican ranks. Mr. McKim is largely interested in mining in his locality. He was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Moriarty, of Virginia City, in 1881. Their

one son, Horton Albert, Jr., is now attending college. Fraternally Mr. McKim is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah.

HOWARD B. MCKISSICK, deceased, was one of the prominent ranchers, stockmen and business men of California and Nevada; was born at Suistun, Cal., November 2, 1863. He received a common school education, after which he became identified extensively in the cattle business with his uncle, Jacob McKissick, who was one of the respected and well-to-do farmers of California, and who lived until he was ninety-one years of age. He crossed the Plains in 1864. Like many others, he followed many vocations and later got into the stock business, which he followed with gratifying success. In 1887 the present McKissick Hotel was erected for an opera house by Jacob McKissick, the uncle of Howard B. After much planning, a beautiful edifice seating eight hundred persons was erected on the site where the hotel now stands. There were old-time celebrities, such as Ellen Terry, Fannie Davenport, Denman Thompson, and the great Booth, who played in this house. As the years wore on Jacob McKissick died, leaving the property to his heir, Howard B. McKissick, who recognized the need of a good family hotel in Reno. He planned to remodel the opera house into a hotel, and after his death, which occurred in 1903, Mrs. McKissick carried out her husband's plans and the hotel was opened July 1, 1908, under the management of Mrs. McKissick. In addition to managing the hotel, she operates four large stock ranches, comprising seven thousand, five hundred acres in Madeline Plains, Secret Valley and in Lassen County, Cal., of which six thousand, five hundred acres is agricultural land. Mrs. McKissick is extensively engaged in stock-raising, having about three thousand head of cattle on the various ranches. Howard McKissick was united in marriage to Miss Lulu L. Black, January 10, 1892. Mrs. McKissick is a daughter of Albion Black, one of the prominent men of Lassen County, who had extensive mining and agricultural interests in California. To this union were born three children, Myrtle M., born March 6, 1893, who died May 3, 1907; Ruth, born May 22, 1894, attending high school, and Howard Francis, born November 18, 1902. Mrs. McKissick and children are members of the Christian Science Church of Reno.

DAVID McLEAN was born in Nova Scotia. His parents came from Scotland in the early days and settled in Nova Scotia. David received his education in the public schools, after which he learned the carpenters' trade, finished his apprenticeship in 1869 and in 1871 he started for California, but learning of the mining excitement in White Pine County he left the train at Elko and staged to Hamblinton, which was in March, 1871. He followed his trade and did contracting and in the spring of 1874 the town of Eureka sprang up and he went there and did contracting for six years. The flood in Eureka, which occurred July 24, 1874, caused the death of fourteen people, and after

this occurred he took up teaming and operated from Palisade to Eureka. This vocation he followed for fifteen years. In 1891 he removed to Nye County and leased a ranch, which he worked for four years. He then followed his trade at De Lamar for three years. Here he fell from a building and was unable to work for three years. He teamed in Tonopah for one year and later spent a year in Goldfield. Mr. McLean came to Ely where he followed teaming for one year, when he was elected Constable, and he has served three terms. In politics he is a Republican. He joined the Odd Fellows Lodge in Hamblinton in 1874 and is now serving as Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in Nevada. He has also been a member of the Masonic Lodge for over twenty years.

WILLIAM T. GLEASON, M.D., one of the prominent young physicians of White Pine County, was born in Michigan, January 8, 1879. He received his education in the public schools, after which he entered the Sacred Heart College at Watertown, Wis. He then attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., graduating from the medical department of the University of Chicago in 1902. For fourteen months he served as interné at St. Mark's Hospital in Salt Lake City. For five years he practiced in Salt Lake City, and in 1908 he removed to Ely, where he has since practiced his profession. He has served as county physician. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Associations. Fraternally Dr. Gleason is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Salt Lake City. He was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Woodcock, of Ogden, Utah, March 5, 1908. Dr. Gleason is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Church of Ely.

FRANK GOLDEN was born in Ireland, March 11, 1862, and emigrated to America at an early age, locating in Virginia City, where he became engaged in the jewelry business, and at the age of seventeen he opened a jewelry store in Virginia City. Soon after he established branch stores at Carson City and Reno. The Reno and Carson City stores are still operated by a corporation. He engaged in mining and in a few years accumulated a large fortune. In 1901 he removed to Reno and soon began the erection of the Golden Hotel, which was opened to business in 1902. The register of this hotel contains the names of newspaper and magazine writers of fame and the world's notables and celebrities, brought to Reno by the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight, which necessitated the running into the hotel of seventeen telegraph lines. On July 20, 1891, he married Miss Mamie L. Morris, the accomplished daughter of the late Judge James Morris, of Empire City, a '49er who came to the Pacific Coast and Nevada via the Horn. Four children are the issue of their union, one of whom, Frank Golden, Jr., is the manager of the Golden Hotel. The life of Frank Golden was an eventful and successful one, aided and encouraged

by his talented wife; enacted amidst active population, in the very prime of life, from which he crossed the great divide December 9, 1911. He was a member of the Elks, and did a vast amount towards the upbuilding of Nevada.

SAMUEL W. GOODALE, the efficient chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office at Reno, was born at Winterset, Iowa, June 20, 1872. He acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and later in Colorado, where his parents removed in 1887. His father, Charles C., is one of the prominent attorneys of Lamar, Colo. Samuel W., after finishing his education, followed ranching for a time. He then took up surveying, which he followed for some years in Colorado, he being identified with the Surveyor-General's office, located at Denver, for six years. In 1905 he was transferred to Reno, where he holds the position of chief clerk in the same department. In 1906 Mr. Goodale resigned his position and took up private surveying, operating in the Goldfield and Manhattan districts. The following year he returned to Reno, and became identified with the government again, which position he still holds. In politics Mr. Goodale is affiliated with the Republican party. He was united in marriage to Frances Richardson, May 19, 1907. Their one son, Charles C., is attending school.

JACOB GOODFRIEND was born at St. Louis, Mo., February 25, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and at an early age he worked for the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., of that city. He went to Sidney, Nebraska, where he was employed in the clothing business for a time, and then removed to Denver, Colo., and engaged in business, where he remained for ten years. He spent two years in San Francisco and four years in Alaska. Returning, he located in Goldfield in 1904. Mr. Goodfriend has been identified with the amusement houses both in Goldfield and Tonopah for several years. He married Miss E. Sparks of Boise, Idaho, in 1896. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and Eagles.

JAMES T. GOODIN, a representative banking man in Eastern Nevada, was born in Yolo County, Cal., August 7, 1870. He received his education in the public schools, after which he attended college. He was elected County Recorder of Yolo County and served eight years. In 1907 he removed to Goldfield, where he remained for a time, and later in 1907 he went to Lovelock, where he became associated with the First National Bank of Lovelock. He was placed at the head of the Bank of Vernon, which was later closed, and after the death of W. T. Onyon, Mr. Goodin was promoted to assistant cashier, and on July 15, 1911, he became cashier, which position he has since occupied, and has proven a painstaking and conscientious banker. Mr. Goodin was united in marriage to Miss Edna Stiltz, a native of California, January 16, 1900. Fraternally Mr. Goodin is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN HENRY GOODMAN. Prominent among the business men of Eastern Nevada is John Henry Goodman, who is identified in the mercantile business at McGill, Nev. He was born December 11, 1883, at Provo, Utah. He is a son of William Young Goodman and Sarah (Pike) Goodman, both natives of England. The parents came to America about 1878 and located at Provo, Utah, where the father died, 1889. The mother of our subject still resides in Provo, Utah. There were eight children born in the parents' family. John Henry Goodman acquired his education in the public schools. Early in life he took up mining at Mercur, Utah, and followed this vocation in various States. He came to Nevada in 1906 and mined and prospected in the Black Horse district. In 1907 he removed to Ely and worked for the Compton Mercantile Co., and in December, 1909, he became interested in the McGill Mercantile Company. He still is interested and has valuable mining interests. Politically Mr. Goodman is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and Eagles. He was married to Miss Emily Fraser of Toolele, Utah, July 3, 1902. Their three children are Ruth, Leah and Jean, aged respectively ten, eight and one year.

ALLEN FREVERT was born at Carson City, July 3, 1879. He is a son of Fred Frevert, one of the early settlers in the Carson Valley. He ranched on a large scale, was active in the Democratic ranks, and held various county positions. He died in 1891. The subject, Allen, received his education in the public schools and early in life he became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad as fireman for a period of seven years. In 1901 he entered the firm of Hall & Company, of Tonopah, Nevada, which was incorporated in 1909. His partner, H. J. Hall, is a resident of San Diego. The parents of Mr. Frevert had six children, George, of San Francisco; Ernest died at the age of twenty-five, Louis, a mining man; Allen, of Tonopah; Thresia, wife of H. P. Patterson, of Carson City, and Clara, of Carson City. Our subject is a member of the B. P. O. E.

LAWRENCE FREY is a native of France and was born in 1835. He came to America at the age of sixteen and located in New Orleans for a brief period and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio. He only remained there for a short time and removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1856 he left Council Bluffs and started overland for California, making the trip in three and one-half months. Reaching Sacramento he went to work at the butcher trade, following this vocation in Sacramento and Folsom. In July, 1857, he crossed the mountains to the Carson Valley and located in Genoa, then called Mormon Station. He purchased a butcher shop from John Childs, which he operated up to 1900. He discontinued the market and gave his personal attention to his large ranch interests. He has been a stockman as well as doing general farming. He disposed of his ranch in 1909 and has led a retired life since. In politics Mr. Frey is a Democrat. He has twice married, the first union being to Marguerite Preston, who died in 1872. His second marriage was to Miss Petrea Ander-

son, a native of Denmark. There have been ten children in Mr. Frey's family, of whom four are living—Walter, of Gardnerville; Sarah Marguerite, wife of George Brown, of Gardnerville; Francis, who resides in California, and William, of Yerington.

FREDERICK FRICKE was born in Germany, February 12, 1865, and received his education in the common schools of his native land. He learned the blacksmithing trade at an early age in Germany. After following this vocation for five years in the old country he came to America in 1883 and followed his trade until 1901. He worked in Stockton and for ten years he operated a shop at Tahoe, and also had a shop in Gardnerville. In 1902 he purchased a one-hundred-and-sixty acre ranch near Gardnerville. Mr. Fricke is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery, the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., and the Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as school trustee for six years. Mr. Fricke was married to Maggie Hussman in 1896. Their three children are Frederick W., Ada and Elda, all attending school. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

ELMER A. FRISSELL, the subject of this review, was born at Menominee, Wisconsin, May 9, 1875. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the Van Der Nailen School of Engineering in San Francisco in 1900. He was identified with the Western Pacific Railroad in California for two years. In 1905 he removed to Nevada, where he followed his work with the Western Pacific R. R. until 1907. He was engaged in the surveying business for himself for three years. In 1910 he was elected to the office of County Surveyor, which office he has since filled to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. In politics Mr. Frissell is a Republican, and upholds the doctrines of his party. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and at present holds the office of Grand Pursevant and office of Royal Arch Captain of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was united in marriage to Miss Mae Kelley, of San Francisco, December 21, 1907.

AUGUST C. FROHLICH was born August 29, 1879, in Plumas County, California. His father, Mathias Frohlich, a native of Alsace, Loraine, Germany, came to California via the Isthmus from Louisiana in 1852. His mother was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. August C. Frohlich received his education in the public schools of Plumas County and the Business College of Stockton, California. When he was seventeen his father died. August took charge of the family and was its support on a small fruit ranch near Crescent Mills, California. He worked in the mines near the home and on the neighboring farms. On the completion of his business course he clerked in a general store and acted as Postmaster and Agent for Wells, Fargo Company at Crescent Mills.

for two years. He also operated a stage line running from Beckwith to Indian Valley, and did bookkeeping at Beckwith, California. He came to Reno, Nevada, and attended the University for part of two years. Returning to Beckwith he acted as agent for the Nevada, California and Oregon Railway Company for one year, after which he resumed the store bookkeeping. At this time he secured a position in the Washoe County Bank at Reno, commencing his duties in October, 1904, as clerk, from which by gradual promotions he became and is now acting as receiving teller. He was elected as a Republican member of the 25th Legislature from Washoe County, receiving the highest vote of any of the twenty-seven candidates. In recognition of his ability he was elected Speaker of the Assembly, which was evenly divided, there being twenty-four Republicans and twenty-four Democrats, with one Independent. In his campaign for Speaker, the only promise he made was for a square deal, which was evidenced by his being re-elected Speaker of the Special Session which was held the next year. He is director of the Reno Commercial Club; fraternally he is a Mason, Elk, Moose, Druid, Woodman of America, and is active in the Y. M. C. A. The name of August C. Frohlich is synonymous with honor and progressive citizenship.

HENRY M. FULMER, one of the representative business men of East Ely, was born December 16, 1867, at Oil City, Pa. He received his education in the public schools, after which he engaged in the stock business in Missouri. He removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in the cattle and grain business for six years. He then became identified with the McCormick Harvester Company and traveled in Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota as collector. He then removed to Nevada and located in Las Vegas, where he was identified in selling the town site. Here he remained for eighteen months, and while a resident of Las Vegas he erected the first brick building in the city. He then prospected in southern Nevada for some months, and finally located in Los Angeles, California, in 1906, where he was associated with the Southern California Realty Company for fourteen months. He then went to Ogden for a time, but returned to Nevada and staged from Eureka to Ely. He formed a partnership with R. R. Ives under the firm name of Fulmer & Ives previous to the building of the N. N. R. R., and was engaged in the real estate, mining and insurance business, and the firm handled the properties for the Ely Town Site Company. The firm dissolved partnership in 1912. In politics Mr. Fulmer is a Republican and he served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for four years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. He was married to Miss Gertrude Apple, of Clarandia, Iowa, December 25, 1912. Their one daughter, Martha, was born October 8, 1912.

HON. JACOB H. FULMER. Prominent among the men of White Pine County who has proved most capable in the discharge of his duties in the State Legislature and Senate is Jacob H. Fulmer. His administration of the affairs

of State has given general satisfaction. He was born in Macon City, Mo., June 24, 1872, received his education in the public schools, and at an early age he removed to Nebraska, where he was largely identified with the State's political history. He was engaged in the wholesale and retail hay and grain business at Schuyler, Nebraska, for a number of years, and in 1904 he removed to Ely. In 1911 he was chosen to represent White Pine County in the State Assembly and was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1912 he was again honored by being elected to the State Senate for a four year term. 1911 he became identified with the Nevada Northern Railroad in the train service, and he is also interested in the hotel business in East Ely. In politics Mr. Fulmer is affiliated with the Republican party, and is an active worker in its ranks. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. Mr. Fulmer was united in marriage to Miss Robina Edger, a native of Nebraska, July 22, 1895. To this union two daughters have been born, Harriet, born September 24, 1898, and Bessie, born December 8, 1900. Harriet, the eldest daughter, had the honor of winning the declamation contest held in Ely April 28th and she was chosen to represent the East Ely High School at the State contest held at the University of Nevada, May 9, 1913.

WINFORD LE ROY FULLER, M.D., one of the leading physicians of Las Vegas, was born at Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, in 1879. His parents removed to Oregon when Winford was a young lad. His father was a physician in Baker City for many years. The subject of our sketch attended the public schools in Baker City, Oregon; High School in California, Healdburgh College, and the University at St. Louis, Mo., graduating in 1904. He practiced one year in St. Louis and removed to Baker City, Oregon, where he practiced for some time, and went to Los Angeles, California, where he was assistant surgeon in the county hospital for six months. 1909 he removed to Searchlight, Nevada, where he remained for three years, and did a general practice and was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad, and had charge of the mine operative hospital. He came to Las Vegas, where he has practiced since. He is a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Anna Matthieson, of Nebraska, August 14, 1909. To this union was born Winford Le Roy, Jr., born May 1, 1911. Dr. Fuller is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 32, of Los Vegas.

LINLAY HARPENDING, one of the leading business men of Las Vegas, was born in Livingston County, Kentucky, June 19, 1872. His parents removed to Kansas when Linlay was young and he acquired his education in the public schools of that State. He started in life by going to Colorado, where he became identified in mining circles, which he followed for eighteen years in Colorado and Nevada. March, 1911, he located in Las Vegas and started a lumber yard, which he operated until recently. He was married to Miss Mae Ross, a native of Illinois, March 20, 1907. Their one child, Iris, was born in February,

1908. In 1905, while Mr. Harpending was superintendent of the Antelope Mining Company, he collected and took out the finest collection of gold specimens that was ever exhibited throughout the East, and was the first to ship ore from the Round Mountain district.

Hon. COLE L. HARWOOD, judge of the Second Judicial District Court at Reno, Nevada, maintains a foremost place in the ranks of the legal fraternity in the State, having risen to a position of prominence in this calling, in which advancement is only secured through merit, diligence and capability. Judge Harwood was born January 28, 1866, in Wisconsin. His education was acquired in the public schools of Michigan, the native State of his parents, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1889 he took up the practice of law in Texas, where he remained until 1895. He then removed to New York City, where he followed his profession until 1907, when he came to Nevada. Judge Harwood was united in marriage August 1, 1893, to Miss Helen A. Atkins, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Their two children are Paul, born October 29, 1899, and Alice, born October 14, 1902. Judge Harwood is a member and officer in the B. P. O. E. of Reno; is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is an active member of the Reno Commercial and Reno Tennis Clubs. He organized and acted as first president of the Texas Society Sons of the Revolution; is a member of the Washoe and Nevada State Bar Associations. Mr. Harwood is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church of Reno.

JAMES L. HASH.—One of the best known and progressive farmers in Washoe County is James L. Hash. He was born April 24, 1861, and is a son of Alvin Hash. James L. was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and acquired his education at the State University of Arkansas. His father came west in 1878 and located near Reno. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land four and one-half miles from the city. He disposed of his holdings some years ago and died in 1904. He was largely interested in the bee-business. The mother of Mr. Hash died when he was two and a half years old. Our subject came to Reno and located in 1882 and for the last twelve years he has leased the entire lake ranch near Reno. Mr. Hash was united in marriage to Martha Douglass of Reno March 12, 1889. Their one daughter, Vera, was born February 17, 1890. Mr. Hash is a Republican; in 1912 he was elected to serve Washoe County in the State Assembly, and has served on the school board in his district for many years. Socially he is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Woodmen.

CHARLES HATTON was born in May, 1849, at Hillsdale, Mich. He received his education at Lyons, Iowa, in the public schools and later attended college in Fulton, Ill. He studied law in the office of A. T. Wheeler at Lyons and was admitted to the Bar in September 1, 1870. He practiced his profes-

sion at Lyons and Clinton for a time and in 1872 he located in Wichita, Kan., where he formed a partnership with Judge H. C. Sluss. Mr. Hatton served as City Attorney in Wichita from 1874 until 1880 and served the government as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Kansas under the administrations of Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. In 1862, at the age of thirteen, being unable to enlist in the regular army, he attached himself to Wilson's cavalry and soon made himself a member of Company G, 9th Illinois Cavalry. Later on he became a regular member of the company and regiment mentioned and served with it until the close of the war. In 1890 at a meeting of the members of the department of Kansas G. A. R., he was elected to the office of A. A. general of that department, serving for one year. Mr. Hatton was united in marriage to Louise Davidson, of La Claire, Iowa, in 1871. To this union were born six children. Mr. Hatton is a Republican in politics, has taken an active part, but never aspired to office. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., K. of P. and the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM D. HATTON, junior member of the law firm Hatton and Hatton, located in Goldfield, was born October 10, 1876, at Wichita, Kansas. He acquired his early education in the public schools of that place. His law studies were carried on in the office of his father and of ex-Gov. Stanley, of Wichita, and in 1902 he was admitted to the Bar at Denver, Col., having located in the Cripple Creek Mining district in that State in 1897. He removed to Goldfield in 1904 and was joined by his father the following year. The business has since been conducted under the firm name of Hatton and Hatton. The subject of this sketch was appointed on the school board to fill an unexpired term and his commission expired in May, 1912. He was married to Miss Mary McLaughlin December 2, 1906. To this union were born William, James and Charles Trainor. Mrs. Hatton is active in club and social life in Goldfield and is a member of the Woman's Club. In politics Mr. Hatton is a Republican and at present holds the office of Grand Master at Arms of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Nevada. The firm Hatton and Hatton enjoys a good legal business and have the reputation for honesty and high integrity all over the State.

JOSEPH C. HARRIS, who is now the efficient Sheriff of Elko County, was born May 1, 1878, at Fort Collins, Colo. His father, Thomas, came to this State in 1876 and remained for a time, when he returned to Colorado. Again in 1880 he returned to Nevada with his family and settled in Elko County, where he bought a ranch, where he has since made his home, and is numbered among the representative farmers. He is also largely interested in the stock business. Joseph C. received his education in the public schools, after which he became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad for a time, and when the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted in Colonel Torrey's rough riders and went to Florida, where he was mustered out. He returned

to Nevada and served as a guard at the Nevada State Prison for a period of over three years, when he went to Elko and was appointed under Sheriff by Sheriff Clark for three years. In 1910 he was elected Sheriff of Elko County, where he is still looking after the public welfare. Sheriff Harris was united in marriage to Miss Ora E. Bright, a native of Carson City. To this union have been born three sons, Harold, Jesse and Raymond. Fraternally he is a member of No. 719 B. P. O. E. of Ogden, Utah.

OLEY O. HAUGNER, one of the time-honored citizens of Nevada, is a native of Norway, his birth having occurred October 12, 1855. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and first located in Lafayette, Wis., and in the spring of 1880 he removed to Nevada, settling in Genoa. At an early age he learned the shoemaking trade in the old country and in this country. For two years while a resident of Genoa he followed ranching and for one year he worked in a quartz mill in Alpine County, Cal. He then went to Lake Tahoe, where he worked in a saw-mill for five years. He opened a shoe store at Glenbrook which he operated for a year, then sold out, and in 1889 he returned to Wisconsin and was married to Clara H. Johnson. He returned with his bride to Lake Tahoe and managed the hotel for three years. In 1897 he purchased a lot in Gardnerville, erected a building and engaged in business, where he is now located. There are five children in Mr. Haugner's family—Olliver, Robert, Carroll, Walter and Blanch. Mr. Haugner had a thrilling experience in the mountains at the time of the great snow slide in Genoa about twenty-five years ago. He went on snow shoes from the mill in the mountains to Genoa for supplies, thereby saving the lives of the men who were unable to make the trip. Mr. Haugner and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

CARLTON E. HAVILAND is one of the well-known and established business men of Winnemucca. He was born in Paradise Valley May 4, 1870. He is a son of Mark W. and Ellen Haviland, who died when Carlton E. was but five years old. His father was a native of Michigan and was prominently identified as a stockman and miner in Nevada in the early days, the parents having located in this State in 1868. Carlton E., the subject of this sketch, received his education in Michigan and in Nevada; and at the age of sixteen he engaged in the stock business, which he followed for ten years. He then became interested in the stage-line business, which he has followed for sixteen years. Mr. Haviland established the livery business in Winnemucca and in 1907 he took in as a partner C. P. Hoskins and now operates the automobile stage-line together with the livery business. Mr. Haviland is interested in the warehouse and storage business at Winnemucca. The firm of Haviland & Hoskins is also interested largely in the land and stock business at Willow Point, having five hundred acres of land. In politics Mr. Haviland has always served the Republican party until 1912, when he supported the Progressives. He was elected

County Commissioner in 1904 and, serving one term in 1910, he was again elected to the same office for the long term. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Lodge, Eagles and Fraternal Brotherhood of Winnemucca. He was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Estelle Nichols of Winnemucca in September, 1898. Their three children are Harold, Vera and Dorothy.

EDWARD R. COLLINS was born at Monmouth, Illinois, August 19, 1872. He acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois. His parents removed to Southern Kansas, where they were identified in ranching, and Edward R. continued this vocation until he reached the age of twenty, when he went to Kansas City, Mo., and became connected with Swift & Co. for some years. He removed to Cripple Creek, Col., and became interested in mining; in 1903 he located at Tonopah, and in September, 1903, he came to Goldfield, where he has since resided. He was appointed Postmaster in December, 1905, which office he has since held. The postal banking department was opened June 1, 1911, which is under Postmaster Collins' supervision. That he has given satisfaction as a postmaster is a matter of congratulation among the Goldfield people. Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Ella Hopper, a native of Kentucky, in 1884. He is a member of the Goldfield Lodge, B. P. O. E.

TIM CONNOLLY was born at Danville, Ill., August 17, 1869, educated in the public schools of Illinois, and at an early age became identified with mining, which he has followed all his life. He has mined in nearly every State of the Union, and in 1896 he went to Alaska, where he remained until 1901. He then went to Mexico, where he stayed for one year and returned, locating in Arizona and California. In 1904 he removed to Nevada, locating in Goldfield; he held the position of foreman of the Francis Mohawk mine, which was one of the large producers for some time. He was elected County Commissioner, January, 1910, for a two year term. He is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Connolly was united in marriage to Mary Vose, a native of London, England, who came to America at an early age with her parents, locating in Missouri. They were married in 1891; to this union were born seven children; both Mr. and Mrs. Connolly are members of the Catholic Church. He has played an important part in the great mining centers of the West, and is well known among the mining fraternity.

HERMAN R. COOKE was born at Bastrop, Texas, January 31, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools, after which he attended Whitman's College at Walla Walla, Washington. He read law in the office of Senator William E. Borah, of Boise, Idaho. Was admitted to the bar and practiced in Boise for a period of three years. In 1898 he removed to Reno, where he practiced until 1906. He then came to Tonopah, where he has since resided. In 1903 Mr. Cooke represented Washoe County in the State Legislature for one term. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is identified with the

B. P. O. E. and Red Men. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. McSorley, of Mokelumne Hill, California, June 21, 1911.

WILLIAM H. COOPER is one of the representative business men of Lovelock and Humboldt County. He was born at Cloverdale, Cal., January 30, 1870. He received his education in the public schools and at an early age started to learn the butcher trade, which he has followed all his life. His career has been honorable and successful and he has always built up a large and prosperous business wherever he has located. In the fall of 1904 he came to Nevada, and for three years he found employment with the Golconda Cattle Company of Golconda, Nevada, and in 1907 he engaged in business in Lovelock. Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Anieta McDonald, a resident of California, in March, 1891. Their one son, Donald, is identified with his father in the meat business.

FRED CORDES, of Carson Valley, is one of the prominent farmers of that locality. He is located near Centerville. He was born in Germany, September 21, 1862. He was reared and educated in his native land. He emigrated to this country in 1884 and went direct to the Carson Valley, where he found employment at ranching for six years. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, where he conducts a dairy and does general farming. In politics Mr. Cordes is a Democrat and has served on the Centerville School Board for two terms. In December, 1892, he was happily married to Lena Hibbing, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1890. To this union have been born nine children, two of whom are dead. The living are Fred, Bertha, Christopher, George E., Freida, Helen and Arthur—all residing at home. Mr. Cordes has one brother, Henry, residing near Gardnerville, the only relative living in America.

JOSEPH JOHN COUGHLIN, a member of the Light and Sewerage Commission of Clark County, was born February 2, 1859, in Ireland. He left his native land, coming to America, and settled in New York City until 1876. He started in life early in New York as messenger boy for the Pacific-Atlantic and Franklin Telegraph Company, which he followed for some time, after which he followed various occupations, and in 1877 he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and farmed until 1878. Later in that year he became connected with the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad in the construction department of that road for one year. He then followed steamboating on the Missouri river until 1882, then went with the northern Pacific Railroad in the building and bridge department, which he continued until 1904. In 1905 he became identified with the construction department of the Salt Lake Railroad for a period of one year and then with the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad, which position he held as superintendent of bridges and buildings for one year, and then was promoted to road-

master, and has charge of bridges and water supply, which position he now holds. He was elected Commissioner, June, 1911, for a two-year term. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the K. of P. He married Miss Annie McDonna, a native of Ireland, August 21, 1891. There were five children born to this union. Rose, born November 18, 1893; Joseph, born February 15, 1897; Frankie, born December 24, 1900; Ella, born October 6, 1903, and one child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin are both members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE W. COWING, a native of Carson City, was born December 19, 1867. His father Joseph, a native of Maine, came via Panama to the Coast in 1851, and to Carson City in 1857. In the early days the father of Mr. Cowing conducted a writing school in Placerville and at the time of the gold discovery in Virginia City he made the trip by foot. Later he took up land near Carson City and followed ranching and carriage painting until his death, which occurred March 6, 1899. Mr. Cowing's mother, a native of England, came to America at the age of seven; she crossed the Plains in 1862 with her mother and brothers and has since resided in Nevada. The parents of Mr. Cowing were married by Governor Nye in Carson City in 1862. George W., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Carson. He clerked in a shoe store for a time and later learned the carriage painting trade, which he followed for fourteen years. He served as County Clerk and County Treasurer of Ormsby County four years. In 1903 he filled the position as assistant cashier of the State Bank and Trust Co., of Tonopah, and in 1904 he served as cashier for the Nye and Ormsby County bank at Carson City five years. He resigned, and in January, 1908, was appointed City Marshal for two years. January, 1911, he resigned and accepted the position of deputy to the Secretary of State, which position he held until May 10, 1912, when he was appointed Warden of the state prison by the Board of State Prison Commissioners. He resigned the wardenship of the state prison March 10, 1913, and was appointed superintendent of the Orphans' Home, taking office March 17, 1913. Mr. Cowing was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Ripplingham, of Virginia City, November 6, 1892; to this union were born Ralph H., born January 24, 1901, and George R., who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Cowing is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the K. of P.

CLARENCE S. CRAIN, who is now serving as Sheriff of White Pine County, was born in Powershie County, Iowa, September 18, 1867. He received his education in the public schools. At an early age he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for some years in the East. In 1902 he came West, and located in California, where he worked at his trade, and later removed to Ogden. In 1907 he located in Ely, and became identified with the *White Pine News*, and in 1910 he with S. C. Patrick leased the *News*, which is now published at East Ely. In politics Mr. Crain is a Republican. While a resident of

Brooklyn, Iowa, he was appointed postmaster under President McKinley. He was appointed Sheriff of White Pine County August 11, 1911, and at the general election in 1912 he was elected to the same office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, K. of P. and Odd Fellows. Sheriff Crain was united in marriage to Margaret Persis McDonald, a native of Scotland, in 1906.

JAMES CURNOW is numbered among the pioneers of Nevada. He is a native of England and was born March 7, 1843. He received his education in the public schools of his native land and came to America in 1867, locating for fifteen months in Massachusetts, after which he removed to Nevada and located in Virginia City, where he followed his trade as blacksmith. In 1869 he went to Eureka County and remained until 1873. He then went to Mineral Hill, where he owned a dairy route until 1875. He then removed to Pine Valley, where he purchased a ranch and followed this vocation until 1887. He then purchased a ranch on the Truckee Meadows, which he operated until 1904, when he retired, and has since made his home in Reno. In politics Mr. Curnow has always been a Republican, but never aspired to office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and has filled various chairs in the order. He was united in marriage in England March 10, 1864, to Miss Mary James, a native of England. Mr. Curnow came to America five years previous to his family's coming, and in 1872 his wife and two children came and joined him while he resided in Eureka County. He has taken an active interest in mining and has various mining and agricultural interests in the State.

DANIEL ROBERT HAWKINS was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 29, 1846. In 1851 his parents went overland to Salt Lake City, where they remained until 1856, and in July that year landed in Genoa, then known as "Mormon Station." Mr. Hawkins' father erected the saw-mill for Orson Hyde, back of Franktown, during the early days, and died in California in 1882. Mr. Hawkins' mother died in Genoa in 1906. Daniel, our subject, received a limited education at Franktown and Carson City. He began ranching early in life and did prospecting and mining in Alpine County, Cal. While attending school in Carson he served as an attaché during the territorial Legislature in 1862; also in 1864. Was postmaster at Mammoth Ledge in 1865. He served as Deputy Sheriff of Alpine County, Cal., and for six years he held the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage in 1906 to Mrs. Kate Fowler. Fraternally he has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows since 1871, first joining Webster Lodge No. 119 in Alpine County, Cal., and remaining with it until in 1896 he was the sole surviving member. Since then he has affiliated with the lodges of Douglas County.

ERNEST H. HAWKINS, M.D.—One of the physicians of Nevada who maintains a position of prominence in his calling is Dr. Ernest H. Hawkins. He is a native of Rural Retreat, Virginia, his birth having occurred October 23, 1867. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town.

He graduated from Gross Medical College in 1900. He served as interne in St. Anthony's Hospital, of Denver, Colo., for one year. He practiced his profession in Leadville, Colo., for one year. He has taken a post graduate course in New York City from the N. Y. Postgraduate School. Fraternally Dr. Hawkins is affiliated with the Masons, B. P. O. E. and Odd Fellows. He was appointed County Physician and Health Officer of Douglas County and has served several terms and now holds the office at the present time.

GEORGE RUSSELL, a leading merchant and business man of Elko, first came to Nevada in 1860, when he drove a pack team from Placerville, Cal., to Virginia City. He has been engaged in various lines of commercial and industrial activity ever since. Merchandising, farming and stock business has been the occupation in which he has made his principal success, but like many of the earlier pioneers he has also mined. Mr. Russell was born in Bengor, County Down, Ireland, on the 15th day of April, 1837, and when a mere boy he came to America, and in 1852 he sailed for California via Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco in May, 1853. He followed mining in Placer County, Cal., for some years, after which he ran a pack-train from Placerville to Virginia City, which was in 1860. He returned and made his home in Placer County, where he served as Assessor for two years. In 1863 he removed to Eastern Nevada, where he was identified with the freighting business. He has made his residence in Elko County many years, where he has large ranch and cattle interests. For twenty-five years he was associated with the firm of Russell & Bradley of Elko. In 1909 Mr. Russell purchased the controlling interest in the W. T. Smith Company general merchandise store of Elko. He is president of the Russell Land and Cattle Company. In 1893 he served as a member of the State Legislature and during the World's Fair in 1903 Mr. Russell was chosen as National Commissioner and served as chairman of the Live Stock Commission. He was Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Nevada in 1898 but was defeated. He was united in marriage in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1868, to Miss Martha A. Marchand. To this union were born five children: George, Jr., identified in the cattle and mercantile business with his father; Eliza M., wife of Dr. J. R. Eby of St. Anthony, Idaho; Margaret R., wife of E. R. Newman of Elko, who is manager of the store; Ruth A. and Mattie, both of Elko. Fraternally Mr. Russell is a member of the Odd Fellows.

EDWIN FERRIS. Prominent among the representative men of Washoe County is Edwin Ferris. He was born in Henry County, Ill., August 8, 1942. He acquired his education in the public schools and academy in his native State. In 1864 he crossed the Plains, accompanied by a large train, and in making the trip from Omaha to Verdi it took three months. Mr. Ferris settled in Plumas and Lassen Counties, Cal., where he still has large holdings. He owns sixteen hundred acres in Plumas County and seven hundred and eighty acres in Lassen County. He is largely identified in the stock and dairy business in both counties. In 1900

he removed to Reno and purchased the Frey ranch, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres, almost adjoining Reno, where he now resides. Mr. Ferris has served the people of Washoe County as County Commissioner for six years, and at the general election in the fall of 1912 he was further honored to fill the same office for a four-year term. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage February 24, 1864, to Miss Lucretia Leonard, who was a native of Illinois, and she was born December 11, 1846. To this union was born four children: George L., born January 4, 1868. He was united in marriage to Mary Raker, a native of Lassen County, Cal., December 4, 1901. Their two children are Edith Pauline, born November 18, 1903, and Merle, born October 30, 1909. Eva was twice married, the first marriage being to O. H. Doyle, October 30, 1891, the second union being to F. B. Robinson of Long Valley, Cal. Eva was born April 12, 1869, and to the first union was born Jessie L. Doyle, born November 2, 1892. The children of the second marriage are Elmer Robinson, born June 27, 1899; Clyde, born October 20, 1902; Leonard, born September 13, 1904; Lewis, born February 2, 1907, and Ralph, born September 26, 1908. Orvis S. Ferris, a resident of Lassen County, was born March 26, 1871, and was married to Emma Anson of Oregon, March 26, 1902. Their children are: Mary L., born May 27, 1903; Nellie, born June 15, 1907; Edwin, born February 9, 1910, and Emma, born January 27, 1912. Luella, wife of A. T. Robinson of Lassen County, Cal., was born September 12, 1873. Their one child, Raymond, was born July 18, 1893, and was united in marriage to Mabel Munson of Reno, May 29, 1911; their one child, Lawrence Edwin, was born April 8, 1912. The subject of this sketch served as Supervisor of Lassen County, California, for a period of four years and for several terms was a member of the School Board of Lassen County. He has a model ranch and is numbered among the substantial and representative men of Nevada.

THOMAS F. DUNAWAY, Vice-president and General Manager of the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad Company, was born in Morgantown, West Va., June 28, 1851. At the age of sixteen he entered the services of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, doing section work, at the same time learning telegraphy. In 1870 he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as operator and was promoted to Train Dispatcher; was soon after appointed Chief Dispatcher of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, acting in this capacity for six years; at which time the Missouri Pacific recognizing his competency, appointed him to the office of Train Dispatcher at St. Louis; from which position he was promoted by the company to the Superintendency of its lines in Kansas for eight years, from which position he was appointed to and entered upon a larger sphere of duties as the General Superintendent of the Colorado and Southern Railroad Company. In 1900 he was called to the charge of the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad Company, then only constructed and operated for one hundred and thirty miles from Reno, Nevada, into Northeastern California; since which time, under his able management, the road has been completed to Lakeview, Oregon, a total distance of two hundred

and forty miles, opening a rich mineral, agricultural and grazing country of vast and certain development. Mr. Dunaway is a Republican and is active in Masonic circles. He was united in marriage to Jennie P. Gallagher, of Fayette County, Pa., to which union was born a son and daughter. William Dunaway, following the successful career of his father, commenced railroad work at the early age of fourteen years, first as telegraph operator for the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company, where after one year's service he was promoted to the position of Train Dispatcher, in which capacity he served the company for two years; he was then promoted to Train Dispatcher of the Ft. Worth and Denver Railroad Company. In 1901 he removed to Reno, Nevada, and entered upon the duties of Dispatcher of the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad Company, serving for one year, and was then promoted to the office of Train Master, and subsequently was appointed Superintendent early in 1900; which position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Shrine and the Consistory. The daughter, Marguerite, resides with her father and brother in Reno, Nevada. Jennie P., the wife of General Manager Dunaway, died in February, 1908, after a helpful happy life with her husband and children. Mr. Dunaway is identified with all progressive movements, and has aided largely in the upbuilding of Western Nevada and Northeastern California. He is of sturdy character and vital energy, and his interest and work assures the success of any enterprise which he directs.

FELIX DE LONCHANT was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1852, where he acquired his education. At an early age he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1869, when he removed to Nevada, locating at Carson City until 1878, when he removed to Reno, where he followed his trade and did contracting for many years. He is a Democrat, but never aspired to office. Fred J., the eldest son, is recognized as one of the leading architects on the Coast and has made plans for many prominent buildings in Nevada. Among some are the Washoe Court House, N. C. O. R. R. depot, Reno Y. M. C. A., Lyon County Court House. He was married to Elizabeth Shay, of Virginia City, June 16, 1907. Their son Fred was born April 16, 1908. Our subject was married at Carson City in 1878 and five children were born. One died at the age of twelve, and four are living. Mrs. De Lonchant is an active worker in the Ladies of the Macabees, St. Agnes Society and Catholic Church at Reno. Mr. De Lonchant built most of the bridges across the Truckee in the early days and followed bridge work for twenty years, and from 1884 to 1893 he had the contract to furnish cordwood for Virginia City. The children are F. J.; Philip, of Reno; Agnes, wife of George Donahue, married August 16, 1908; their one son, Gerald, born August 2, 1911; Eugena, wife of Edward Dunn, of Butte, Montana, married June, 1907.

CHARLES WESLEY DICKENSEN was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 30, 1888. He received his education in the public schools of Den-

ver, Col., where his parents removed from Missouri. Mr. Dickensen, after finishing his education, removed to Ely, where he became identified as book-keeper for the Ely Lumber and Coal Company, which position he now holds, and where he is held in the highest esteem. He was united in marriage to Miss Ann Elizabeth Linsley, October 19, 1909, daughter of G. H. Linsley, now a resident of Ely, Nev., and a prominent man of this locality. To this union was born one son, Charles Wesley, born November 6, 1910. Fraternally Mr. Dickensen is affiliated with Masonic Lodge, he holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Consistory of Reno, Nevada. He also belongs to Karak Temple and holds the office of Junior Warden of the Blue Lodge of Ely. Politically he is an active worker among the ranks of the Democratic party. He was elected to the office of City Clerk May 3, 1911, taking office May 10, 1911, and again in 1913. Mr. Dickensen is numbered among the young men who are working for the betterment of conditions generally in White Pine County. The family are members of the Episcopal Church of Ely.

JOHN HENRY ROSENBROCK is a native of Germany, born June 4, 1867. He came to America and to Douglas County in 1891 and followed ranching until 1903. He then engaged in the shoe business, which he has since continued. Mr. Rosenbrock was married to Miss Minnie Meyer, a native of Germany, February 1, 1905. To this union were born two children: Elda, born April 1, 1906, and Grete, born February 24, 1910. He has served in the German army for two years and has the distinction of serving under three Emperors. He entered the army in 1887 under Emperor William the First, then his son Frederick was Emperor for ninety-nine days, and then William the Second was in command. This happened in the brief period of eight months' service and Mr. Rosenbrock was presented with a solid silver medal for serving under the three Emperors, this being the only time in the history of the German army this has occurred.

THOMAS J. D. SALTER is one of the sixth generation of Salters in the United States, his ancestors having settled in North Carolina before the Revolutionary War, and from Colonial days the Salter family has sent its representatives into various walks of life to become active and influential residents of the Communities with which they have been connected. Thomas J. D. Salter was born in Stewart County, Georgia, in 1885. He is the son of Thomas J. and Georgia (Fitzgerald) Salter. He received his education in the schools of Georgia, Alabama, and later at the University of Denver. He came to Nevada in 1906 and represented Ormsby County in the State Legislature in 1911. He was admitted to the Bar in 1909 and in 1911 formed a law partnership with Clifford E. Robins of Winnemucca, under the firm name of Salter & Robins, where they both are engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Salter was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Edna Souchereau of Carson City in March, 1912.

ARTHUR NELSON SALISBURY was born April 28, 1879, at Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, Cal. He acquired his education in the public schools in Sutter County, Sacramento high school, and graduated from the Hastings College of Law in 1902, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of California in May, 1902, and admitted to the Bar in the State of Nevada, November 15, 1902. Mr. Salisbury is identified with James T. Boyd in the law business under the firm name of Boyd & Salisbury. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party and has served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. He was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Lowrey, September 3, 1909.

JAMES D. FINCH. Born December 30, 1877, at Washington, D. C. After a common school education, in 1895, at the age of seventeen, became associated with the late Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, in the publication of the *Silver Knight*, a weekly newspaper, published at the National Capital in the interests of the cause of the remonetization of silver. Subsequently the *Silver Knight* and the *National Watchman* were consolidated and published as the *Silver Knight-Watchman* and finally as the *National Watchman*. This paper, owned, edited and published by Senator Stewart, reached a circulation of one-hundred-thousand copies weekly, and became an important factor in the fight for silver. He graduated with the degree of L. L. B. and took a post-graduate course in law at the National Law School at Washington, being admitted to the Bar in Nevada in 1905. After the discontinuance of the *National Watchman*, Mr. Finch acted as secretary to Senator Stewart at Washington until the latter's retirement from the Senate in 1905. In April of that year he came to Nevada with the ex-Senator and went with him from Carson City to Bullfrog. A law partnership was formed, consisting of Wm. M. Stewart, George Martinson and James D. Finch, under the style of Stewart, Martinson & Finch. Mr. Finch only remained at Bullfrog a few months, withdrawing from the firm and returning to Washington, where he became secretary to U. S. Senator Francis G. Newlands. In March, 1907, he returned to Nevada to accept the position of Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Nevada. He remained in this position until May, 1908, when he accepted the position of secretary to Acting Governor Denver S. Dickerson, upon the death of Governor John Sparks. At the end of Governor Dickerson's term of office, in December, 1910, he resumed the practice of law at Carson City. In 1911 he was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Ormsby County and held that office until September, 1912, when he was elected secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee and acted as such during the campaign of 1912 at the headquarters at Reno. Prior to removing to Reno in the fall of 1912, Mr. Finch had been nominated in the Democratic primaries of Ormsby County for the office of District Attorney without opposition, but withdrew as a candidate previous to the general election, upon his moving to Reno to take up his duties as secretary of the State Central Committee. At the close of the campaign which resulted in the election of Key Pittman as U. S. Senator and P. A. McCarran as Supreme Justice, Mr. Finch took

over the law practice of Supreme Justice-elect McCarran at Reno. Mr. Finch is a member of Carson Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., Reno Lodge No. 597 of Elks, Carson Aerie No. 1006 of Eagles, a charter member of the Sagebrush Club of Carson City, and a member of other social and literary organizations. He married Miss Mabel Louise Burdett at Washington, D. C., in 1899, and they have two children, Stanley Burdett, born at Washington, aged 11 years, and James Carson, born at Carson City, aged 5 years.

CHARLES C. RONNOW was born in San Pete County, Utah, July 29, 1865. He is the son of Christian P. and Amelia Ronnow. There were nine children in the family, and all are residents of Nevada, with one exception, a sister who resides in Idaho. Charles C. acquired his education in Utah and Nevada. His parents removing to this State in 1866 and located in Panaca, Lincoln County, where they were largely identified with farming interests and also were engaged in the mercantile business. His father died April, 1911, and his mother died in 1900. Charles C. attended the B. Y. University of Utah and taught school in Nevada for several years. After which he engaged in the mercantile business, and is largely interested in ranch lands with Clark. Bros. of Las Vegas. He is chairman of the County Commissioners and chairman of the Las Vegas School Board. In politics he is a Republican. He served as Justice of the Peace for nine years and was Postmaster fifteen years at Panaca. He was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Wadsworth of Panaca, June 17, 1891. Their two children are: Leland, born May 10, 1895, and Leon, born April 29, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Ronnow are members of the Panaca ward of the Latter Day Saints and he served as Bishop of that ward for eight years.

ORRIN C. ROSS was born in Massachusetts, October 5, 1838. His parents removed to Vermont and later to Illinois and Iowa. In 1859 Mr. Ross crossed the Plains to California and located for a time in Sierra County, Cal., where he followed mining and later was connected with the logging business. In 1863 he came to Nevada and was engaged in baling hay, which occupation he followed for seven years. He bought a half interest in a stock ranch located thirty miles northwest of Reno, his partner looking after that interest. Mr. Ross also purchased his present ranch about this time and has resided there ever since. He was married to Miss Demeldia Moore of Petaluma, Cal., in 1871. To this union were born four children, but only two are now living, Charles and Emma P., now the wife of A. G. Brown, who resides south of Reno. Mrs. Ross died in 1882. In 1884 Mr. Ross was again married; his second wife previous to marriage was Miss Ellen McCormick, a native of Canada. Their union was blessed with two children, Silas, a teacher at the University of Nevada, and Vera, wife of A. E. Whitehead, an engineer, residing at Sparks. Mr. Ross served as County Commissioner at one time in a capable manner. In 1868 he became a member of Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M.

JOHN WALLACE FERGUSON, one of the early settlers of Churchill County, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, March 22, 1852. At the age of sixteen years he went to Santa Rosa, California, and in 1876 was graduated from the Pacific Methodist College at that place. In 1878 he settled in Churchill County and has ever since resided here, taking an active interest in public affairs, and always recognized as a man of strict integrity. For four years he engaged in teaching school, at the same time investing in real estate near what is now the city of Fallon, in 1878, upon which he and his family still reside. For four years he served as Clerk and Treasurer of Churchill County, at one time being candidate of the Republican ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. He served Churchill County in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1909 and 1913, in the latter being honored as Republican floor leader, and was influential in shaping the legislation of the State. In this session he was largely instrumental in eliminating politics and insisting that the Legislature work along the lines that would bring the best results for the interests of the people.

CHARLES P. FERREL, one of the representative men of Washoe County, was born November 25, 1863, at Salem, Oregon. He received his education in the public schools of Oregon and Willamette University of Salem, Oregon, graduating in 1878. He learned the horseshoeing trade, which he followed in Washington, Oregon and Nevada until 1903. He removed to Reno in February, 1888, and purchased the shop of W. H. Caughlin, which he continued to operate until 1903, when he became identified with the police duty of Reno, and he continued in this office until the fall of 1904, when he was chosen by the people of Washoe County to serve as Sheriff. He took office January 1, 1905, and held the office continuously until January 1, 1913, he being the only Sheriff ever succeeding himself for four continuous terms. Politically Mr. Ferrel is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, B. P. O. E., Eagles, Moose, Odd Fellows, K. of P. and the Modern Woodmen. He was united in marriage November 25, 1894, to Miss Lottie M. Boyd of Lake City, Modoc County, California. Mr. Ferrel made an exhibit of hand-made horseshoes at the Midwinter Fair, held in San Francisco, which captured the sweepstakes, gold medal and diploma from over twenty-seven contestants from all parts of the world.

WILLIAM C. RUDDELL is one of the prominent ranchers and stockmen of Humboldt County. He was born in Iowa, August 22, 1857, where he received his education. In April, 1864, he came West, accompanied by his parents, and located in Austin. Mr. Ruddell came to Lovelock and purchased five hundred acres adjoining the town in 1887. He is a Democrat, and for twelve years served as County Commissioner. In 1888 he was married to Miss Jennie C. Lovelock, a daughter of George Lovelock, the founder of the town of Lovelock. To this union were born: Mary Alice, wife of W. H. Austin of Fallon; Jessie Imogene, wife of H. B. D. Hoysted of Lovelock; William C., Jr., and Ruth C.

RICHARD B. DAVIS, one of the best known men in the various mining camps in Nevada, was born January 6, 1855, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Joseph and Martha Davis, who were the parents of twelve children, of whom ten grew to manhood and womanhood. Richard B. left Pennsylvania and came West, locating near Iowa City, Iowa, where he followed farming for one year. He worked on the farm during his early life and in 1878 he came to Virginia City, worked there for a brief period, and then went to work on the Sutro ranch, where he remained for seven years. He then went to work at the Rock Point Mill at Dayton, where he remained for a period of seven years. Governor Stevenson owned the mill, which was leased to Even Williams, and Mr. Davis was in the employ of both men. He then worked one year at the Eureka mill, after which he worked in the Sutro tunnel. He assisted in rebuilding the Eureka mill after it had burned. Mr. Davis then removed to Esmeralda County and became identified in mining, being interested in the Silver Star district, and his property was known as the Bounce Mine. He was associated in this locality for seven years. On Christmas Eve, 1900, shortly after Tonopah was discovered, he came to this camp and erected the first frame structure which was used for a store and post office. The firm was known as Lothrop & Davis from the time they came to his camp. Now the firm is known as Lothrop-Davis Co., Inc. Mr. Davis is active in Masonic circles, and a member of the Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite, Shrine, and the Royal Arch Chapter. All the degrees in Masonry were taken in Tonopah. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge for over thirty years and served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Nevada for one year. The original firm constructed and operated the first telephone and telegraph line in Tonopah from Sodaville in 1902. Mr. Davis married Miss Mary M. Lothrop of Dayton, Nevada, January 4, 1891. They have two adopted children, Isabelle Daisy, born July 11, 1898, and Elizabeth Amy, born October 10, 1906.

ROY L. ROBISON, County Commissioner of Washoe County, was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, August 30, 1873. He is a son of George W. and Martha N. Robison. His parents removed to Mason Valley when he was very young. His father followed ranching in the Mason Valley for fifteen years and then removed to Reno and purchased a ranch where the town of Sparks is located. His ranch was all sold off in town lots. There were five children in the family: Roy, the subject of this sketch, is a business man of Sparks; Edna M., who resides with the father; Ruth, wife of Alvin T. Rice of Sattley, Cal.; George A., who resides in British Columbia, and Leon S., a resident of British Columbia. Roy was educated in the public schools in Mason Valley, business college and the University of Nevada. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected County Commissioner of Washoe County in the fall of 1910 for a two-year term. Socially he is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P. He married Miss Kate F. Kinney. Their four children are Donald, Kenneth, Miriam and Kathryn. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star and Pythian Sisters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robison are members of the Congregational Church of Reno.

HON. EDWARD S. FARRINGTON, one of the leading attorneys of the Nevada Bar, was born in Yreka, Siskiyou County, Cal., September 6, 1856. His parents removed to Maine, where he completed his education in Amherst College. He attended the Hastings Law School and was admitted to the Bar in 1886. He taught school in Elko County. He is a Republican, and was nominated on two occasions for Congress. In 1892 Judge Farrington was married to Mrs. Celia Taber of Austin, Nevada. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM L. SAMUELS, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Reno, was born November 11, 1874, at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of his town and later attended the University of Louisville at Louisville, Ky., graduating in March, 1897. He practiced medicine in Jeffersonville, Ind., and later removed to Eureka, where he had charge of the Eureka County Hospital. He moved to Winnemucca in February, 1899, remaining there until July, 1910, where he had a general practice. He has served as Surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad for several years and severed this connection September, 1911, and removed to Reno, where he has practiced since. Dr. Samuels is a member of the Washoe County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the K. of P. and has held the office of Grand Chancellor of Nevada; he is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gail Stout of Louisville, Ky., July, 1897. Their two children are: Dolores, born November 24, 1899, and Frank, born October 22, 1903. Mrs. Samuels takes an active part in the club and social life of Reno and is a member of the Century Club.

ERNST PAUL ESSER was born at Belmont, Nye County. His father, Matthew, a native of Germany, was one of the representative men of the State, and largely interested in mining, cattle and in the mercantile line. He died 1896. His mother, Mary (Ernst) Esser, a native of Iowa, died in 1878. There were two children in the parents' family, the subject of this sketch and Amelia, now the wife of John Conant of Oakland, Cal. Ernst Paul was educated in the public schools and afterward attended college at Stockton, Cal. At an early age he assisted his father at ranching and in the cattle business for some years, and afterward became identified with mining in the Tonopah and Manhattan districts. In politics Mr. Esser is a Republican, and in 1908 he was elected County Commissioner for a four years' term. He has also served for four years as City Trustee and in 1912 was elected to serve as School Trustee for a two-year term. He was united in marriage to Miss Therese Maute in 1897. Their one son, William Maute, was born April 19, 1904.

HENRY C. ELGES, in the Carson Valley, is a native of Germany. He was born December 11, 1849. He came to America with his two sisters, going direct to the Carson Valley, landing there June 12, 1874. He found employment for one year, then went to Fairview and attended school for a time. He then went to

work in a butcher shop in Carson and later engaged in business in Carson and Genoa. In 1878 he rented a ranch and was united in marriage, August 1, 1878, to Louisa Wolff. In 1882 he purchased the G. W. Walker ranch of two hundred acres and has followed this vocation since 1878. There were seven children born to this union, of whom five are dead. Those living are Henry, a rancher in the Carson Valley, and Amanda, wife of C. G. Altman. In politics Mr. Elges is independent. He has never held a public office, but has acted as school trustee of his district. He is a stockholder in the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., the butter company, and the mill at Minden, and of the Carson Valley Hay & Produce Company. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN ADAMS ROGERS. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Winnemucca more popular with his fellowmen than John Adams Rogers, who is now serving as Postmaster. He was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, October 21, 1855. He received his education in the public schools. In 1880 he came to Winnemucca, where he was identified with the Central Pacific Railroad in the train department for a period of eight years. He engaged in business here for two years, after which he removed to Southern California and later to Washington. While in Los Angeles he associated with the Banning interests, and in Washington he engaged in the mercantile line. Returning to Winnemucca he engaged with the railroad from 1894 to 1907. He was appointed Postmaster and took office February 13, 1907, and has since held this office. Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Holstlaw, a native of Illinois, in 1879. Their one son, Charles A., holds a prominent office in San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Winnemucca.

CLARENCE A. EDDY. Prominent among the young attorneys of White Pine County is Clarence A. Eddy. He was born in Connecticut, September 26, 1880. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the preparatory school of the University of Colorado, after which he took a special law course at the University of Colorado in 1902-03. Mr. Eddy was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1906. He read law in the office of Hon. George L. Horine at Fairplay, Colo., after which he practiced his profession in Fairplay for one year. He has also served as Justice of the Peace of Alma, Colo., for one year. January 1, 1906, he removed to Ely, and in that fall was elected District Attorney of White Pine County and served during 1907-08. Mr. Eddy taught school in Colorado and Nevada for a time previous to locating in Ely. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is Noble Grand of Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 32. He was united in marriage to Miss Adele Brown, April 26, 1905.

ROLLAND F. ROY was born in Virginia City, December 22, 1876, and educated in the Virginia City public schools, and graduated in the class of 1896 from

Stanford University. He became identified with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for five years; and then with the Nevada Engineering Works since its establishment in Reno in 1902, in the management of which he has taken and still sustains an active interest. He is a member of the Reno Commercial Club and is an ardent enthusiast for the upbuilding of the Greater Nevada, to which he contributes in a large degree. At San Francisco, Cal., in 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Maud Woolner, and with their two children have an attractive home in Reno.

JOHN C. DURHAM was born in Stockton, Cal., October 1, 1882. He received his education in the public schools of Stockton, where he graduated from high school. He then attended the University of California. He became identified with the Gwin Mining Company with headquarters at Jackson, Cal., for eighteen months, after which he became associated with the Con. Virginia Mining Company of Virginia City, which position he held for one year, occupying various departments of importance and trust. He then went with the Yellow Jacket Mining Company, where he continued for three years. In 1911 he engaged in the automobile and garage business in Virginia City, where he continued until early in 1912, when he removed to Reno and opened an automobile business. He has the agency for the well-known Reo, Apperson and Premier automobiles and the Mack and Saurer auto trucks. Mr. Durham was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Dunlop, a daughter of J. C. Dunlop, one of the prominent men of Virginia City, November, 1910. To this union was born Hazel, June 6, 1912.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ROGERS, Master Mechanic of the Salt Lake Railroad, located at Las Vegas. Was born at Brantford, Canada, December 25, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of that place. At the age of twelve he started to learn his trade, which consumed over five years; at the same time he attended the mechanical night school, which was operated by the Grand Trunk Railroad. He removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was employed in the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk road, and then became connected with the Santa Fe road for a time, after which he identified himself with the Salt Lake road, which position he has held for the past eleven years. He was located in Los Angeles and acted as general foreman, filling the office of Master Mechanic. January, 1911, he was transferred to Las Vegas. When the office of Master Mechanic was created he was placed in that position, which he now holds. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Yeoman. He married Miss Mabel Wise of Urbana, Ill., November 26, 1896. Their one son, William Edward, was born September 14, 1897.

CHARLES L. DEADY, widely and favorably known in Nevada as one of the representative men of the State, was born on a ranch near Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, Cal., October 14, 1857. He received his education in the public and private schools of that county and San Joaquin Valley College at Wood-

bridge. He assisted on the home ranch until 1881, when he removed to Nevada and located in Belmont, Nye County. Here he served as principal of the Belmont Public Schools and County Superintendent of Schools until 1886. He also held the position as Deputy County Assessor for ten years. In 1891 he was appointed Deputy District Attorney and was elected to that office in 1892 and served as such during '93-'94. January, 1895, he received the appointment of draughtsman in the State Land Office under the late Surveyor General A. C. Pratt, and was retained in that position by the late Surveyor General E. D. Kelley until 1907, when he was promoted to the deputyship. When Gen. Kelley died in March, 1908, he was appointed by Gov. Sparks as his successor, and at the general election in 1908 he was elected to that position by the people of the State, and re-elected in 1910, which position he now holds. Fraternally Mr. Deady is a member of the K. of P., Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. For several years he has served on the Board of Education in Carson, and he takes a great interest in educational work generally. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH ROCHON was born in Canada, June 18, 1865. He received a public school education, and removed to Wisconsin. In 1885 he came to Nevada and settled in Carson City, where he became associated in the hotel business. In 1908 he purchased the Park Hotel. He leased it for four years, after which he remodeled it and has since managed the hotel. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1910 was elected County Commissioner of Ormsby County. Mr. Rochon was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Benny, a native of Virginia City, Nevada, in 1903. Their three children are Joseph, Mary and Dorothy.

JACOB RODENBAH, one of the pioneers of the State of Nevada, was born in Pennsylvania, March 30, 1841. In 1858 Jacob and his father came West and settled in El Dorado County, Cal., coming by the Isthmus route. Here they remained for two years and then removed to Douglas County, Nevada, where our subject followed mining for some years. In 1902 Mr. Rodenbah began ranching in the upper end of the valley. Here he has two hundred and forty acres of land. He was united in marriage to Delliiah Carter, a native of Iowa, in 1873, and six children have been born to this union. One died in infancy. The living are: Frank, who resides in Portland, Oregon; Arthur, who resides in Ohio; Susan, wife of B. Selkirk of Gardnerville, Nevada; Pearl, wife of Ernest Tuckey, residing on the home place, and Edith, who resides at home. In politics Mr. Rodenbah is a Republican and he has held the office as County Commissioner for fourteen years.

HENRY DUNCAN was born at Rocklin, Cal., February 13, 1878. He is a son of Charles and Johanna Duncan, who removed to Winnemucca in 1881, where Mr. Duncan's father was identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad as foreman of the round-house for twenty-five years. The parents now reside on a farm in

Lincoln County, Cal. Henry worked in the train-service of the S. P. R. R. for five years, when he resigned and engaged in the mercantile business in Winnemucca, where he is at present prominently connected with its business affairs. Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Lila Waters of Austin, May 18, 1904. To this union were born Aldena, January 21, 1908, and Ardieth, June 21, 1912. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Winnemucca. He has been an important element in school affairs of his town, and has been actively identified on the board for four years, and has served Humboldt County as County Recorder for one term.

GEORGE L. SANFORD, District Attorney of Ormsby County and a prominent practicing attorney of Nevada, was born in Southern Indiana, April 5, 1880. He acquired his education in the Georgetown Law Schools of Washington, D. C. While a correspondent for an Eastern paper he was sent to Carson City as a special representative. He was admitted to the Bar in Indiana and Nevada, and was appointed District Attorney by a board of the Democratic County Committee to fill an unexpired term caused by the resignation of the former District Attorney. In 1910 he was elected by a three to one vote to fill the same office. Mr. Sanford was united in marriage to Miss Louise J. Sweeney of Carson City, 1910. Their one child, George, was born November 2, 1911. Socially Mr. Sanford is affiliated with the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and F. O. E. Lodges.

GEORGE SOPP was born in West Virginia, May 2, 1877. He attended the public schools and assisted his father on the farm. In 1886 he went to Akron, Ohio, and worked for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Diamond and Akron Rubber Companies, for several years. He removed to Detroit, Mich., and worked for the Morgan & Wright Rubber Company. He came West in 1910 and settled in San Francisco, where he followed his trade. October 15, 1911, came to Reno, and in January, 1912, he organized the Reno Vulcanizing Works on Sierra street, where he is still located. He was married to Miss Mary Bradshaw, a native of Ohio, January 2, 1900, who died October 29, 1909. Mr. Sopp's two children are: Celia George, born October 4, 1900; Ida, who died April 14, 1910.

FRED SARMEN, a representative business man of the Carson Valley, was born in Germany, February 4, 1877. His parents came to America when he was but five years old and located in the Carson Valley. His father, William, died May 12, 1900, and his mother, Margueretta, died May 8, 1895. Three children were born in the family: Dora, wife of Henry Frevert, who resides in the Valley; Louise, wife of Peter Heitman, a rancher; and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sarmen assisted on his father's ranch until 1895, after which he went to work as helper in the flour mill, and after two years he served as head miller. The original builders and owners of the Douglas County Roller Mills were Heitman & Jensen. Mr. Heitman took over his partner's interest and Mr. Sarmen continued

to operate the mill for Mr. Heitman until 1907, when Mr. Sarmen purchased his employer's interest in the mill and ranch, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Marie Seeman, a native of Germany, November 29, 1905. To this union three children were born: Freida, Edna and Mabel. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Sarmen has large interests in the Carson Valley, he being a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. January 1, 1913, a corporation known as the Douglas Milling and Power Company took possession of the mill, and will furnish electric power and light for the new mill and furnish power and light for the various interests in the Valley.

JOHN OLIN SAUNDERS was born March 14, 1883, a son of Wiltshire and Marguerite (Williams) Saunders. His father was a native of Nova Scotia, was born September 13, 1830, and died in Reno, 1907. The Saunders family are of English and Scotch extraction. In 1858 Mr. Saunders' father came to the Coast by the Isthmus route. He engaged in mining for some time, after which he worked at his trade and built many fine homes in Reno. He was also engaged in the undertaking business in Reno for thirty years. Mrs. Saunders resides in San Francisco with her son, Robert. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Reno and graduated from a business college in Oakland. After finishing his business education he engaged with the Jackson Furniture Company as bookkeeper. In 1908 he returned to Reno and engaged in the livery business, which he continued until March, 1912. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY E. SAVIERS was born in Missouri in 1869. He received his education in the Denver public schools. At an early age he learned the decorating trade and for twelve years carried on an extensive business in Denver. He removed to Reno, where he immediately started in the decorating and painting business. Mr. Saviers was an active member of the Masonic Fraternity in Denver. He is at present identified with the Masonic, B. P. O. E. and Woodmen of the World. He was united in marriage to Miss Venie Martin of Denver in 1890. Their children are: Claud E., born in 1892, and Laverne, born in 1894. Mrs. Saviers is a member of the Eastern Star and Women of the Woodcraft.

HENRY C. SCHMIDT, one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Tonopah, was born in Germany, January 20, 1870. His early education was acquired in his native country and in 1886 he came to America and located at Winnemucca. He attended the Napa Business College in Napa, Cal., for a time. While in Winnemucca he was in the employ of Reinhart & Co. for a period of eight years. He afterward rented and managed the Bush Hotel at Winnemucca for two years. He removed to Alameda, Cal., and engaged in the general merchandise business and warehouse business with his brother Jacob for a period of four years, and afterward went to San Francisco, and for ever three years he was connected with Levi Strauss & Co. In 1905 he removed to Tonopah and took

the management of E. Marks & Co.'s store. Remaining in this position for about four years. November, 1911, Mr. Schmidt and W. R. Williams took over the Nye County Mercantile business, which is now known as the Tonopah Hardware and Mining Supply Company. He was elected from Nye County to represent it in the State Legislature in 1911 for a two-year term. He was elected to serve on the Tonopah School Board, May 6, 1912, and is at present Senior Warden of Tonopah Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M. Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Myrtle Blanch Grayson of Winnemucca, March 23, 1898. Mrs. Schmidt, previous to her marriage, was principal of the Lovelock school. To this union were born Grayson, Opal, Deen and Bill. Mr. Schmidt has served as president of the Tonopah Promotion Association and is ex-Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah.

DENNIS J. FITZGERALD was born at Poultney, Vt., August 5, 1866. In 1868 his parents removed to Northampton, Mass., where they still reside. He received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts. At an early age he learned the barber trade. He removed to Nebraska, where he remained for fifteen years. He came to Nevada, locating in Tonopah in August, 1905. In politics Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat, and was chosen by the people of Nye County in the fall of 1910 to represent them in the Assembly. He served as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee for two years, and is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah. He married Miss Ruby Wilson, of Modesto County, Cal., February 25, 1907.

EMERY L. FLETCHER. One of the representative business men of Ely was born at Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine, December 13, 1872. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Boston, Mass. For two years he worked as drug clerk in Summerville, Mass., and in 1892 he removed to New Mexico and opened a drug store at Bland. Here he continued for a period of two years, and in 1894 he went to Oakland, Cal., where he worked in a drug store. Mr. Fletcher spent seven months in Alaska and then returned to Tonopah and Goldfield. He took charge of the assay office in Tonopah for the Tonopah Mining Company for three years and had large holdings in Goldfield previous to the bonanza strike. All told he had one hundred and ten claims near Goldfield. He spent about seven years in the two camps, and in 1909 he came to Ely, where he is largely identified with the mining interests, and is also interested in the garage business. Fraternally Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Masonic lodge, being a member of the Blue Lodge of Tonopah and the Consistory of Reno and the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FOGG, one of the representative men of Nevada, was born in Missouri, January 30, 1845. He was a student at the Washington University at St. Louis when the Civil War broke out. He left that institution during the war and became identified with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.

and served as passenger conductor on the DeSoto Express and in transporting troops to the front during the last three years of the Civil War. He went to California in 1867 and in March he entered the employ of the S. F. & S. J. Railroad, remaining in their employ about three years. He then became engaged in the real estate business in San Francisco, and later was identified with the U. S. Custom Service. He was promoted from time to time, and held the position as weigher, inspector, inspector of French and Chinese cargoes, and promoted to service in the bonded warehouse department, and was afterwards transferred to the appraiser's store as receiving and seizure clerk. He later became employed in the advertising department of the *San Francisco Post*, but failing health caused him to leave that position, and he came to Nevada. Here he soon regained his health and for a number of years he was a bookkeeper for his brother, who was engaged in the wholesale and retail butcher business in Reno. He was appointed to the position of clerk of the Nevada State Prison under Frank P. Bell, and later was deputy clerk of Washoe County under F. B. Porter. In September, 1900, he was appointed County Clerk of Washoe County by the County Commissioners to fill a vacancy, and the same year was elected to the office, which position he now holds, having been elected to fill the office sever terms. Mr. Fogg was united in marriage to Miss Emma Victoria Gardner, October 9, 1881. To this union were born Grace Gardner and Irene Nevada. Mr. Fogg is a member of the Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Karak Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Reno Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Nevada, and Past Chief Ranger of Court Mount Rose, No. 3854, A. O. F.

THOMAS L. FOLEY, one of the prominent attorneys of Goldfield, was born October 6, 1859, at Medina, New York. He received his education in Illinois, began the study of law at an early age in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar in 1884. He practiced law in Chicago and afterward in Iowa. He has always enjoyed a large business in various cities where he has lived along commercial law and general practice lines. In 1906 he removed to Nevada and established a law office in Goldfield, where he has since resided. Mr. Foley has not taken any part in politics, but devotes his entire time to his profession. He was united in marriage to Miss Alice Amy Dean, of South Haven, Michigan, September 6, 1906. Their three children are Roger, Mary and Alice D'Alton. Socially Mr. Foley is a member of the Moose, and his wife is active in the Woman's Club of Goldfield. He has practiced in most of the counties in Nevada.

GORDON M. FRASER, superintendent and traffic manager for the Copper Belt R. R., was born at Rome, New York, February 2, 1874. His parents removed to Nebraska, where he received his education in the public schools,

after which he clerked in his father's store. He later took a business course at Lincoln, Nebraska. At the age of eighteen he entered the railroad service of the Chicago Northwestern road as call boy and owing to his business ability he has held many positions of trust. He was stationed at Norfolk and Creston, Nebraska, for the Chicago Northwestern road and later became identified with the Illinois Central road at Council Bluffs as chief to commercial agent. He was later transferred to Salt Lake City as traveling freight and passenger agent. He removed to Mason, Nevada, in September, 1909. Mr. Fraser is a member of the Masonic lodge of Yerington, a member of the County High School Board and the Mason School Board. He was married to Miss May S. Burchmore, of Omaha, Nebraska, March 27, 1895. Their children are Lois Ruth, born December 17, 1895; Le Roy Gordon, born April 17, 1899, and Vernita Burchmore, born December 6, 1912.

WILLIAM H. FRAZER, of Washoe County, was born in New Hampshire, March 28, 1846. He was educated in the common schools in his native State, and in 1865 he left home and went to Iowa, where he worked until 1872, then moved to Nevada, where he took charge of his brother's stock. He also worked for Mackay and Fair. In the spring of 1876 he purchased his present farm, where he has resided since. On one portion of his farm the Wedekind mine was discovered, which was afterward sold to Governor Sparks. Mr. Frazer was united in marriage to Miss Belle Anderson, November 3, 1875, a native of Indiana. To this union were born eleven children, of whom six are living. Robert T. Verne, wife of Louis G. Wedekind, Clare, Myrtle, wife of Mr. Bianchini of Sparks, Gladys and Ray. Mr. Frazer is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed all the chairs in one branch of the order.

WILLIAM FREEMAN has the distinction of being born in Mason Valley, Nevada. His birth occurred August 17, 1889. He is a son of Frank Nevada Freeman, and his parents came to this State in 1859, and located for a brief time at Pyramid Lake. They then went to Sierra Valley, Cal., where the father of our sketch remained until the age of twenty-two, when he removed to the Mason Valley and took up and bought land. William, our subject, attended the public schools, after which he worked at ranching and followed mining. February 1, 1913, he and his brother John engaged in the meat business at Yerington. The other children in the family are Clarence, Lucretia, wife of George Akers, of Fresno, Cal.; Belle, wife of Charles Jones, of Carson; she died February 13, 1912.

HON. LeROY N. FRENCH was born in the County of Essex, State of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1874. His early education was obtained in private and public schools of his State. After finishing High School at West Port-on-Lake Champlain, he served a clerkship in the law office of Hand,

Kellogg and Hale at Elizabethtown, New York, and then entered Cornell University and graduated therefrom in June, 1896. In September, 1896, he came "West" and practiced law in Utah for a few years, during which time he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. From Utah he went to the Philippines and saw active service with the regular army in the field. Upon leaving the army he was appointed a Prosecuting Attorney for the Government at Manila and held that office for about three years, when he resigned and returned to the United States. He came to Goldfield, Nevada, in September, 1905, and to Churchill County in April, 1906, where he has since resided. On November 8, 1910, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which office he will hold until January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM E. HAWKINS was born at Yreka, Cal., April 2, 1863, and was educated in his town at the public schools and at an early age he learned the mercantile business, afterward engaging in business in Yreka, which he continued for many years. March, 1905, he removed to Las Vegas, where he saw great possibilities and at once engaged in the mercantile business which he still conducts. In politics Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat and has been elected chairman of the board of commissioners of Lincoln County, and when Clark County was created he was given the same office, which he held until 1910. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Red Men and Eagles. His father, up to the time of his death in 1908, was the oldest member of the Masonic lodge in California. His mother died in 1904. His parents crossed the Plains in 1849, which took many months. Mr. Hawkins' father was a boat-mate of Mark Twain in the early days on the Mississippi River. The subject of this sketch is a director of the first State Bank of Las Vegas and was one of a committee to draft the charter for the town of Las Vegas. He was a candidate for mayor at the first election but was defeated.

HON. THOMAS E. HAYDON came to Nevada June 10, 1861. He was a native of Bardstown, Kentucky, born January 25, 1826, and he was a descendant of an old Southern family. Mr. Haydon had one sister, Mrs. Margaret Queen of San Francisco. She, with her sons, are the proprietors of the famous "Fig Syrup." Thomas E. Haydon was educated in St. Josephs College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and read law under several attorneys; was admitted to the Bar in Kentucky in 1849. In 1850 he came to Nevada County, California, and mined for a time and later he became proprietor of the Slate Creek House with P. O. Hundley. In 1854 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Gibsonville, Cal. In 1855 Mr. Haydon and P. O. Hundley formed a law partnership in Plumas County, which continued until 1861. Later that same year Judge Haydon came to Carson City and practiced until 1868, when he came to Reno. While residing in Carson City he was District Attorney for two and one-half years, and in 1887 he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Cleveland for the State of Nevada and so continued

until the next administration. Since then he practiced in Reno until his death, which occurred December 17, 1905. Mr. Haydon married Miss Eugenia Ann Story, a native of Louisiana, and eight children were born to this union. He was largely interested in mining properties and an extensive land owner near Reno.

DIETRICH HEIMSOTH was born in Germany October 26, 1836, and came to the United States in 1873. For over five years he worked for H. F. Dangberg and in 1879 he bought and took up three hundred acres of land, which is in the extreme upper end of the valley in Alpine County, Cal., where he engages in general farming, dairying and stock raising. For sixteen years he has served on the school board and in politics he votes the Democratic Ticket. He has also served as County Supervisor for eight years. November 22, 1863, Mr. Heimsoth was married in Germany to Margueritta Allermann. She was born January 22, 1837, and came to this country May 25, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Heimsoth will celebrate their golden wedding on November 22, 1913, if they live. Their have been six children born to this union, of whom five are living—Henry, a resident of Idaho, who married Miss Renstina Els in 1888. She died April 23, 1903, and his second marriage was to Miss Anna Anthony, January 3, 1907; William, who married Miss Bessie Vernon in 1905. They are living in Baker City, Ore.; Richard, who has studied at the California Agricultural School at Davis, now at home; John and Marie, at home. The subject of our sketch has served as Agricultural Correspondent for twenty-five years for the Government.

FREDERICK HEISE.—Great are the changes that have occurred in Nevada since Frederick Heise came to this State. Pioneer conditions existed in the State and lands were largely undeveloped. His birth occurred in Germany, where he received his education, and in 1875 he came to America alone, remaining in Illinois for two years, when he removed to the Carson Valley in 1877. For ten years he found employment at ranching and then purchased the Hogrefe ranch, consisting of 320 acres. Recently he has taken over the Frevert ranch of 600 acres. In politics Mr. Heise is a Democrat. He has served on the school board in his district for twelve years. Mr. Heise was united in marriage to Miss Dora Neddenriep, a native of Germany, February 26, 1886. Eight children have blessed this union—Claud Henry, Christian Frederick, Anna Freida, Mary Dora, Anne E., Claud Otto, Alfred Siegfried and May Krimhilda. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church and Mr. Heise serves as secretary of the Church Trustees. He has served as president of the Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley since its organization. He is a director and serves as treasurer of the Douglas County Creamery since it was established, also a stockholder in the Minden Flour Milling Co., Minden Butter Mfg. Co., and the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co. His record is one of which he may be justly proud.

AUGUST W. H. HELBERG.—Numbered among the representative business men of Gardnerville is August W. H. Helberg. He is a native of Germany and was born March 30, 1873. He attended the public schools in his native land and at the age of fourteen he came to America and located in this State for one year and then removed to California, remaining there until 1892, when he returned to Nevada and located at Gardnerville. In 1894 he engaged in business and has since been identified with the business interests of the town. Socially Mr. Helberg is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, he being a member of the Douglas Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M. He has been Past Master for two terms. Two brothers of Mr. Helberg, Fritz and Wilhelm, are prosperous ranchers in Sonoma County, California. His sister Marie is the wife of Dedrich Tholke. The subject of this sketch has served as postmaster at Gardnerville from 1905 to 1908, and has also been identified with the Wells-Fargo Express Company as their agent for eight years at Gardnerville.

HENRY HELLWINKLE is one of the substantial ranchers of the upper Carson Valley. Like many others, he got his start in life by working at farming. He is a native of Germany and was born in 1870. He attended school in the old country and at the age of sixteen he came to America. He located in the Carson Valley and followed ranching for eleven years. He then rented a farm for three years and in 1894 he purchased eight hundred acres in upper Carson Valley. In politics Mr. Hellwinkle is a Republican. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is a stockholder in the Carson Valley Hay & Produce Co. and the Douglas County Creamery.

CARSTEN M. HENNINGSSEN is numbered among the honored and well-to-do agriculturists in the Carson Valley. He was born in Germany November 10, 1855. He came to America in 1874 at the age of nineteen, going direct to the Carson Valley, where he found employment for three years, after which he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land. After three years he disposed of his ranch and bought another ranch consisting of four hundred and sixty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, about one and one-half miles southwest of Gardnerville. Mr. Henningsen has served as secretary of the Douglas County Creamery. He still holds stock in the creamery and is a director in the Minden Flour Milling Co. He served for two years as vice-president of the Farmers Bank of Carson Valley, and is now president of the Alpine Land and Reservoir Co., which office he has held for several years. He is president of the Douglas Mining and Reduction Company and has other interests in the Valley. In politics he is a Democrat and served in the Assembly from Douglas County for one term, and for sixteen years has been a school trustee. Mr. Henningsen was united in marriage to Miss Marie Katrina Lampe, a native of Hanover, Germany, in 1882. To this union were born

Marie, wife of Chris Stoffeisen, of Minden; Clarence W. and Carl H., residing at home; Emma C., a teacher in the Minden School, and George, attending the U. of N. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

KIT CARSON IRVINE was born at Missoula, Montana, March 20, 1892, and was educated in the Montana public schools. He is a son of Thomas H. Irvine, one of the prominent men of Montana, who served as Sheriff in that State for fourteen years; Deputy Internal Collector for eight years and served as detective in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. He went to Seward, Alaska, with his father and brothers, where he remained for nearly four years, after which he removed to Manhattan, Nevada, in 1907. He entered the employ of the mercantile store of J. R. Harris and later worked in Sullivan's drug and men's furnishing store. In March, 1912, he took an interest in the latter store. He has a brother with the Nye Co. mercantile store of Manhattan, and three brothers in Montana.

CHARLES F. JACKSON was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864, and received his education in Missouri. He learned telegraphing and followed railroad work for eighteen years. He then engaged in mining in California and Nevada for about nine years and then removed to Reno and entered the service of the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad, where he holds the position as storekeeper. He is a Democrat and as such served as bullion and license collector in Nye County for two years. He is a member of the Tonopah Lodge of Masons, the Reno Consistory and Shrine in San Francisco, Cal. He was married to Miss Nettie C. Smith of Petersburg, Ill., October 22, 1908, who is a member of the Eastern Star.

CLARK JAMES was born at Springfield, Iowa, August 25, 1859. He attended the public schools of Springfield and at an early age he learned the blacksmith and machinist trade in Charles City, Iowa. He operated a blacksmith shop at Townsend, Montana, for four years, and in 1898 he went to Alaska and settled in Dawson for two years and at Cape Nome for two years. He came to Nevada in 1903 and located in Tonopah, where he remained for some time, and then removed to Manhattan. Engaging in the livery business he started to operate an automobile line between Tonopah and Manhattan in the spring of 1912. Mr. James is a Republican and is a member of the B. P. O. E. lodge of Tonopah. In the spring of 1897 he made a bicycle trip from Buffalo, N. Y., to Deadwood, South Dakota, which took thirty-one days. He is the proprietor of the Baldwin Stables, of Manhattan and Blackburn, in connection with W. L. McGregor.

HON. GEORGE FREDERICK TALBOT, jurist, was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, April 6, 1859. He comes from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of

English, Scotch and Irish descent. His father was Henry Monroe Talbot, and his mother, who is still living, was before her marriage Myra Ann Ayer, daughter of Colonel George Ayer. He is a descendant of Captain James Stoddard, who fought in the Continental Army, and Captain John Williams, kin of Roger Williams, who was killed by the British at Groton Heights, Connecticut, in 1787. He is also a descendant of Captain Jared Talbot, the Indian fighter in Plymouth Colony more than a century before the Declaration of Independence, and the ancestor of Captain Silas Talbot, who at one time commanded the Constitution. When a few years of age he was brought by his mother by way of Panama to California, his father having come previously to that State overland. When nine years of age he went with his father and others by wagons from California to Elko County, Nevada, while the Indians were yet hostile, and before the connection of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific in 1869. He was educated in the common schools of California in 1868, in a log school house in Nevada in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and in Connecticut from 1872 to 1875. When sixteen years of age he went into the world for himself, and worked upon farms in Connecticut and Nevada to earn money with which to complete his education. From 1875 until 1879 he pursued special courses of study in higher mathematics, physics, Latin, political economy and science of government at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Later he read Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries by himself and pursued his legal studies at Elko, Nevada, with Hon. R. R. Bigelow, who was later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. He was admitted to all the courts of the State and began the practice of law in 1881. He was successful from the beginning and soon had a large clientele. He was elected District Attorney of Elko County in 1884 and re-elected in 1886, and was not a candidate in 1888. While District Attorney he worked hard for economy and purification of the county government. In 1890 he was urged forward by friends and was elected by the State at large as one of the four District Judges. Division into districts having been made, he was in 1894 elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, comprising the eastern tier of counties, and re-elected without opposition in 1898. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1902 for a term of six years, and re-elected in 1908. Under the Constitution, by reason of being the senior Justice in commission, he was Chief Justice during the years 1907 and 1908, and will become Chief Justice again during the years 1913 and 1914. He is a close student of the law and of public affairs and takes a deep interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. For some years he has been the president of the Nevada Historical Society. His decisions are marked by close analysis, clearness, justice and impartiality. Notable among his opinions, sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, is the one in the Boyce case, upholding an act of the Legislature providing for an eight-hour day for men laboring in mines, smelters and ore-reduction works, and the one in *Nash v. McNamara*, involving the construction of Federal statutes relating to the right of re-location of mineral lands upon the public domain, in which he declined to follow the rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Lavignino v. Uhlig*, and

pointed out the reasons which made the decision in that case unsatisfactory under legal principles and the language of the act of Congress. Later the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Farrell v. Lockhart*, modified its views and changed the rule it had previously stated in the Uhlig case to conform to the one announced by Judge Talbot when as Chief Justice he wrote the decision in *Nash v. McNamara*.

HON. GEORGE B. THATCHER, Attorney-General of Nevada, has risen to a high place in the ranks of the legal profession and is numbered among the prominent attorneys of the State. He was born in Aspen, Colorado, in 1882. He acquired his education in the public schools and University of Colorado Law School at Boulder, graduating from the latter in 1904 with the degree of L. L. B. He is a son of George W. Thatcher, one of the prominent men on the Comstock during the early days. The subject of this sketch was a member of the law firm of Bartlett & Thatcher of Tonopah until he was appointed Attorney-General by Lieutenant-Governor Ross. Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Essie M. Carr of Denver, Colorado, January 16, 1906. To this union have been born John Pemberton Lee, born November 25, 1906, and Ruth Clark, born August 15, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Thatcher is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge of Tonopah, Knights of Pythias and is Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah Lodge. He is numbered among the valued men of his adopted State. He is affiliated with the Democratic party.

WHITMAN SYMMES. The history of a community is best told in the lives of its citizens, and when these citizens are men of forceful character, progressive and public-spirited, giving of the best of their lives not alone to the upbuilding of their own fortunes and to the furthering of their own personal interests, but to the establishment and maintenance of enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare of those about them, then indeed is such a career worthy of a place in the highest category of citizenship. The subject of this sketch, Whitman Symmes, was born in San Francisco, California, October 29, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools, University of California and Harvard University, graduating from the latter with the degree of A. B. He engaged as mining engineer and was identified throughout California, British Columbia and Alaska, where he examined various properties for the companies he represented. Mr. Symmes took a number of Western miners to the Philippines, where he had charge of the harbor construction, and was in charge for two years, when he resigned, owing to his health, and returned to California. He had charge of the construction of the breakwater at Manila, which was a three million-dollar contract, and he commenced the coaling station at Cavite, P. I. In 1903 he took the management of the dynamite works at Isabell, Cal., which was later taken over by the Du Pont Powder Company. He then became interested in dredging at

Oroville and was interested in other mining ventures in this country and Alaska. In 1909 he removed to Virginia City, where he took charge of the Mexican mine and later the Ward shaft, Union and Sierra Nevada mines. He erected the new Mexican mill and opened up the Monte Cristo and made it a producer. Mr. Symmes now has the superintendency of the Mexican, Union and Savage properties and has charge of the Monte Cristo and the North Carson mine. In politics he is a Republican and served on the Republican County Central Committee in 1912. Mr. Symmes has been known throughout Nevada and the Pacific Coast largely because of his continuous opposition to the stock brokers' methods of controlling the Comstock mines.

JUDGE ERROLL JAMES LIVINGSTON TABER of Elko, who has served as District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District since 1910, is one of the eminent members of the Nevada Bar. He was born at Austin, November 29, 1877. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Elka, where he moved with his family in 1884. He later attended the Lincoln Grammar School in San Francisco, graduating in 1893, and the Lowell High School, San Francisco, in 1896. He then attended the Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, Cal., from 1896 to 1898, and the St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., 1898-1900, after which he took up his law studies at the Columbia University School of Law in New York City from 1901 to 1904, graduating in 1904 with the degree of LL. B. He returned to Nevada, where he pursued his studies in the law office of his step-father, Judge E. S. Farrington, at Elko, in 1904. Judge Taber was elected District Attorney of Elko County and served from 1908 to 1910, when he was elected District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Smiley, December 27, 1904. Their three children are: William F., born September 30, 1905; Wallace E., born March 20, 1907; F. Dorothy, born July 9, 1911.

HON. CLAY TALLMAN was born on a farm in Ionia County, Mich., 1874. He attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter at Belding, Mich, in 1891. He taught school during the year 1902 and entered the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. 1895-98 he was principal of high school in Michigan. In 1898 he went to Colorado and entered the State University at Boulder as graduate student in history of economics, and took first year of law. In 1899-1902 he again entered public school work as Superintendent of Schools, and in 1902 became interested in water storage projects in Southern Colorado. He entered the Law Department of the U. of M. in 1902 and 1903 he passed the Colorado Bar examination. In 1904 he went to Pecos Valley, New Mexico, where he was identified with land and irrigation projects for nearly a year. In the spring of 1905 he removed to Bullfrog and engaged in the practice of law, where he remained until June, 1912. In 1908 he was elected State Senator from Nye County, and during the first session (1909) was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Introduced

banking law of 1909. Was chairman of joint committee of Senate and Assembly for investigation of University. Wrote recall and initiative amendments to the Constitution in form adopted. During second session (1911), president pro tem. of the Senate and chairman of the Judiciary Committee; also chairman of joint committee for investigation of new State Prison. Introduced Corrupt Practices Act. Wrote 1911 amendments to primary election law, and jointly with Assemblyman Schmidt, sponsor for creation of Public Utilities Commission. In 1910 was chairman Democratic State convention, and chairman Democratic State Central Committee. In 1912 was temporary chairman Democratic State convention; 1912, Democratic candidate for Congress without opposition in the primaries; beaten in general election by sixty-nine votes; 1912, member of State Economy and Taxation Committee appointed by Senator Newlands, Senator Massey, Governor Oddie and Lieutenant-Governor Ross; 1913, practicing law at Tonopah, Nevada. One of the four men recommended by Senators from public land States for Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT LAUREL JAMES, one of Nevada's most prominent business men, is a native of Monroe County, Ill., his birth having occurred May 23, 1863. His father, Bennett James, crossed the Plains to California in 1853, where he remained for some years, returning to his native State in 1858 via Panama route. He was married to Miss Emily Bamber. In 1868 the parents of Mr. James again had the foresight to recognize the possibilities of the great West and he and his wife made the trip to the Golden State; this time by the Isthmus route. On reaching California they settled in the Napa Valley, where he became an extensive fruit grower and was numbered among the representative men of his locality. His death occurred November 30, 1884. Mr. James' mother resides in San Francisco with her daughters. Mr. James acquired his education in Oak Mound Private School at Napa, Cal., and at St. Mary's College of San Francisco. After graduating, at the age of twenty-two, he engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of James & Son, and continued for twelve years. He then removed to Texas, where he engaged in the cattle business for a period of five years. In 1903 Mr. James came to Reno and purchased an interest in the Nevada Hardware & Supply Co., and in 1907 the company erected the present commodious building on Sierra street. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno. He was united in marriage to Miss Mae Stockman, a native of Suisun, Cal., July 9, 1900. To this union was born one daughter, Eleanor Emily. Mr. James is a gentleman of much natural and acquired ability and has a very wide circle of acquaintances in the State of his adoption.

HANS CHRISTIAN JEPSON, one of the well-known and efficient county officers of Douglas County, is a native of Germany. He was born February

22, 1866. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native land and at the age of sixteen he came to America and located in the Carson Valley. He took a college course in Sacramento, graduating in 1888. He filled a clerical position for the Wells Fargo & Co., for four years. In 1900 he was elected County Clerk and Treasurer of Douglas County, which position he has since held. In politics Mr. Jepson is a Republican. He was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Beeding, a native of California, in the fall of 1900. To this union were born Earl, Ralph, Lola, Frederick, Hans, John and Mildred. Fraternally Mr. Jepson has been identified with the Odd Fellows Lodge since 1889.

ARENDT JENSEN.—Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Nevada is Arendt Jensen. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful continued efforts in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. He came to Nevada, locating in Gardnerville in 1887, and has been engaged in the general merchandise business almost continually ever since. Mr. Jensen was born in Denmark, February 14, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of his native land and at the age of fourteen he started to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed until twenty-one years of age, when he came to America and located in Litchfield County, Conn., where he remained for six months. He then removed to Nebraska and later to Placer County, Cal., where he stayed one year. He then went to Trinity County and engaged in the cattle business for six years. In 1897 he removed to Gardnerville, when there were but two houses in the town. He engaged in business and has been closely identified in mercantile lines almost continuously until 1910, when he retired. Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Lena Norgaard, a native of Denmark, in 1882. Three children have blessed this union—Harry L., died January 15, 1913; Russell and Arendt. Mr. Jensen is active in Masonic circles, he being a member of Douglas Lodge, F. & A. M. He is president of the Douglas County Farmers Bank and a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. After he retired from active business he erected an imposing residence in Gardnerville, one of the finest in Nevada.

DAVID R. JONES has the distinction of being the oldest pioneer now living in Nevada. He was born in Wales in 1830. When quite young his parents came to America and settled in Wisconsin. In 1853 Mr. Jones came to Nevada accompanied by Wm. T. Williams and family, who were natives of Pennsylvania and who were numbered among the prominent families of that State. Mr. Jones made his home in what is now Douglas County. Here he has lived the life of a pioneer, enduring all the hardships imaginable with courage and giving to the community the example of a highly moral and

strictly honest man, one of the "Salt of the Earth." He has been very prominent in religious matters for many years, being the reorganized leader in the doctrines of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He was united in marriage to Frances Angeline Williams in 1857. Mrs. Jones was a daughter of Wm. T. Williams, whom Mr. Jones accompanied to this State. To this union were born ten children, of whom seven are now living. The subject of this sketch did the first plowing in Nevada with an ox team in what is now Genoa and hauled hay and grain to Virginia City in the early days. He is now in his eighty-third year. His wife died in January, 1909. During the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the State of Nevada, held in Reno, Mr. Jones was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, he being the oldest pioneer living in Nevada.

ALBERT J. JOHNSON, Postmaster at Fallon, was born May 25, 1887, at Blanchard, North Dakota. He was educated in the public school of Duluth, Minn., and afterward took a course in business college. After leaving school he became identified with the Steel Corporation at Duluth for four years. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Johnson came to Nevada in the interest of his father in looking up agricultural lands and located at Fallon. His brother, James W., is also a resident of Fallon and has taken the management of a 325-acre ranch near the city. For two years Albert J. was identified with ranching and in January 22, 1912, he was appointed postmaster at Fallon, Nevada, taking office March 1, 1912. He was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Eaton of Virginia, Minn., November 15, 1911.

GEORGE S. JOHNSON was born in Chicago, October 1, 1882. He acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and at an early age started on a business career, going to Cleveland, Ohio. He became associated with one of the large manufacturing concerns, which necessitated traveling extensively. In 1905 he went to Seattle and associated himself with the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company for two years, when he was transferred to Reno, and December, 1907, he assumed the office management and secretaryship to the manager. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He is a member of the Eagles lodge and has acted as pianist for over four years. His father died in Reno February 12, 1911. Mr. Johnson's mother makes her home in Reno. Our subject has achieved success as a composer of music.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON was born at Genoa, Douglass County, May 23, 1861. His father crossed the Plains in 1853 from Illinois to Genoa, where he remained for a time and then continued his journey to California, where he became identified in mining for seven years. In 1860 he returned to Genoa, where he engaged in the mercantile business in that town and has since resided there. He is one of the oldest merchants in Nevada and retired in 1908.

The father of our subject was married in San Mateo, Cal., and three children were born to this union, Nellie, wife of W. H. Yates of Springfield, Ill., a cousin to Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois. Lottie, wife of Joseph Wolf, of Peoria, Ill., and William S., of Manhattan, Nevada. William S. was educated at the Golden Gate Academy of Oakland, Cal., and afterward took a course in Healds' Business College of San Francisco. He worked in San Francisco for one year for Cluff and DeWitt and then with the Western Union Telegraph Company. He spent one year in Reno and then went to New Mexico and worked as a surveyor. He engaged in the wholesale cigar business and spent five years on the road. From 1901 to 1905 he engaged with his father in business, after which he removed to Manhattan, Nevada. He was appointed postmaster in 1907, which office he still holds. October 28, 1911, the Postal Savings Bank was established and has been successful from the start. Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Ora Crow of California December 3, 1899. He is president of the Manhattan Earl Mining Company of Manhattan and a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno.

WILLIAM DANGBERG is one of the successful farmers of the Carson Valley, having resided in the valley from 1877. He comes from German ancestry and was born in that county June 30, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of his native land, where he was reared. In 1877 he came to America and direct to the Carson Valley. Here he found employment for a time and later became interested in various projects and was one of the organizers and directors for many years of the Douglas County Creamery. Mr. Dangberg has been active in the Democratic ranks, and he has served on the Minden school board. He married Johanna Friedericka Dangberg, a native of Germany, who came to this country via the Panama route, landing in San Francisco, then she went to Stockton and came overland, crossing the Sierra Mountains on Christmas Day in 1859. Mr. Dangberg is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley; was one of the organizers of the Minden Butter Mfg. Co., and laid the corner-stone. He has been one of the successful agriculturists, having had three hundred and sixty acres of highly cultivated land which he sold in 1906. He has since led a retired life.

FRED P. DANN, one of the leading business men of Reno, was born at San Leandro, Cal., July 16, 1865, and was educated at the public schools. At an early age he became interested in mining in California and followed that vocation for some time. He removed to Reno, Nevada, in 1896 and opened the Riverside Studio, near the river, in 1903, later he moved to larger and more commodious quarters, 204 Virginia street. He has taken an active part in the organization of the B. P. O. E. and Moose of Reno, and is Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. and Past Dictator of the Moose, also Chancellor of Amity Lodge No. 8, K. of P., Vice and Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the

domain of Nevada, Grand Representative of Reno Lodge No. 597, B. P. O. E., and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Dann was united in marriage to Margaret Skinner, of Reno, in 1902. Mrs. Dann is active in the church and social life of Reno and is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees and has served as Grand Chief of the Pythian Sisters, and a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN W. DAVEY, the efficient executive clerk and note teller of the Nixon National Bank of Reno, was born August 16, 1899, at Grass Valley, Cal. He acquired his education in the public schools of California, worked in the law office of Tyrrell & Burpee for a time, and removed to Reno, December 6, 1906, when he took a position with the Nixon National Bank as stenographer. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Nevada Bankers' Association October 30, 1909, and again in 1910. He was elected secretary in 1911 and in 1912 he was re-elected.

WILLIAM M. DAVID, chief clerk at the U. S. Mint at Carson City, was born May 2, 1874, at Carson City. At an early age he acquired the printing trade, which vocation he followed for several years. He was appointed chief clerk at the U. S. Mint July 1, 1903, which position he still holds. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and at present occupies the chair of Deputy Grand Master, F. & A. M., of Nevada. He served six months in the Second U. S. Cavalry, which was known as Torrey's Rough Riders. Mr. David was united in marriage to Miss Florence R. Hall, of Carson City, October, 1909.

ELTON NATHANIEL WILSEY DAVIS, D.D.S., was born at Petaluma, Cal., October 4, 1878. He acquired his education in the public schools at Petaluma, high school of Yreka, Cal., graduating from the latter in 1896. He attended the University of California, and graduated from the dental department May, 1902. Dr. Davis then removed to Tonopah, where he engaged in practicing his profession. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta, dental fraternity of the University of California. He was united in marriage to Miss Heloise Williams of San Francisco, October 2, 1907, a daughter of Henry F. Williams, who, at the age of twenty-one, came to California via the Isthmus route, and when gold was discovered in California, was one of the first to land in San Francisco. Dr. Davis is a son of A. G. W. and Ida May (Wilsey) Davis, and is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Nevada.

HON. GEORGE SUMNER GREEN, one of the prominent attorneys of Nevada, was born at Sweetwater, Esmeralda County, March 9, 1874. He is a son of George Augustus and Sarah (White) Green. His father is a native of New Hampshire and his mother was a native of Missouri. She was summoned into

eternal rest in 1900. The father of our subject came to the Coast via the Isthmus route and located in Nevada in April, 1861. He was appointed by Governor Nye and served two terms as chairman of County Commissioners in 1862. George Sumner Green received his education in the public schools of Fletcher, the preparatory school at Palo Alto, and Stanford University. He was admitted to the Bar in California in May, 1896, and the following year he was admitted to the Bar in Nevada by the Supreme Court. In November, 1896, he was elected District Attorney of Esmeralda County and served four consecutive terms, after which he went in private practice with J. C. Campbell, W. H. Metson and Hugh H. Brown, under the firm name of Campbell, Metson, Brown & Green, with offices in Goldfield, Tonopah, Rhyolite and San Francisco. June 1, 1908, Mr. Green engaged in the law business with Judge C. E. Mack of Reno, maintaining law offices in Reno and Virginia City. Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Emma Nevada Marks, a native of Virginia City, June, 1903. Their one son, George Sumner, Jr., was born December 18, 1906. Fraternally Mr. Green is a member of the K. of P., Odd Fellows, B. P. O. E., Maccabees, the D. O. K., and the Reno Commercial Club. There were six children born in the parents' family: Leslie Albert Lee, a resident of Fletcher, Nev.; Edwin E., of Bishop, Cal.; Nettie D., wife of Harry Lewis of Wichman, Nev.; Minnie, wife of T. E. O'Brien of Berkeley, Cal.; and Mary Eleanor, wife of Charles J. Jones of Berkeley, Cal.; and the subject of this sketch.

JOHN GREGOVICH (deceased). The history of a community is best told in the lives of its citizens, and when these citizens are men of forceful character, progressive and public-spirited, giving of the best in their lives not alone to the upbuilding of their own fortunes and in furthering their own personal interests, but to the establishment and maintenance of enterprises and conditions calculated to advance the general welfare of those about them, then indeed is such a career worthy of a place in the highest category of Citizenship. With such high ideals has the name of Gregovich ever been synonymous in this State. John Gregovich, a pioneer of Nevada, came to this State in 1872. He was a native of Castellastoa, Austria, and was born February 3, 1847. He came to America, crossed the Isthmus and came to California, joining the gold-seekers to Nevada. He first located at Tybo, Nye County, where he engaged in mining and had the distinction of putting the first ore in the bind at the old Tybo smelter, a company that later produced millions of dollars. In 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business in Eureka and shortly afterwards was elected County Commissioner, serving two terms. He was then elected to the office of County Treasurer. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate and served as Senator from Eureka County during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions. When Tonopah was started he disposed of his holdings and removed to this camp and became identified in the mercantile business. He was one of the prominent men who played an important part in this and other mining camps in Nevada, and at the time of his death, which occurred May 14, 1912, was held in the highest esteem

by all who knew him. Mr. Gregovich was united in marriage to Emma Guilloz in 1880. Their three children are: Jennie, born July 26, 1881, wife of Frank Curieux; he died March 30, 1907; Lena, born August 15, 1884, and Louis, born December 17, 1888. Mr. Gregovich was a member of Eureka Lodge of Odd Fellows, joining that organization in 1872. He was the oldest member in his lodge and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

REV. GEORGE H. GREENFIELD, the subject of this sketch, was born in Northeastern Pennsylvania on January 1, 1873. In 1897 he came to Nevada from the University of Denver, where he had just received his degree in Theology. During his previous residence in Philadelphia he received his academic education at the University of Pennsylvania. The son of a Methodist clergyman, he naturally entered the Methodist ministry and was ordained by Bishop Hurst. In the Methodist conference of Nevada he has served the following churches: Genoa, Austin, Winnemucca and Virginia City. In 1901 a call was received to the Presbyterian Church of Elko, Nevada, and Dr. Greenfield accepted, becoming at the time a member of the Sacramento Presbytery. Since September, 1901, he has served faithfully and well the Elko Presbyterian Church. Dr. Greenfield married a native daughter. In 1899 he was married to Miss Eva K. Dangberg, the daughter of the late Hon. H. F. Dangberg, one of the early settlers of Carson Valley. During his pastorate at Elko, Dr. Greenfield has traveled extensively as lecturer and social director on several cruises. He has made one trip around the world, one to South America, and one to the Holy Land and Egypt. He is the author of two books of travel, "Around the World on the Cleveland" and "Sight-Seeing in South America." The crowning work of his ministry at Elko was the building of a \$20,000 institutional church, a part of which has been formally leased to the Elko Y. M. C. A.

EDWARD S. GRIGSBY, M. D., one of the prominent physicians, and a citizen whose character and achievements entitle him to mention in the history of Nevada, was born at San Leandro, Alameda County, Cal., March 15, 1868. He acquired his education in the public schools and Hopkins Academy of Oakland, Cal., graduating in 1891, and in order to have better educational advantages he went East and took the medical course at the Hahneman Medical College at Philadelphia, Penn., graduating in 1894, after which he attended the University of New York, graduating from the medical department in 1895. He spent two years in the Metropolitan Hospital at Blackwell's Island as interne. He afterwards took the examinations and in 1898 he was commissioned by President McKinley as First Lieutenant. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Third N. S. V. C. (Grigsby's Cowboys). He served all through the Spanish-American War and received his discharge at San Francisco in 1899. Dr. Grigsby practiced medicine for one year previous to going into the army at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1900 he went to Nome, Alaska, where he followed his profession for a period of

five years. In the spring of 1905 he removed to Bullfrog, Nevada, and practiced until 1910, and in January he came to Tonopah, where he opened an office, and has since practiced there. He is now identified with Dr. P. J. McDonald. Dr. Grigsby is a member of the American Medical Association, and Nevada State Medical Society and the Nye County Medical Society. Socially he is identified with the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah. He was united in marriage to Miss Helen Richardson of San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1903. Mr. Grigsby's father is now in his eighty-sixth year. He crossed the Plains first in 1848; he returned East, and then made the trip again with his father and brother. They reside at Lodi, California.

JAMES GROSE, who is a well-known rancher in Nevada, Washoe County, was born in Cornwall, England, May 1, 1849. In 1866 he came to America with his brother and sister and located in Mount Carmel, Penn. His mother, three brothers and one sister came to America at a later date. In July, 1872, Mr. Grose went to Virginia City and became interested in mining. He has worked in the Belcher mine and most of the famous mines in Virginia City. In 1895 he removed to Reno and purchased his present ranch, consisting of forty acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Thomasine Sampson, a native of England, who came to this country in 1882 with her parents, at the age of seventeen. They lived in Virginia City and her father worked in the mines. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Grose occurred July 29, 1885. To this union were born three sons and three daughters, viz.: William J., who resides in Reno; Elizabeth, wife of W. F. Hallard of Salt Lake City, and their one son is Elmer W.; Dora, wife of M. J. Renfrow of Loyalton, California; Rossa, who resides at home; Lewis J., at home; and George, who manages the ranch, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Richards of San Francisco, their two children are Isabelle and Ilean Dora. Mr. Grose is well known in the mining and agricultural sections of Nevada.

CLARK J. GUILD, the efficient County Auditor and Recorder of Lyon County, was born March 13, 1887, at Dayton. He is a son of Lucius and Maria (Wheatley) Guild, his father being a native of New York State and his mother is of English extraction. Mr. Guild's mother came to America with her parents at the age of twelve. The father came West in 1850 and crossed the Plains to California. He later returned to St. Louis, Mo., and re-crossed the Plains in 1853 to California. He returned to Nevada and settled in Mineral Rapids, now Dayton, where he followed the trade of carpenter and millwright. He also engaged in the mercantile business. There were eleven children in the parents' family, four of whom are dead. Those living are: Louis, of Idaho; Maud, wife of George Slingerland of Idaho; William and Henry, of the Mason Valley; Lucy, wife of Chris Buckley of Wabuska, Nevada; Clara, wife of George Eglin of Dayton, Nevada; and our subject. Clark J. was educated in the public schools and the University of Nevada. He was identified with the Western Pacific survey

corps for one year, after which he became associated with the Walker River Valley survey. He later followed railroading in Nevada and Idaho. He was elected to the office of County Auditor and Recorder in 1908 and has since held that office. He is a Grand Lodge officer in the K. of P., Noble Grand of Mason Valley Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., and a member of the Eagles. He is secretary of the Lyon County Commercial Club and was admitted to the Bar in 1913.

MAURICE MACK.—Numbered among the representative ranchers in the Carson Valley is Maurice Mack. He was born in Mono County, Cal., December 13, 1874. He acquired his education in the public schools of Mono County, Cal., Carson City, Nev., and in San Francisco. He taught school in his native county, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in Lyon and Douglas Counties. In 1908 he assumed the management of the Springmeyer Ranch near Minden. Mr. Mack has served the people of Nevada in the State Senate for two terms. He was united in marriage to Miss Clara Springmeyer, September 10, 1908, and this union was blessed with one child, Duane, born July 24, 1909.

ED. MALLEY, Sheriff of Nye County, was born at Schuylkill County, Penn., November 26, 1877, educated in the public schools, after which he removed to Leadville, Colo., with his parents and at an early age began mining. His parents were James and Margaret. His father died in Leadville and his mother is a resident of Tonopah. He remained in Colorado for about twelve years, after which he went to Mexico, and later he went to Arizona, where he was engaged in mining. In 1904 he was a delegate to the rock drilling contest held in Tonopah that year. Mr. Malley is too well known in the mining camp of the West to need any special introduction, as he has been identified with the various camps from Mexico to the Northwest. He served as chief of police in Tonopah for a period of four years and in 1911 he was chosen by the people of Nye County to serve as Sheriff for two years, and he will be a candidate for the same office 1913. He has the honor of being exalted ruler of No. 1062 B. P. O. E. of Tonopah, and is at present past worthy president of No. 271, Fraternal Order of Eagles of this city. He is District Deputy of the Knights of Columbus of Nevada. In politics Mr. Malley is an enthusiastic Democrat. He was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Slavin of Leadville. They were married in El Paso, Texas, May 25, 1902. To this union were born two sons, George, born in 1904, and Edward, born 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Malley are both members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY GRANT MARCH.—An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor for themselves in the business world, and especially in banking circles of Nevada, would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to Henry Grant Marsh of Minden. He was born at

Gold Hill, July 6, 1864. He received his education in the public schools, after which he became interested in mining for several years, and has been identified with many of the mines on the Comstock. He became associated with the Nye and Ormsby County Bank and was promoted until he held the position of paying teller. He afterward became cashier of the First National Bank of Carson, and when the Farmers Bank of Carson Valley was established he took the position of cashier, which office he has filled in an efficient manner. Fraternally Mr. Marsh is affiliated with Douglas Lodge, F. & A. M., and Nevada Lodge No. 1, K. of P., at Virginia City. He was united in marriage to Catherine Ripplingham, of Virginia City, January 1, 1887. To this union were born Grant, who is an ensign in the U. S. Navy, a graduate of Annapolis, and now stationed on the U. S. battleship California, and Hazel, wife of Dr. H. E. Piper, a practicing physician residing in Santa Cruz, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are active members of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MARTIN was born at Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, February 29, 1856 and died September 30, 1912. He acquired a limited education in the country schools and followed farming in Ohio. In 1869 he left his native State and removed to Kansas, where he followed farming for seven years. In 1877 he came to Nevada and took charge of the Thomas ranch, located at Glendall, where he remained as foreman from 1877 to 1883. He was appointed deputy assessor in 1908. He also served under the Beard and Hayes administration. In politics Mr. Martin was a Democrat and was a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 13, F. and A. M. of Reno. He has served on the Glendale school board. He married Miss Polly Thomas, daughter of William and Caroline Thomas, June 4, 1884. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Eastern Star, Ladies of the Macabees, past president of the Woman's Relief Corps and now serving as chief of staff of the department of California and Nevada.

WILLIAM C. GOODMAN, a well-known business man of McGill, was born January 11, 1880, at Provo, Utah. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He began his business career early in life and at an early age became identified with the mercantile business in Utah and Nevada. He took up his residence in Ely March 28, 1907, and worked for the Graham Mercantile Company and later the Campton Commercial Company. In December, 1909, he removed to McGill and started a general merchandise store with his brother, John H. In politics Mr. Goodman is a Republican. He served as City Clerk for one term at Mercur, Utah. He was honored by the people of White Pine County and served one term in the Nevada Assembly in 1912-13. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Eagles lodge of McGill and the B. P. O. E. of Salt Lake, Utah. Mr. Goodman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hall of Mercur, Utah, June 22, 1904. Their one daughter, Margaret Amy, was born July 20, 1905. The parents of Mr. Goodman are William and Sarah Goodman, natives

of England, who came to America about 1878. There were eight children in the parents' family.

HENRY COLMAN CUTTING can indeed be numbered among the builders and promoters of California's growth and greatness. His efforts have found tangible result in the development of Richmond and he is now president and practical owner of the Pt. Richmond Canal & Land Company. Previously he was the real builder of Tonopah, Nevada. He seems to possess almost an intuitive perception in recognizing opportunities that others pass heedlessly by, and in utilizing such opportunities he has advanced to a prominent position among the citizens of central California. He was born in Iowa, April 3, 1870, and is a son of George and Jean McGown Cutting. The family moved to Nevada in 1873 and the son pursued his education in the public schools of Reno and in the Nevada State University, being a member of the first class graduated from that institution, the date of graduation being June, 1891, on which occasion he won the Bachelor of Arts degree. In addition to classical studies he had completed a course in mining engineering. Later he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years in Candelaria, Nevada, and for four months at Wadsworth, where he was principal. While teaching there he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he filled for four years, during which period he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1899 the legislature named him as compiler of the statutes of the State, which had not been compiled previously for fifteen years. He accomplished the work in a most satisfactory and efficient manner within the next year, after which he turned his attention to prospecting in order to regain his health and was one of the first men in Tonopah, Nevada. In fact, it was Mr. Cutting that advertised that place to the world. He was not only associated with the development of the mineral resources of that section, but was active in almost every line of endeavor leading to the organization, upbuilding and development of a new community. He preached the first two burial sermons in Tonopah, and on the occasion of the second acted also as undertaker and leader of the choir, following which he administered the estate. He was also notary public in Tonopah and granted a divorce, being probably the only notary public who has ever performed such a service. On leaving Nevada Mr. Cutting came to San Francisco for the purpose of establishing a mining exchange where the Tonopah stocks would be handled and organized the San Francisco & Tonopah Mining Exchange, of which he was president for the first two years. One feature of his success is the thoroughness with which he masters every phase of a business with which he is connected, not only in its direct but also in its subsidiary interests. He learns what may be gained by reading and adds to this thorough practical experience and investigation, and, with thorough understanding of the situation, he is often able to utilize and improve opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by. In 1904 he became interested in the development of the town of Richmond, California, and is now president and

practical owner of the Pt. Richmond Canal & Land Company. He originally conceived the idea of the inner harbor at Richmond, advocated the project and has been so successful in his efforts to bring it before the public notice that the City of Richmond has voted one million, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for carrying out the project. He is known as the Father of the Richmond Inner Harbor Project. He has his offices at 779 Monadnock Building in San Francisco, and he has been a stalwart champion of the interests of the city, ardently advocating the cause of Greater San Francisco, having been a vice-president of the Greater San Francisco Association since its organization. Mr. Cutting was at one time an officer in the Nevada State Militia. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Occidental Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M.; California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; and Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, K. T. and Islam Temple. He belongs also to the Union League and the Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco, and is a life member of the Elk Lodge, No. 597, Reno, Nevada. Pleasantly situated in his home relations, he was married April 19, 1903, to Minetta Chesson, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Chesson, of Benica. The children of this marriage are Helen R., George C., Clara and Daisy. Such in brief is the history of Henry Colman Cutting, but it tells comparatively little, except to those who read between the lines, of the intense energy, the strong purpose and the indefatigable perseverance of the man. He has always been a student, but nothing of the dreamer. He has had visions but is not visionary, for he had proceeded to put into execution the plans and theories which have arisen before his mind, seeking out practical methods to materialize these and make them forces in the country's progress and development as well as sources of individual gain. It is well known that he accomplishes what he undertakes, that he is a broad-minded, enterprising man, and one whose efforts have been of great value in shaping the history of the West.

MILLARD T. GOODWIN was born April 17, 1851, a son of Moses and Jane R. (Rounds) Goodwin, the father being a native of New Hampshire and the mother from Maine. Mr. Goodwin's father died in 1882 and his mother in 1907. He attended school in Gorham and Portland, Maine, after which he acquired a business education. He went to New York City, where he was engaged for six years. Removing to California, he became identified with the fruit-packing business, which he followed for eight years. He resided in California for seventeen years. In 1902 Mr. Goodwin removed to Reno and engaged in the millinery business, with which he is still identified. He was united in marriage to Miss Carrie J. Patton in 1889. She is a native of Bangor, Maine. To this union was born one child, Marjorie H., born at Los Gatos, California, September 2, 1896, and attending high school.

H. J. GOSSE. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Nevada more popular with his fellow-men or enjoying to a greater degree the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated than H. J. Gosse, proprietor and manager of

the Riverside Hotel of Reno. He was born in California in 1857 and is of German descent. His father, Theodore Gosse, was a native of Prussia and when a young man came to America. He was united in marriage to Miss Regina Moose, a native of Prussia, in 1850, at New Orleans. The parents of Mr. Gosse crossed the Plains with an ox-team, and located in Placerville, Cal. He, later, bought a ranch on the Sacramento River, where their four children were born. Later he purchased a large ranch in the Sacramento Valley, and during the great flood in 1862-63 the family removed to Silver City, then a lively mining camp. Here Mr. Gosse conducted a hotel and later moved to San Leandro, where his death occurred in 1888. The subject of this sketch attended school in Virginia City and later attended the Golden Gate Academy in Oakland, Cal. Like other young men, he followed various vocations, and in 1896 he purchased the Riverside Hotel, which he has successfully conducted since. Under his management the hotel has continued to be the leading hotel in the city, and in 1901 the present large brick structure was erected. In 1888 Mr. Gosse was united in marriage to Miss Josephine M. Mudd, a native of California. To this union were born Marguerite and Harry. In politics Mr. Gosse is a Republican. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has filled all the chairs in the local tribe, and is Past Grand Sachem of the State of Nevada. He is also a Mason, being a member of the lodge chapter, commandery and the shrine. He is an active member of the B. P. O. E., No. 597, of Reno, and was instrumental in organizing the lodge. In recognition of his services he has been made an honorary life member, and he is a member of the grand lodge of the United States.

ROBERT B. GOVAN. A review of the representative men who have played an important part in the great mining camps throughout the West, British Columbia and Alaska would be deficient without a sketch of Robert B. Govan. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1869, and at an early age removed to California with his parents, locating in Sacramento, where he attended the public schools. His father, James, was a prominent contractor and died in 1900. Robert took a course in civil engineering and for nine years was identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad. He went to Alaska, where he mined and served as Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor. He returned to Nevada and located in Tonopah, where he has since been interested in the mines of this locality. He was one of the builders of the Mispah Hotel with the late Senator George Nixon and H. C. Brougher. In politics Mr. Govan is a Republican and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, June 18, 1912. He has also served as chairman of the Nye County Republican Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Tonopah and was active while in Alaska in the Red Men's lodge.

FRANK M. GRACE was born at Englewood, N. J., November 17, 1872. October, 1887, entered service of Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger in office of vice-president of that company, New York. Later pro-

moted to clerk. Resigned October, 1891, to take position as clerk to division superintendent, Northern Pacific Railway, at Glendive, Montana. Since which time he has been in railroad service as freight brakeman, clerk, to following: Bridge supervisor, roadmaster, division superintendent, division engineer. From May, 1903, to May, 1905, clerk to vice-president San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. at Los Angeles, Cal.; from May, 1905, to February, 1906, at Las Vegas, in charge of land matters for the road. February, 1906, to date, superintendent of the Las Vegas & Tonopah R. R. Co. at Las Vegas. He was married August 7, 1907, to Miss Marion A. Porter of Los Angeles, Cal. They have two children, Helen Marion, born May 28, 1908, and Mary Lois, born July 26, 1911.

WILLIAM B. GRAHAM. Among the men who have played an important part during the early days of White Pine County is William B. Graham. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 5, 1854. At the age of thirteen he left his native State and went to Kansas, Texas, and rode the range along the border for some time. In 1872 he removed to Utah, where he remained one year, and in 1873 he came to Nevada and located at Cherry Creek. He became interested in mining and followed that vocation until 1875, when he went to Ward, then a lively camp. Mr. Graham remained in Ward for a time and then in 1876 he removed to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he worked at mining for four years, when he returned to Utah. Remaining in Utah some months he migrated to Cherry Creek and other camps, where he was active in mining. He engaged with Hipp Bros. in 1883 and followed the mercantile business for some years. In 1888 Mr. Graham purchased the general store of David Felsenthal at Taylor and moved the stock to Ely. He operated the store alone until 1906, when it was incorporated under the firm name of the Graham Mercantile Company. He finally disposed of his interest in the store and on October 12, 1908, engaged in the men's furnishing goods business. Politically Mr. Graham is a Republican. He was appointed Post Master at Ely, Nevada, and served under various administrations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. of Salt Lake City. Mr. Graham was married to Katherine Stewart of Taylor, January 26, 1887. Their children are Emma, born in 1889, and Katherine, born 1891, wife of E. A. Porter of Salt Lake City.

WILLIAM GRAUNKE was born in Germany. He received his schooling in his native land, and at the age of sixteen he began to learn the milling trade, which he followed for nine years in Germany. He came to America in November, 1905, and located in Seattle for a few months. He removed to San Francisco and later to Reno, where he accepted a position as night miller at the Reno Milling Company mill for six months, after which he went to the Carson Valley and became identified with the Douglas County Rolling Mill, where he now fills the position as foreman. In politics Mr. Graunke is a Republican, but has never

aspired to office. He is a stockholder in the Douglas County Mill and Power Company.

WILLIAM ALBERT GRAY, of the Carson Valley, was born at Ceresco, Mich., April 24, 1865. His parents removed to Springfield, Erie County, Pa., where they engaged in farming. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools in Springfield, Pa., after which he removed to Michigan and farmed for a time. He then became identified with the North Western Railroad, where he continued for eight years. He then went to Huron, South Dakota, and farmed for a period of four years. He sold out and went to Duluth, Minn., where he engaged in the livery business for two years. He disposed of his business and removed to North Dakota for a brief time, and in 1894 he located in California and engaged in business. In 1902 he settled in the Carson Valley. He was married to Miss Mary Neddenreip of Alpine County, California, December 3, 1903. After his marriage, which occurred in Reno, he went to Plumas County, California, where he ranched for three years. He disposed of his ranch and went to Diamond Valley and ranched for three years. He then removed to the Carson Valley, near Minden, and purchased 160 acres, where he is now doing general farming.

EDWARD L. SCOTT, one of the leading business men of the Mason Valley, was born in Portland, Oregon, January 3, 1876. He acquired his education in the Portland public schools, after which he became identified in the stock business in Eastern Oregon for a period of four years. In 1902 he removed to Tonopah and Goldfield, Nevada, where he was interested in mining for seven years. When the town of Mason was established he engaged in the mercantile business, and he was appointed Postmaster in 1910. In politics Mr. Scott is a Republican. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth H. Barlow, January 7, 1907. To this union have been born three children: Edward Leslie, born June 5, 1908; Richard David, born October 5, 1910, and Elizabeth Ellen, born May 23, 1912. Mr. Scott is identified with the agricultural interests of Imperial Valley, California.

HON. WILLIAM P. SEEDS was born at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon County, Pa., October 25, 1856, and was educated in the public schools and Carthage College, Ills. He taught school and read law, attended St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in Abilene, Kansas, in 1882, and practiced law in Abilene, Kansas, for a number of years; was County Judge for two years; and in 1894 removed to Cripple Creek, Colo., and practiced his profession there. When Teller County was created, he was appointed County Judge by Governor Charles S. Thomas; was elected to fill the unexpired term, and before the expiration of his term he was elected one of the Judges of the Fourth Judicial District Court, his term expiring January 7, 1907. Soon thereafter he came to Reno, where he has since and is now engaged in the practice of law. While on the bench in Cripple

Creek the Western Federation of Miners' strike occurred and over eight hundred troops were stationed there. Judge Seeds is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Isis Shrine of Salina, Kansas; a member of the Knights of Pythias of Abilene, Kansas, and a Democrat in politics. Since his residence in Reno, has been connected with the organization of the Reno Commercial Club, of which he served as a director for a long time; he was one of the active organizers and is a director of the Y. M. C. A., and very active in civic affairs.

FRED A. CUSHING, Superintendent of the Carson City Water Company, which position he has held for the past nine years, was born at Gold Hill, January 24, 1866. He is a son of Edwin E. and Annie (Akers) Cushing. His mother was born in Rhode Island. His father was a native of Massachusetts. They were married in Allegany, California, and removed to Nevada in 1863, locating at Gold Hill. There were three children in the parents' family. Fred A., our subject; Harriet, a school teacher of Carson City, and Nellie F., of Carson City. Fred A. was educated in the public schools of Carson, after which he learned the tinsmith trade with his father, following this vocation for eighteen years. He has held the office of secretary of the Carson Lodge, F. O. E., since 1895, and is an active worker in the Odd Fellows lodge and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Cushing was united in marriage to Miss Josie B. Fellows, of Carson City, April 1, 1893. Their two sons are Edwin H. and George Dewey.

CALVIN G. SELLMAN, one of the prominent contractors of Nevada, was born in Jasper County, Iowa, March 1, 1873. His parents removed to Beloit, Kan., where Calvin G. attained his education. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade in California and worked in Bakersfield, San Jose and other cities. He removed to Reno in 1902, following his trade for a time, and then started in the contracting business. He has had many of the best contracts in Nevada, among them the new Courthouse in Reno, and many of the best residences in the State. In politics Mr. Sellman is a Democrat and is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. He was married to Grace Courtois of Reno, May 11, 1908.

WILLIAM SETTELMAYER, who is one of the well-known stockmen and ranchers of the Carson Valley, was born in Germany, March 18, 1859. He acquired his education in the schools of his native land, after which he entered the army and served three years. In 1883 he came to the Carson Valley and worked for H. F. Dangberg for five years. In 1888 he bought a ranch of two hundred acres and has since added to his holdings until he now owns one thousand acres. Mr. Settelmeyer has been actively identified with many projects of the Valley and now is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of the Carson Valley, Douglas County Creamery, Carson Valley Hay and Produce Company and the Minden Flour Milling Company. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the County High School Board. He was married to Miss Mary Worthman, a native

of Hanover, Germany, February 29, 1888. Their six children are: William H., Edward, Fred, George, Irma and Theodore J. The family attend the German Lutheran Church. November, 1912, Mr. Settelmeyer was elected to serve as County Commissioner of Douglas County.

WILLIAM E. SHARON. A review of the representative citizens of Nevada and of the men who have played an important part in the greatest of mining camps, Virginia City, would be deficient without a sketch of W. E. Sharon, who is too well known to need special introduction to the public. He came to Nevada in 1872 and is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. His ancestral history is one of close connection with the country from Colonial days. An uncle of Mr. Sharon was the Hon. William Sharon, now deceased, ex-United States Senator, and one of the most prominent men in the country. The subject of this sketch has been for many years closely identified with mining, and is now superintendent of a group of mines on the Comstock. During his long experience in the development of mines and in the production of gold and silver, Mr. Sharon has made mining his constant study and has the reputation of being an excellent authority in subjects pertaining to what has been his life work. He was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Lillian Mygatt, a native of Iowa, who is a descendant of an illustrious English-Scotch family. Her paternal grandfather came to America on the *Mayflower* and the name of Mygatt is among the names engraved upon the monument erected in Hartford, Connecticut, in memory of the first families who landed and made their first settlement in New England. Both sides of the family were represented by active participants in the Revolutionary War.

JERRY SHEEHAN. In taking up the personal history of Jerry Sheehan we present to our readers one who has a very wide acquaintance in this State, and who is honored and esteemed by all who know him. He was born in Wyoming, May 19, 1870, and received his education in the public schools and the University of Nevada when it was located at Elko. After his schooling he became identified with ranching and shortly afterwards he accepted a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad as telegraph operator, which he held for two years, and then entered the train-service of the road, which position he held to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Sheehan resigned his position as passenger conductor to accept an appointment as County Recorder and Auditor of Humboldt County of an unexpired term, and at the general election in 1902 he was elected without opposition. In 1906 he resigned to accept a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Winnemucca. He has been promoted to assistant cashier, and in 1907 he was made cashier, which office he now holds, and has proved an able worker for the bank. Mr. Sheehan has the honor of being the first president of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce. He is a stockholder and director in the Nixon National Bank of Reno. He is largely identified in the stock and land interests of the State, being associated with John C. Taylor of Lovelock. Mr. Sheehan was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Muller of Humboldt County,

February 4, 1895. To this union were born two daughters, Evelyn and Grace, residing at home, where they enjoy with their mother a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

HERMAN SHEELE, whose occupation is farming in the Carson Valley, is a native of Germany, being born in 1864, and died in January, 1913. He was educated in his native land and served in the German army for two years, from 1884 to 1886. He worked at farming in the old country, and in 1889 he came to America and located in the Carson Valley, where he found employment at ranching for six years. He then rented a farm, which he continued to run for three years. In 1908 he bought a two hundred and thirty acre ranch in Alpine County, Cal. In 1892 Mr. Sheele was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Leaver. To this union were born six children: Dora, Fred, Henry, Frieda, Clara and Alvina. Mr. Sheele was a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM W. SHEELE, a rancher, who resides in the Carson Valley, was born in Germany, November 27, 1878. He received his education in his native land, after which he worked on a farm. In the fall of 1898 he came to the Carson Valley, where he worked at farming for six years. He then bought a two hundred acre ranch, known as the old Berry place, where he now resides, and does general farming, and is also in the dairy business. Mr. Sheele is a member of the German Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. His sister, Dora, is the wife of William Nagel, a resident of Mason Valley.

GEORGE E. SHERMAN was born August 10, 1865, at Olean, Wisconsin. His parents removed to Dallas County, Iowa, where he received a public school education. He taught school for a time in Dallas County, after which he became identified with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Perry, Iowa, as timekeeper. He later removed to Huron, South Dakota, where he engaged in the hotel business for one year. He conducted a hotel in Butte City from 1886 to 1901, and the year of 1902 he spent in California. In 1903 Mr. Sherman removed to Reno, Nevada, where he remained until 1909 and was engaged in the hotel and restaurant business. In September, 1909, he opened the Overland Hotel in Fallon, Nevada, where he has since remained. His parents came to Reno, Nevada, in 1904, where his mother died in 1906. His father died in Fallon, April 27, 1913. The subject of this sketch is affiliated with the Republican party and served the city of Fallon as Mayor for two terms; he was first elected in 1911 and again in 1913. He is a member of Butte City, Montana, B. P. O. E., No. 240. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Beck, a native of Iowa, in 1885. Their three children are: Everett Arthur, born January 3, 1889; Florence Anna, born August 21, 1890, the wife of Herbert Hamlin, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal.—they have one daughter, Florence Anna, born October 1, 1912; Georgia Edith, born December 20, 1892.

HON. JAMES G. SWEENEY, former Legislator, Attorney-General, Junior, Senior and Chief Justice of Nevada, is a native of Carson City, Nevada, where he was born January 22, 1877, his parents being E. D. and Ellen Sweeney, honored and respected early pioneers of Nevada. He is a graduate of the Carson High School, St. Mary's College of Oakland, California, and Columbian University of Washington, D. C. Judge Sweeney won his way upward in the face of difficulties. For years he worked in the Comstock mines, and while so employed occupied his leisure time in the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar of his native State at the age of twenty-one years. Afterward he continued working in the mines until he had earned sufficient funds to pay his way through the Columbian Law University at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated with high honors. Mr. Sweeney has served Nevada in her legislative department as a Representative from Ormsby County, and while in the Legislature served as a chairman of the Judiciary and other important committees, discharging his duties with efficiency. He has served his State in its executive department as Attorney-General for four years, being elected to this responsible position at the early age of twenty-four years, and while Attorney-General successfully performed the duties of this office with signal ability and prosecuted some of the most important litigation the State has ever been involved in. In his twenty-eighth year he was elected to the judicial department of his native State and has served in its highest judicial tribunal as Junior, Senior and Chief Justice. While discharging the grave and important duties in these positions he won an enviable reputation as a Judge, and left a great judicial record. All Nevada recalls that Judge Sweeney has written some notable opinions, but not all are aware of the fact that the "American and English Leading Cases," a law encyclopedia of international standing, has seen fit after culling the opinions of the highest judicial tribunals of the United States, England and Canada, to select and publish ten of his opinions as leading cases on the important legal doctrines therein involved, and which opinions are quoted to-day throughout the United States, England and Canada. Among the opinions of Chief Justice Sweeney which imperishably preserve his record and name in the annals of American jurisprudence as a Judge of rare ability are: *Ex parte Hedden*, 29 Nev., 352; Vol. 13 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 1173. *In re Waterman*, 29 Nev., 288; Vol. 13 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 926. *State ex rel Gleeson v. Jumbo Mining Company*, 30 Nev., 192, Vol. 16 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 896. *Burke v. Buck*, 31 Nev., 74; Vol. 21 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 625. *Murphy v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 31 Nev., 120; Vol. 21 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 502. *In re Bailey*, 31 Nev., 377; Vol. 21 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 743. *Burch v. Southern Pacific Company*, 32 Nev., Vol. 23 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 1166. *State v. Clarke*, 32 Nev., 145; Vol. 24 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 745. *Menardi v. Wacker*, 32 Nev., 169; Vol. 24 A. & E. Ann. Cases, 710. *In re Trammner*, Vol. 41, 1095, Lawyers Reports Annotated. *Douglas v. Riter*, 32 Nev., 400. *Botsford v. Van Riper*, 33 Nev., 156. Judge Sweeney has the unique distinction of being the youngest Attorney-General and Chief Justice ever elected to these positions in the history of the United States. In 1909, in recognition of his record, and as a mark of distinction, his Alma Mater conferred on him the

degree of LL. D. Politically, Mr. Sweeney is an ardent and aggressive Democrat, and has served as chairman of the Democratic party of Nevada, and during the coalition period of the Democratic and Silver parties served as chairman of the executive committee of the State Central Committee of these parties. He has presided over many Democratic State conventions, and aside of the positions to which he was elected, he was unsuccessful in his candidacy for the U. S. Senatorship, to which position he aspired in 1910. After his election as Attorney-General, Mr. Sweeney was married in San Francisco, California, December 14, 1902, to Miss Mabel V. Trembath, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Trembath of Virginia City, Nevada, and have lived happily together since in their comfortable home in Carson City. Two children have blessed this union, a daughter, Miss Alice Louise, and a son, James G., Jr. Religiously, Judge Sweeney is a Roman Catholic. Fraternally, he is associated with the Elks and Knights of Columbus. Since serving his term as Chief Justice, he has resumed the practice of law, with law offices at Carson City, Reno and Rochester, Nevada, and has formed a law partnership with Hon. H. V. Morehouse under the firm name of Sweeney & Morehouse.

E. D. SWEENEY, one of the early pioneer residents of the State of Nevada and the Pacific Slope, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, 1825. He came to this country a mere youth, going direct to the city of Boston, where he grew to manhood. In Boston he learned the mechanics trade, and at the age of twenty-two turned Westward in quest of a fortune, abandoning the trade he had mastered for the more lucrative and alluring business of mining. He went to Peru in 1847 and mined throughout South America, and landed in San Francisco in 1849. He mined throughout the various mining camps which attracted attention throughout California for many years, and later went into the timber and logging business in Eureka County, California. He abandoned California and came to Nevada in 1857, where he landed in Carson City, immediately taking up large tracts of grazing lands, the present site of Carson City, on which site he had fields of hay and grain before the city was staked out. In the great rush to the Comstock, instead of pursuing mining, he chose to carve his fortune by supplying the mines with wood and timber, and for many years supplied the Comstock with 100,000 cords of wood a year from his timber lands west of Carson City, which he retained up until his death. He also built a large toll bridge through the slough lands approaching Carson City which cut off miles of travel for the gold seekers, and so great was the Comstock rush at this time that this enterprise netted Mr. Sweeney \$1,000 a day. Realizing the great beauty of Eagle Valley as the ideal site for the Capitol of the State, he bent his efforts toward staking out and establishing the City of Carson, and was most liberal in donating sites for the Federal and State buildings, so as to hold the Capitol at Carson City. He built the first brick building in the City of Carson, wherein was situated the United States Land Register Post, and other Federal offices. He also

installed the first water system of Carson City at an expenditure of over \$200,000 and, typical of his energy, had hauled redwood pipes for the system from points in California and Utah. In 1866 he married Miss Ellen Cavanaugh, daughter of Peter Cavanaugh, who had the contract for and constructed the present State Capitol of Nevada. Mr. Sweeney supplied the bond for Mr. Cavanaugh for the building of the State Capitol. During their married life Mr. Sweeney and his devoted wife lived in the same house, which they entered when first married, nearly fifty years ago, and to them were born seven children, four of whom now survive: Mrs. George L. Lammon, of Carson City; James G. Sweeney, former Chief Justice and Attorney-General of Nevada; Mrs. A. D. Bell, of San Francisco, California; and Mrs. George L. Sanford, of Carson City. Mr. Sweeney was a constructive, energetic and patriotic citizen, generous to a fault, and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was in a true sense an empire builder, and possessed an indomitable will and courage which enabled him to surmount the many obstacles in his way. He lived to the mature age of eighty-seven years, with full possession of his faculties, possessed a comfortable home and an independent fortune, and died surrounded by his devoted wife of fifty years and all of his surviving children.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND is a son and grandson of British soldiers from the Highlands of Scotland. His grandfather, William Howatt, was born in Scotland and became a member of the Forty-second Highlanders, better known as the Black Watch. His father, William, also born in Scotland, was a member of the Ninety-third Sutherland Highlanders, and during the years 1846-1848 was stationed at Quebec, Canada. The subject of this sketch was born in the barracks at Quebec on the 25th day of April, 1848. His father died at the age of forty-two. Mr. Sutherland resided in Toronto, Canada, during early youth and was educated in the public schools of that city. He served an apprenticeship at printing, and in 1866 came to the United States, where he worked at his trade in Chicago. He remained there for a time and removed to Galesburg, Illinois, where he continued in the printing business for eight years. He came to Virginia City in May, 1875, and in December, 1877, formed a copartnership with George Daley in the job printing business. In 1880 he purchased his partner's interest, which he continued until August, 1908, when he moved his plant to Reno. In 1867 he married Miss Anna Sanderson Walker, formerly a schoolmate at Toronto. Their only living son, J. Harry, is now identified with him in the printing business. Mr. Sutherland early became interested in fraternal organizations. He was initiated in the Masonic Fraternity in 1871; became a Royal Arch Mason in 1873, and was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of that body in the State of Nevada in 1901. He is a member and Past Commander of De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine and holds membership in Kerak Temple of Reno. In 1882 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Virginia City and became an active member in that order, passing through the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the Encamp-

ment branch. In 1898 he was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Nevada, which positions he still holds. He has been a member of the State Militia, and for three years served as Major and five years as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nevada National Guard.

FRED J. KAESER was born in Switzerland October 15, 1865. When four years of age his parents removed to America, locating first in Wisconsin and then Sacramento, Cal., where they still reside. His father is a prosperous and respected rancher of the Sacramento Valley. Our subject and his brother Arnold are engaged in business in Reno. He married Miss Ruth Lane December 25, 1904, daughter of Andrew and Sallie Lane of Reno. Their one daughter, Dorothy, was born April 20, 1907. Mrs. Kaeser is an active worker in the Eastern Star. Mr. Kaeser was allowed a patent January 22, 1912, on an oil burning system for burning crude oil for low-pressure heating plants which is very economical and which has been installed in various plants in Reno.

ALFRED KARGE, one of the representative men of Carson City, was born in Germany, January 15, 1872. He attended school in his native land and at an early age he came to America and located at Chicago, where he finished his education. Mr. Karge remained in Chicago until 1903 and in 1904 he was identified with the Mid-Winter fair in San Francisco. He made a visit to Panama and in 1905 he removed to Carson City, engaged in the hotel business. He operated the Old Briggs House, now the Golden West, for eight years. The last four years, while in the hotel business, he was identified with the telephone business. He disposed of the hotel and engaged with the Myers Mercantile Company for three years. January 1, 1907, he became president and general manager of the Nevada Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Company, president and manager of the Nevada Telephone Supply and Construction Company and president and manager of the Western Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Karge is also chief of the Carson City Fire Department. He was married to Miss Birdie Crippen of Carson City March 29, 1898, and both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Karge is a member of the K. of P. and Woodmen of the World, and a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He enlisted in the Second United States Volunteers, Torrey's Rough Riders.

WILLIAM M. KEARNEY was born at Waterloo, Iowa, in July, 1883; his parents were both natives of Ireland. They came to America about 1870, locating in Massachusetts, and later in Iowa. His father removed to Virginia City in 1882 and was connected with the Comstock; the mother and five children followed in 1883. William M. attended the Carson City public schools and graduated from the high school in 1899; then attended the University of Nev-

ada, graduating from the engineering department, school of mining in 1904. For about five years he followed mining in California and Nevada, having charge of various mining properties. In 1908 he was connected with government engineering and was in charge of the government contract work in Nevada, in which he continued until 1911; March of that year he was appointed State Engineer, which position he still holds and the duties of which he performs with honor and ability. He was united in marriage to Mabel Stinson, daughter of Andrew J. Stinson, of Reno, Nevada, December 23, 1909. He is a member of the Reno Lodge of B. P. O. E. The life of William M. Kearney is closely identified with the growth of New Nevada, to which he contributes his skill and ability.

PEARL E. KEELER was born near Galena, Ohio, October 23, 1868. He acquired his education in the public schools of Utah and Iowa, the State Normal in Pennsylvania, and graduated from the law department of Boston University in 1891. He began the practice of law in Pocatello, Idaho, where he remained for three years. Removing to Logan, Utah, he practiced for twelve years and in 1906 he came to Tonopah, where he has since resided. He served as County Attorney at Cache County, Utah, and City Attorney at Pocatello and Logan, Utah. Fraternally he is a Mason and served as master of No. 28 of Tonopah. He is past exalted ruler of No. 1062, B. P. O. E.; past grand of No. 24 I. O. O. F. of Tonopah. Mr. Keeler was united in marriage to Miss Rose Goodwin of Logan, Utah, June 20, 1894. Mrs. Keeler is president of the Nye County Equal Franchise Society.

MELVIN JOHN KELLY was born August 18, 1879, at Lakeport, Lake County, Cal. He received his education in a private school in Lake County. He learned the machinist trade at an early age, and followed that vocation in Napa County and Lakeport County for some time. In 1907 he came to Nevada, where he became engaged in the meat business in August, 1910, in Round Mountain and Manhattan. He is president of the Round Mountain and Manhattan Meat Co., Inc. In politics Mr. Kelly is a Republican, and in 1910 he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee. In April, 1912, he was elected on the School Board and previous to his election he was appointed to fill an unexpired term. He is identified with the Masonic Lodge of Lake County, Cal. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Eagles Lodge. Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Alice Rose, a native of Lake County, Cal., March 13, 1900. Their three children are: Ruth Pauline, Harold William and Nelson Goodwin.

SAMUEL T. KELSO, County Recorder of Mineral County, is a native of Arrostook County, Maine, his birth having occurred in 1849. He received his education in the public schools of his native State. In 1869 he came to the

Pacific Coast and located in San Francisco. He later went to Washington, where he remained until 1875, and was identified with the lumbering business. In the fall of 1875 he returned to San Francisco, where he remained until the spring of 1876, when he came to Nevada and located in Virginia City. He followed mining here for some time and then prospected and mined in Esmeralda County. He returned to Virginia City and mined from 1889 to 1893 and in the fall of '93 he returned to Esmeralda County. During the rush to Klondyke in 1897 he resolved to seek his fortune in the new camp and was at Sheep Camp at the time of the big snowslide which killed about fifty-four people, and he assisted in taking out the bodies. He remained in Alaska for four years, and in 1901 he returned to Nevada. He was in Goldfield during the boom days and for two years he was manager of a hardware and grocery business, but remained in that camp for four years. In politics Mr. Kelso is a Republican. He was chosen by the people of Mineral County to serve for a two-year term as County Recorder. He was married in Virginia City to Atha Mack in 1889 and she died in 1900. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He is still interested in mining throughout Nevada.

HARRY H. KENNEDY, assistant cashier of the Nixon National Bank, was born December 10, 1879, at Monterey, Cal. His parents moved from Monterey to Santa Rosa, where they remained for some years, and then returned to their former home in Monterey, where Harry finished his high school education. He learned telegraphing and worked for the S. P. R. R. and was stationed at various places for some years and did telegraphing in Reno for two years. In 1904 he started in The Bank of Nevada as bookkeeper and when the Nixon National Bank took over the Bank of Nevada he continued with the Nixon National Bank, where he is now serving as assistant cashier. He is a Republican, a member of the K. of P. Lodge and the Commercial Club of Reno. He married Miss Rilla Black of Reno, daughter of a pioneer rancher, January 17, 1904. His wife is a member of the Ladies of the Macabees and Pythian Sisters.

IRA H. KENT. One of the most prominent and active business men in Churchill County for the past quarter of a century is Ira H. Kent, who possesses extensive ranching, mercantile and other business interests. He was born at Millersburg, Pa., August 15, 1855, but during his boyhood and youth lived at Binghampton, New York. In 1874 he came to California, later going to Oregon, but in 1876 came to Churchill County, where he has since resided. The same year he was elected County Recorder, in 1880 was elected County Treasurer, and was twice elected District Attorney. He was married to Miss Mary Kaiser, November 2, 1882, eldest daughter of the late Senator Charles Kaiser—a pioneer and one of the best citizens Churchill County ever possessed. Mr. Kent engaged in ranching, securing 3,000 acres of land adjoining Stillwater, which he still owns, and kept a store in that town. When the county seat was

moved to Fallon in 1902 he moved to that place, organizing and incorporating the I. H. Kent Company for \$50,000, of which company he is still president. Under Mr. Kent's skillful management the business has grown into one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in the State. When the beet sugar industry was being started he took an active part in the organization and the erecting of the factory, and it was probably due to his efforts as much as those of any one that the enterprise was started. He is now vice-president and resident manager of the factory, in addition to the duties of managing the affairs of his own company. Their eldest son, Charles E. Kent, manages the large ranch; the daughter, Miss Florence, was married to Milton H. Wallace in 1908, and he is now assistant manager for the I. H. Kent Co.; the youngest son, Ira, is a student in the University of Nevada.

WENZEL J. STOCK, JR., a native of California, was born at Uniontown, El Dorado County, December 23, 1867. He was educated in Silver City, Nevada, and later attended the business college at San Francisco. For eight years he was engaged in the grocery business in Silver City, and in 1903 he removed to Tonopah, where he engaged in the same line with William T. Cuddy. In politics Mr. Stock is a Democrat, but never has aspired to office. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Silver City and the B. P. O. E. of Reno. The father of Mr. Stock (Wenzel J., Sr.) was a baker by trade, which he followed for many years in Silver City. He was a Bohemian by birth and came to America when a young man and is now in his eighty-fourth year. The mother of our subject, Barbara, was from the same country, and there were seven children in the family: Mary, wife of H. Goetz of Tonopah; Henry, of Silver City; William and Clarence, of Virginia City; Lizzie, wife of W. F. Noland of Silver City; Rose, wife of Florin Windisch of Silver City, and Wenzel J., Jr., of Tonopah.

BAT. SULLIVAN was born August 29, 1867, at Atlantic Mine, Houghton County, Mich. He attended the public schools, after which he learned the machinist trade and later became a submarine diver, and on one occasion, for his bravery, he was presented by his associates with a solid gold watch for recovering the body of W. H. Roberts from the bottom of a 300-foot shaft and in sixty feet of water in the Mitchell mine in Northern Michigan. In March, 1905, he removed to Nevada and located in Goldfield. He was engineer for the Consolidated and Red Top mines for four years, after which he served as Deputy Sheriff for two years, and was elected Constable, November, 1910, which office he still holds. He was married to Mary O'Neil of Grass Valley, Cal., in 1895. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the B. P. O. E., Eagles and Knights of Columbus. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS, D. D., LL. D., was born at Ashland, Ohio, March 19, 1850, of English ancestry and in a family long prominent in

Eastern Ohio. From the beginning of his career Dr. Stubbs devoted himself to educational work, while his brothers went into business and railroad affairs, where they rose to prominence and distinction. Dr. Stubbs graduated in 1873 from Ohio Wesleyan University and was employed for two years more as an instructor in that institution, studying later in Drew Theological Seminary in New Jersey and in the University of Berlin. He was City Superintendent of Schools in Ashland, Ohio, for six years; and was president of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, from 1886 to 1894, when he was called to the presidency of the University of Nevada. In 1873 Dr. Stubbs married Miss Ella Sprengle of Ashland, Ohio, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. To them were born six children, five of whom are still living. From 1894 to the present time, Dr. Stubbs has been president of the University of Nevada, a period of nearly twenty years, in which the institution under his inspiration and guidance has grown from what was little more than a high school into one of the strongest of the smaller colleges of America. The story of the growth of the University under Dr. Stubbs' administration has already been told in the sketch of the history of the institution. In 1906 Dr. Stubbs succeeded in interesting Mr. Clarence Mackay in the work of the University, and as a result of the growth of that interest the University came into possession of a series of gifts which have greatly broadened the scope of the work which the institution can accomplish. These gifts included the Mackay School of Mines, Gutzon Borglum's statue of John W. Mackay, the beautiful Mackay Quadrangle and the Mackay athletic field and training quarters. The generosity of the donors of these gifts has expressed itself in a noble and permanently valuable form. In 1913 Dr. Stubbs was granted a leave of absence for a year's study of the universities of the old world, devoting much of his time to studies in Oxford University, England, where many students from Nevada have been able to spend some years as holders of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships.

BRUCE GLIDDEN. One of the leading members of the Elko Bar is Bruce Glidden, a member of the law firm of Williams & Glidden. He is a native of Ohio, being born at Portsmouth. He received his education in the public schools, after which he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1890. He located in Chicago, where he took up the practice of law, remaining there for one year, when he removed to Colorado, where he remained until 1902, when he located in Nevada and practiced his profession in Goldfield, Tonopah, Rawhide, and other camps. In 1912 Mr. Glidden removed to Elko. In his chosen profession he has almost entirely confined his practice to mining localities. The firm of Williams & Glidden now enjoy a large clientage in Eastern Nevada.

DANIEL J. SULLIVAN, Deputy County Treasurer of White Pine County, was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 17, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of Iowa. In 1891 his parents removed to Omaha, where Daniel J. continued his education for a short period. He became identified in the wholesale

grocery business until 1898, when he removed to Butte, Montana, where he followed mining for eighteen months. He then served as timekeeper in the mines at Butte for three years, and for four years he served as bookkeeper for the Basan Reduction Company. All the time he was thus employed by the Heinze interests. In 1907 he removed to Ely, Nevada, and was bookkeeper for the Ely Townsite Company at East Ely until 1911, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer. Mr. Sullivan was elected and served in the Montana Legislature in 1904. In politics he is a Democrat, and served in the State Legislature during the last session. He was united in marriage to Miss Maple Charley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Charley, of Ely, Nevada, January 11, 1913.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, M. D., was born in Virginia City, January 23, 1877. He acquired his education in the public schools in his native town, after which he attended the University of Nevada, graduating in June, 1898. He graduated from St. Francis Xavier, New York City, with degree of A. M., in 1901, and from Columbia College, with degree of M. D., in 1902. He returned to Virginia City in 1902, where he has practiced his profession since. Dr. Sullivan is a member of the American Medical Association, the Nevada State and Washoe County Medical Societies. He is a member of the Eagles, B. P. O. E. and Knights of Columbus. He served as regent of the University of Nevada in 1909-11 for the short term. Dr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Maud Hobart, November 16, 1910; their one child, John J., Jr., was born August 22, 1912. He was a member of the Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners, 1906, and member of the State Board of Health, 1908-12.

CHARLES A. McLEOD was born at Aurora, Nevada, 1878. He is a son of Angus and Mary Etna (Ellis) McLeod, who were married July 3, 1877, at Gold Hill. The father of Charles A. was born in Arkansas October 25, 1836, and his mother was born November 23, 1856. In 1857 Mr. McLeod's father crossed the Plains, which took six months, and he and others drove thirteen hundred head of cattle from Arkansas. In 1860 he teamed in Virginia City with an ox team, and later that year he removed to Mason Valley, where he took up land. Previous to coming to Virginia City he did placer mining in California. He was affiliated with the I. O. O. F. for forty years. While he owned land in Mason Valley he made his residence in Aurora, where he teamed and conducted a hotel for many years. He later made his home in Mason Valley and followed ranching. There were nine children born in the parents' family. Charles A., born April 29, 1878, married Violet B. Webster, October 14, 1909, daughter of Eileen L., born October 14, 1911. Henry S., born October 14, 1879, married Lillian Jones, June 4, 1902, four sons issue of marriage. Mary C., born May 20, 1881, married H. E. Hillygus, June 12, 1899, two daughters from issue, one deceased, Mary C., died January 25, 1907. Angus, born January 28, 1883, died June 21, 1908. Neil, born June 20, 1885, Deputy

County Clerk and Treasurer. Mason E., born February 27, 1887, married Azella Clark, March 31, 1909, two sons and one daughter from issue. Belle, born July 31, 1889, married Ambro Rosaschi, June, 1905, three daughters, two sons from issue. William, born January 2, 1891. Daniel R., born November 10, 1894. Our subject received his education in the public schools and the U. of N. He assisted on the home farm until 1907, when he followed mining. He was one of the original locators of the camp of Raw Hide in 1907. In 1910 he was elected County Clerk and Treasurer of Lyon County and took office January 1, 1911. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

DONALD MacLEAN, M. D., a prominent physician of Carson City, was born at Toronto, Canada, August 4, 1872. He acquired his education at the Upper Canada College at Toronto and his medical education at Edinburgh, Scotland, and attended the medical department of the University of Michigan. Dr. MacLean did hospital work in Scotland and served as Surgeon in the army from 1898 to 1900. He removed to Leadville, Colo., where he practiced from 1900 to 1903, when he went to San Francisco, where he followed his profession until 1905. He then took up his residence from 1905 to 1910 in Reno, where he enjoyed a large and remunerative patronage. In 1910 he removed to Carson City. Dr. MacLean is a member of the American Medical Association and the Nevada State and County Medical Societies. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge.

CHARLES W. MACK is numbered among the representative business men of Reno. He is a son of Hon. Charles E. and Mary (Morgan) Mack. His father is favorably known throughout the State and is recognized as an able attorney. Charles W. received his education in the public schools of Virginia City and the Reno High School. Finishing his education he became identified with his brother under the firm name of the Mack Auto Co., one of the largest establishments in the State. Mr. Mack is also numbered among the foremost musicians of Nevada. He was born February 28, 1891.

WALTER S. HOLMQUIST, M. D., has the honor of being numbered among those born in Nevada, his birth having occurred in Virginia City, July 27, 1876. He is a son of Magnus Holmquist, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1874 and located in Virginia City. He followed mining for a time and later removed to Kansas, where he conducted a bank. He died in April, 1909. The mother of our subject, Anna (Peterson) Holmquist, was also a native of Sweden, and came to America, locating in Virginia City, where she was married. She now makes her home in San Diego, Cal. There were four children born in the parents' family—Clarence S., a graduate of Michigan University Law Department, and now engaged in real estate business in Salt Lake City; George, now attending the University of Pennsylvania; Neva, who resides

with the mother in San Diego, and Walter S. Our subject received his education in the Wesleyan University, Kansas, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the medical department in 1902. He practiced in Denver for five years and in 1907 he removed to Ely, where he is now practicing his profession. He was married to Miss Dorothy B. Bown, of Oakland, Cal., March 8, 1907. Dr. Holmquist is a member of the Phi-Rho-Sigma Society of the University of Michigan.

BERT L. HOOD.—Prominent among the legal fraternity of Humboldt County, special mention is due Judge Bert L. Hood, who now holds the office of Justice of the Peace and who resides in Lovelock. He is a native of Michigan, having been born at Adrian November 13, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of his native place and afterward pursued his studies at the Adrian College, graduating in 1893. Later, the same year, he removed to Nevada and located at the Pittsburg Mines in Lander County, where he remained for five years. Here he took up the study of law. Early in 1900 he removed to Winnemucca, where he continued his studies and was admitted to the bar at Carson City in May, 1900. He was elected District Attorney of Humboldt County and served from 1901 to 1903. Judge Hood then took up his practice again and shortly removed to Tonopah, where he remained from 1903 to 1906. In 1906 he went to Lovelock, where he was identified with the Lovelock Mercantile Company from 1906 to 1910, when he was appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fitts. In the fall of 1910 Judge Hood was elected to the same office which he now holds, and has already won success in his chosen field. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lovelock.

JACOB HOOK, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1866, he acquired a common school education and at an early age he learned the brewery trade in Germany. In 1885 he came to America and settled in Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained for eight years identified with the brewery business. He spent two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he went to Rossland, British Columbia, where he erected the Lyon Brewery, remaining for a period of four years. He then removed to Butte, Montana, where he was associated with the Butte Brewing Company for three years. In 1903 he came to Reno, where he became connected with the Reno Brewing Company and now holds the position of manager and secretary.

CHARLES HOSKINS, a well-known business man of Winnemucca, was born in Llano County, Texas, November 4, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of his State, after which he found employment at farming. In 1900 he removed to Nevada, where he took charge of a stage station at Cane Springs. He continued here for seven years, when he removed to Winnemucca

in March, 1907, when he became identified with C. E. Haviland under the firm name of Haviland & Hoskins. They are interested in many large business enterprises in Winnemucca, having the automobile stage lines, livery, and largely interested in land in northern Humboldt County. Mr. Hoskins is an active member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in his city. He was united in marriage to Miss Sicily Gordon, a native of Erath County, Texas, December 6, 1894. Their four children, Alma, born July 22, 1896, Frankie, born May 20, 1898, Erma, born March 22, 1900, and George, born May 17, 1902. Mr. Hoskins' business efforts are crowned with an abundance of the comforts and luxuries of a family that go to make life worth the living.

QUINCY W. HULL, now serving as Post Master at Ely, is one of the representative men of White Pine County. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1849. His parents died when he was young and he was taken to Ohio by relatives and later to Wisconsin, where he received a limited education. He learned the printing trade in Zanesville, Wis., which he followed some time. He removed to Nevada in 1874 and located in Elko, where he became identified with the Post Office and later was appointed Post Master under Grant's administration and again under Hayes. Mr. Hull served as Deputy Treasurer of Elko County for two terms and as County Treasurer one term. He also served as Wells-Fargo agent for seven years. He removed to Utah and served as Deputy Post Master at Mercur and as Police Judge for two years. He returned to Elko, where he remained for two years, and in 1906 he removed to Ely, and in 1908 he was appointed Post Master, which office he has since held. In politics Mr. Hull is a Republican and has been a member of the Masonic Lodge in Wisconsin since 1873. In 1880 he married Mary McCall of Sacramento, Cal. Their three children are Edmund Q., assistant Post Master of Ely, Nev.; Percy Warren, assistant Auditor of the N. N. R. R., and Walter G., operator at East Ely.

CHARLES A. HUMPHREY, County Commissioner of Nye County, was born on the Stoneburger ranch, in the northern part of Nye County, June 25, 1869. He acquired his education in the Belmont and other schools. He is a son of William Carroll Humphrey, one of Nevada's respected citizens and early pioneers, coming to Nevada in the early part of the 60's. Charles A. began life early by engaging in the stock business, which he followed for about fifteen years. He then became identified with mining in the Sodaville section in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, which vocation he still follows. July, 1905, Mr. Humphrey removed to Manhattan, Nevada, where he still resides. He was appointed County Commissioner in May, 1910, to fill a vacancy and at the regular election following he was elected to the same office. He was united in marriage to Miss Ella Thorne of Carson City, June 5, 1895. Their four sons are: Carroll, born March 20, 1897; Alvan, born March 21, 1898; Charles, born July 5, 1900, and Harvey, born October 17, 1905.

ERNEST MACK was born in Virginia City June 27, 1888. He is a son of Hon. Charles E. and Mary (Morgan) Mack. He acquired his education in the public schools of Virginia and afterward attended the high school and University of Nevada, graduating from the University with the class of 1910. He took up electrical engineering and served six months with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., after which he became identified with the Stoddard-Dayton Company of Dayton, Ohio, for several months. Returning to Reno he engaged in the automobile business in 1911 with his brother, Charles W., under the firm name of Mack Auto Company. He was united in marriage to Miss Alice Carey Wood, of North Carolina, July 17, 1912. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

✧ PATRICK HENRY. Perhaps every State in the Union as well as many foreign lands have contributed to the citizenship of Nevada, and from all sections of the world have come men of firm purpose and unfaltering energy. Patrick Henry was a worthy son of Canada, his birth having occurred January 31, 1851. At an early age he became identified with the Union Pacific Railroad and followed the vocation as operator, filling positions in Devil's Gate, Virginia City, Gold Hill and Reno. He removed to Truckee and at the age of twenty-one he married Miss Jennie Ellen, daughter of E. Ellen, known as the Lumber King. Mr. Ellen was one of the well-known pioneers of the State, having crossed the Plains in '49 with an ox team. Mr. Henry soon became manager of Mr. Ellen's interests and for some years he held that position. In the early 80's he went to Verdi and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Katz. The firm was known as Katz & Henry for some years. Mr. Henry finally removed to Reno, and founded the Reno Mill & Lumber Company. He later acquired large lumber holdings in Plumas and Sierra Counties, Cal., operating mills near Beckwith, and later at Loyalton. There were two children born, James E., born October 1, 1875, and Harry P., who died in infancy. James E. was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Manning of Virginia City in 1896. To this union was born Frederick E. and Harry M. Patrick Henry was an active Democrat and had valuable mining and farming interests in Nevada. He died in 1901 and his wife died in 1877. James E., a resident of San Francisco, whose career has been equally honorable and successful, has been for the past twenty years identified with the business interests of that city.

THEODORE R. HOFER, JR., ex-Post Master of Carson City, was appointed by President McKinley, June 1, 1900. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 20th of November, 1875. He was educated in the public schools at Carson City, Stanford University, and later he took a course in mechanical electrical engineering. He taught school for two years at Dayton and Gardnerville, after which he was appointed Post Master at Carson City. He was one of forty-eight Post Masters throughout the United States who was instructed to appear in Washington, D. C., for instructions in managing the new system of postal savings banks,

the one in Carson being the first to be established in Nevada. Mr. Hofer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stewart Fox, July 8, 1899, daughter of A. W. Fox and a granddaughter of the late Senator Steward. Their one son, Steward Theodore, was born February 3, 1901. Mr. Hofer is a Republican and a member of the K. of P.

FRANK G. HUMPHREY, a native of Nevada, was born on the Stoneburger ranch in Nye County, May 20, 1872. His father, William Carroll Humphrey, came to Nevada and located in Austin in the early 60's. He followed mining and farming and resided in various parts of the State. He crossed the Plains and was united in marriage in Austin to Anna Butler, a native of Illinois. There were four children born to this union: Charles A., County Commissioner of Nye County, residing in Manhattan, and John C., of Manhattan; Lida, wife of R. F. Gilbert of Tonopah, and the subject of this sketch. Frank G. was educated in the public schools at Belmont. He followed mining and stock-raising for several years and removed to Manhattan from Crows Springs, Esmeralda County. He and his brother, John, located the first mine in Manhattan, which was called the Seyler Humphrey group. Mr. Humphrey and E. P. Esser operated the first six-horse stage between Sodaville and Tonopah. He married Marguerite Maute, daughter of Andrew Maute of Carson City, December 18, 1898. Their two children are: Adelaide, born September 2, 1899, and Francis, born June 19, 1904.

JACOB B. HUMPHREY, one of the progressive and well-known business men in Southern Nevada, was born April 17, 1877, in Sierra County, Cal. His father, George W., a native of Maine, one of the makers of history of California and Nevada, came to the Coast at the age of seventeen, via Cape Horn, and settled in Downieville, Cal. He followed the stage business for some years, after which he became interested in ranching and stock-raising in Sierra County, Cal., until his death, which occurred in 1893. Mr. Humphrey's mother was Edith Lockhart, a native of Pennsylvania. They crossed the Plains and were married in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were born ten children. The father of our sketch had many thrilling experiences while driving stage in the early days. Jacob B. attended the public schools and business college in San José. After his schooling he followed the stock ranges for a time and in September, 1904, he removed to Goldfield, where he opened the Tonopah and Goldfield meat market and established a branch at Millers. Mr. Humphrey is associated with the wholesale firm of Burley Woodward, Inc., and interested in the Goldfield Columbia ice and cold storage plant. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Goldfield Lodge, B. P. O. E., and is largely interested in stock-raising east of Goldfield. Mr. Humphrey's sister, Muzette, wife of Jack La Duke, has been identified with the firm for some years as bookkeeper.

HON. THOMAS HUNTER, who is one of the representative men of Nevada, has been a resident of the Commonwealth since 1869. He is a native of Nova

Scotia, where he was born July 20, 1851. His father, John Hunter, was a native of Scotland, and was there married to Miss Esther Casey, a lady of Scotch and English ancestry. In 1861 John Hunter came to California and located in Oroville, Butte County, where he did placer mining, and was later joined by his wife and nine children, who made the trip in safety via Cape Horn. They made their home in Oroville, where the father engaged in mining and later in farming. In 1864 he removed to Washington and in 1869 located in Elko, but had previously moved to Idaho City, Idaho, where he mined, and there his wife died in 1866. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Stockton, California. He became interested in the stock business in Oregon and Nevada and has extensive mining interests. He owns a ranch of six thousand acres near Elko and is one of the representative stockmen of Nevada. In politics Mr. Hunter is a Democrat. He was elected to the State Senate and served two terms. He is a member of the K. of P. and the Masonic Fraternity, in which he received the Master degree in Elko Lodge, No. 15, in 1875, and is now a Past Master of his lodge. He was united in marriage to Miss Adda Lytton, a native of California, in 1878. Five children have been born to this union: J. George, Edith, wife of H. Wallace, Alice, Irene and Hattie. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HUSSMAN, a successful farmer of the Carson Valley, was born on the home ranch near Gardnerville, March 1, 1874. His father, William, came from Germany to this country in 1869 and was one of the progressive farmers who helped to make the Carson Valley what it is. He was killed by the falling of a tree in 1874. He married Johanna Heitman, also a native of Germany, and two children were born of this union. Our subject's mother again married. This second union was to Fred Hussman, a brother of William, and to the second union were born eight children, seven of whom are now living. William; Maggie, wife of Fred Fricke; George, who resides on the home ranch; Fred, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Otto, a surveyor; Clarence, who is in business in San Francisco, and Ada, who is attending the U. of N. William, our subject, received his education in the public schools, after which he assisted on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-three, when he purchased the Heitmann ranch, consisting of four hundred and forty acres. He continued to run this ranch for seven years, when he sold and bought the Chris Larsen ranch of one hundred and twenty acres near Gardnerville. He married Minnie Wischman, a native of Germany, September 31, 1898. Their three children are: Harold, born April 8, 1899; Alvina, born October 1, 1900, and Roy, born May 14, 1906. Mr. Hussman is a Republican and served the people of Douglas County in the Assembly in 1907 for one term and again in 1913. He is a director of the Minden Flour Milling Co. and the Alpine Land and Reservoir Co. In 1912 Mr. Hussman bought 1,000 acres of the Henry Van Sickle ranch on the mountain road.

SAMUEL A. IMELLI, a native of Switzerland, was born May 18, 1872. He received his education in his native land. He came to America and located in Carson City, April 1, 1888. He followed farming for two years and then followed the butcher business. In 1895 he started in business in Gardnerville and runs a market in Carson. He was married to Sophie Rabe, a native of Carson Valley, December, 1894. To this union were born six children. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

MAJOR G. W. INGALLS was born in Massachusetts September 7, 1838, attended the public schools of Charlestown and Cambridge. United with the Baptists, 1854, and removed to Illinois, 1854. Clerked in general merchandise store four years, was proprietor of the same at 20 years of age. Engaged in business at Tremont, Ill. Married Jennie A. Roberts 1866. To this union were born two sons, Fred O., of Reno, and Louis B., of Kansas City, Mo., one daughter, Georgia K., a school teacher, of Springfield, Ill. Removed to Springfield, Ill., 1868. Was publisher of "Histories of Cities of Illinois and Indiana," also the Laws and Journals of Legislature of Illinois for 1870. Appointed by President Grant U. S. Indian Agent for Nevada, Utah, and S. E. California, 1872, and 1873 was appointed U. S. Special Indian Commissioner with Major J. W. Powell. Was appointed 1874 U. S. Indian Agent for the Consolidated Cherokee Creek, Choc-taw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Indian tribes; resigned 1875. Was appointed superintendent of religious and educational work among Indians of United States by American Baptist Home Mission Society. Visited most of the wild tribes, delivered over 600 lectures throughout the States; aroused such interest among the Baptist churches it resulted in the organization of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society, which has supported hundreds of teachers and missionaries among the Indians, negroes and the foreign population of the United States. Mrs. Ingalls died at Springfield, Ill., in 1875. Major Ingalls married in 1879 Mrs. Dr. Elizabeth Shaw, a graduate of the Michigan University, who was at the time a missionary physician among the Indians of Indian Territory. Owing to ill health removed to Arizona, 1880. He organized the first Territorial Exposition of Arizona, 1883, devoted his attention to mines until 1890, when he removed to Portland, Oregon; was appointed superintendent of the Exposition of the North West, 1891, and Collector of Oregon Exhibits for the Worlds Fair at Chicago, 1892. Was candidate of the Prohibition Party for Congress from the Second or Portland District, 1899. This district was known as the saloon stronghold; he received 1,100 votes, leading his ticket. Operated a cyanide gold plant at Ashland, Oregon, and at Sawyers Bar, Cal., in 1900. Returned to Nevada, 1901, as staff correspondent of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and after sixty days' examination of the mines, Tonopah, Nev., wrote the "Story of Tonopah Mines." This story and collection of its minerals by Major Ingalls did much to attract the attention of the capitalists of the United States to its wonderful richness and to establish a reputation, good to-day and second only to the great Com-

stock of Virginia City. Major Ingalls was chosen Superintendent and Manager of Nevada Chamber of Commerce at Reno, which maintained specimen exhibits of every county of Nevada in rooms near S. P. Depot, Reno, several years. In 1909 he was chosen probation officer of the Juvenile Court and continued as such for three years; had over 600 delinquent and dependent cases before him. In this connection he organized anti-cigarette leagues, which had nearly 1,000 boys, seven to seventeen years of age, and three patrols of Boy Scouts. Major Ingalls resigned as probation officer August, 1912; since then has been engaged in writing articles on his Indian experiences; also describing customs of Indians, marriage, burial, courtship, dances, religious beliefs, bow and arrow making, basketry, pottery, future life, belief, medicine men, possibilities of civilization and proofs of same.

WILLIAM A. INGALLS, Sheriff of Esmeralda County, was born September 1, 1854, at Oregon City, Oregon. He acquired his education at the public schools and at Monmouth College. He is a son of Henry and Sarah Ingalls. His father is still living and is in his eighty-fifth year. His mother died when William was young. The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm for a time and soon became identified with the stock business and followed that vocation in Washington, Montana, Idaho and California. In 1878 he came to Esmeralda County, and engaged in the mercantile business and mining for a period of twelve years. He was elected Sheriff of his county in 1894 and has held that office continuously since, with the exception of four years. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the B. P. O. E., the K. of P., and the Moose. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Clauson, a native of Nevada. Mr. Ingalls' father crossed the Plains in 1849. Sheriff Ingalls is still interested in valuable mining interests in Central and Southern Nevada.

THEODORE W. MARTINEZ was born in Contra Costa County, Cal., near the town of Martinez, which was named after his grandfather. The present town-site was a Spanish grant, which was given to the grandfather of Theodore by the Spanish Government, and our subject's father still owns a portion of the original grant. Theodore was educated in the public schools and University of California. After his schooling he followed various vocations. He learned the electrical trade and worked for various firms and contractors in San Francisco. He served as assistant foreman in San Francisco for one of the large firms, and had charge of the electrical wiring in the Flood Building, and also in the Del Monte Hotel near Monterey, Cal. In April, 1904, he came to Reno and worked for F. V. McAvoy for a time and then took an interest in the business. The firm has had all of the large contracts in Reno and many large ones throughout the State. Mr. Martinez was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Alice Caine of Reno, Nevada, June 30,

1910. Their two children, Theodore R., was born April 17, 1911, and Edwin Caine, born July 21, 1912.

HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MASSEY was born at Oakfield Perry County, Ohio, on the 7th day of October, 1856, and was taken by his parents in the spring of 1865 to Edgar County, Ill. He there attended the common schools and subsequently was sent to U. C. College at Merom, Ind., and Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., but did not take a degree. He studied law at Paris, Ill., and commenced the practice of that profession at Sullivan, Ind., on the 29th day of October, 1877; he was married at Merom, Ind., on the 3rd day of September, 1879, of which marriage two sons were born, Robert R. Massey, a dentist in Illinois, and William H. Massey, a physician in San Francisco, Cal. In 1886 he came to the Coast, stopping for a short time at San Diego, and finally settling at Tuscarora, in Elko County, where he remained for about five years prospecting and mining. While living in Elko County his wife died. He was elected to the Assembly from Elko County, and after serving his term as Assemblyman, engaged in the practice of law at Elko, was elected District Attorney for Elko County without opposition in 1894, and was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1896. On the 12th day of February, 1898, he was married to Miss Anna Sheehan, of Elko, at Carlin, Nevada. He resigned the office of Justice of the Supreme Court on the 1st day of September, 1902, and removed to Reno, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. On the 1st day of July, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Oddie United States Senator to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Senator George S. Nixon, and served in the Senate until the 29th day of January, 1913.

ANDREW MAUTE, a native of France, was born June 28, 1844. He was educated in his native country and came to America in 1860. He located in Nevada City, Cal., where he learned the printers' trade in the *Transcript* office. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Washoe City, and the same year became connected with the *Carson Independent*. He was foreman of the *Nevada Territorial* printing office in 1863-4. In 1871-2 he was foreman of the Nevada State printing office for eight years and editor and manager of the *Reese River Daily Reveille*. In 1875-6 he was editor and proprietor of the *Belmont Courier*. From 1876 to 1898 he served as State Senator from Nye County from the twelfth through the seventeenth Sessions of the Nevada Legislature. He was appointed July 1, 1911, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Carson City, which position he still holds. 1910 he was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He was married in 1869 to Miss Louise Van Derhyde, a resident of Carson City. Four children were born to this union, Marguerite, wife of F. G. Humphrey; Adelaide, wife of Dr. Edward H. Spieker of Baltimore; Theresa, wife of E. P. Esser, and George

Edmond. Mr. Maute is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. of Nevada and in the latter he has served as past grand master.

HON. ROBERT S. MEACHAM was one of the pioneer business men of Virginia City, being connected with the Virginia Lumber Yard for over forty years, first as an employe and later as proprietor. He was a man of great business ability and strict integrity, and in his death the Comstock loses one of its best citizens. He was born in North Charleston, N. H., September 10, 1837. He was raised on a farm and educated at Springfield, Vt. He went to California in the summer of 1860 and for four years engaged in mining and lumbering in that State. In the spring of 1864 he came to the Territory of Nevada, and for seven years worked in the saw-mills and forests in the mountains west of Washoe County. For over forty years he was connected with the Virginia Lumber, Wood & Coal Yard as salesman, bookkeeper, then manager and later became the proprietor. Mr. Meacham was a strong Republican but had not been active in politics. However, he had served one term in the State Legislature and was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1904. He was a member of Virginia Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., and for many years served as trustee and treasurer. He had been secretary of the joint board of Masonic trustees, Past High Priest of Virginia Chapter, R. A. M., and Past Eminent Commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of Argenta Chapter, O. E. S. He leaves a wife, Atlanta A. Powers Meacham, daughter of Avery Rhodes Brown, of Napanee, Canada; a stepson, Avery R. Powers, and two grandchildren; also a sister, two nieces and a nephew in Northern California, and a nephew, John Hamlin, of Reno.

AUGUST J. MERCIER was born at Louisville, Stark County, Ohio, May 17, 1870. He acquired a common school education and a business course while in Seattle, Washington. He learned the moulders' trade at an early age and has been identified with many large establishments throughout the United States; in fact, Mr. Mercier has visited every State in the Union except those bordering on the Atlantic. He is well known in Alabama through his connection with the New Decatur Fire Department. He has served as secretary, assistant chief, and in November, 1893, he was made chief, holding this position until 1897, when he resigned. He was a delegate to the fire chiefs convention, held in Salt Lake City, August, 1896. In 1898 he went to Dawson City, and 1899 he went to Nome, spending altogether about four years in Alaska and Yukon, and was identified with the mining and the mercantile business. Since then he has resided in San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and other cities. In the spring of 1905 he removed to Goldfield, where he became identified with the Goldfield Steam Laundry, and afterward he promoted the Troy Steam Laundry. The latter was a modern laundry and after it had been in operation ten days it burned at a loss of eighteen thousand dollars. It was rebuilt at a

cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. He was united in marriage in Goldfield to Miss Della Susan Carpentier of Chicago, June 30, 1909. Their one daughter, Violet Agnes, was born in Goldfield June 24, 1910. Mr. Mercier is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Goldfield and holds the office of Esteemed Loyal Knight. He is Past Chancellor of K. of P. of New Decatur, Alabama, and represented his lodge as a delegate to the State Convention at Huntsville in 1897. At present Mr. Mercier is president and general manager of the New Troy Steam Laundry of Goldfield.

ARTHUR G. MEYERS was born October 2, 1875, in El Dorado County, Cal. He acquired his education in the public school of Carson City, and at the age of eighteen entered the mercantile business of his father and has since been associated with the business interests of Carson. Mr. Meyers enlisted in Troop M, Second U. S. Cavalry, and served from May to January, 1889. March 1, 1910, he took over the other interests identified with the mercantile business and he has since controlled and managed the business. Socially Mr. Meyers is a member of the Eagles. He has been a member of the Carson Volunteer Fire Department for eighteen years and is also a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He was united in marriage to Miss Stella C. Crippen of Carson City, March 29, 1899. Their two children are George H. and Verla. Mr. Meyers is a member of the Governor's Staff.

W. O'H. MARTIN, one of the early settlers of Nevada, is numbered among her founders. He was born in Plattville, Wisconsin, September 9, 1845, the son of Morris W. Martin, and his wife, Margaret O'Hara, a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, who with his family sailed to San Francisco in 1851 and lived in California until his death in 1865. The subject of this sketch received his education in California and for a time followed mining. In 1868 he went to Empire, Nevada, where he engaged in business. He married Louise Stadtmuller in Empire in 1873, and there are several children of the marriage still living in Nevada. In 1883 he located in Reno, engaging in business, which was later incorporated as the Reno Mercantile Company. In 1895 he was elected President of the Washoe County Bank, which he reorganized, and which he directed until his death, September 14, 1901. At the time of his death he was President also of the Riverside Mill Company and the Reno Real Estate and Investment Company. Mr. Martin was a Republican and represented Ormsby County in the State Senate from 1875 to 1879.

CHARLES E. REDMAN, one of the representative railroad men of Southern Nevada, was born at Belfast, Maine, April 12, 1866. He attended school in Philadelphia, where his parents removed when Charles was young. After graduating from the high school he took up railroading with the Philadelphia & Reading, where he remained for some years. He came West and became identified with

the Northern Pacific as their agent at Butte, Montana, filling that position for ten years. He then became associated with the Salt Lake road with headquarters in Los Angeles, where he remained three years, and in October, 1907, he was appointed agent for the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, which position he filled three years and was then promoted to traffic manager of the road with headquarters at Goldfield. Mr. Redman was united in marriage to Miss Olive B. Thiel of San Francisco, April 7, 1907. To this union was born Edward Oliver, October 1, 1910. Mr. Redman is a director of the Merger Mines of Goldfield and vice-president of the Blue Bell Mining Company. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Goldfield. His wife is a member of the Woman's Club and active in social life.

JOSEPH R. REDMAN, M. D. One of the prominent members of the medical profession in Nevada is Dr. Redman, whose pronounced ability and broad experience have gained him prominence. He was born in Edgar County, Ill., May 26, 1845. His father, John B., was a farmer, and his mother was Susan, both parents being natives of Kentucky. Dr. Redman attended the public schools and graduated from the American Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., in 1883. He has practiced in Oregon, California and Nevada. About twenty-five years ago Dr. Redman came to Nevada and practiced for a time and then removed to California. He returned to Reno in 1898, where he has since remained. He was married to Miss Catherine Williams, a native of Boston. His son, Joseph R., is a student in the Military Academy at Annapolis and Roland R. is living at home. Mrs. Redman takes an active interest in club and social circles in Reno.

DAVID REEDY was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1856. He acquired his education in the public and private schools of his native State. In 1895 he came West and located in Colorado for a period of ten years. He served as probate officer in Cripple Creek for ten years and then became identified with the Brotherhood of American Yeoman in that district for four years. In 1910 Mr. Reedy came to Nevada and organized a homestead in Reno, remaining in Reno about one year. He then went to Goldfield and Tonopah, where he organized a homestead in each camp, after which he removed to Ely, and organized homesteads in McGill and Ely. He attended the State conclave in Reno, April, 1913, and was chosen a delegate to the national conclave, which met in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 10, 1913. He was appointed probation officer by Judge Coleman, August 1, 1912, which office he now holds. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. He was married in 1882 to Margaret Cooke, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Their one daughter, Marie, was born in 1887.

EDWARD REGAN, a native of Wisconsin, was born July 12, 1871. He is a son of Dominick and Jane Regan, who located at Mound House, Nevada, where Mr. Regan's father engaged in business for many years. Mr. Regan's mother is now a resident of Carson City. Our subject was educated in the public schools

of Wisconsin, and at the age of eighteen he came to Nevada, accompanied by his mother. He has followed various occupations and has held various political offices. He served as School Trustee for two terms, County Commissioner two terms, and Sheriff of Ormsby County for two terms. Socially Mr. Regan is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. of Reno, and a charter member of the Eagles of Carson City. He was united in marriage to Miss Nevada C. Werner of Empire, January 3, 1897. Their three children are Leah Jane, Herbert Edward and Marguerite.

HOSEA E. REID. Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Nevada is Hosea E. Reid of Reno. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful, continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. He was born in Williams County, Ohio, April 26, 1863, and received his education in the public and normal schools of Illinois, where he moved with his parents. He was reared on a farm and at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of a mercantile store, and in 1884 he came West and located in California and clerked in Sacramento, Oakland and Tulare. Mr. Reid took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Returning to Nevada, he practiced his profession in San Francisco, Sacramento and various places in Nevada. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. He saw the possibilities of establishing a department store in Reno, and after ten years Dr. Reid gave up the practice of dentistry and in July, 1901, he removed to Reno and entered into partnership with J. H. Gray, the two incorporating Gray, Reid & Co. The firm started in a small way on Virginia street, and in less than a year the building was enlarged, but it soon proved inadequate. About this time the firm negotiated with the late Dr. G. H. Thoma relative to the erection of a large building to be occupied by them for their business. In fourteen months Dr. Thoma, with Judge Bigelow, erected the present home of the firm. The late Walter W. Wright was taken into the firm, thereafter known as the Gray, Reid, Wright Co. This was the launching of Reno's first department store, which is now the largest establishment of its kind in Nevada. A branch store is conducted in Carson City as well as in Fallon. When the railroad shops were located at Sparks, Dr. Reid conceived the idea of connecting the two towns by an electric railroad. Liberal support was guaranteed but not sufficient to complete the line, and at a meeting of the directors Dr. Reid was chosen to devise means to meet the emergency. He made a trip to Winnemucca and interviewed the late Senator Geo. S. Nixon. The Senator furnished \$20,000, made payable to Dr. Reid personally. In March, 1910, Dr. Reid was appointed by Governor Oddie as a member of the State Banking Board of Nevada. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, and was made chairman of the board in 1913. Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Scottish Rite bodies. He is especially active in the Commandery and Shrine and is Illustrious Potentate of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Mette, a

native of California, November 17, 1902. Their one daughter, Carol, was born October 25, 1907. The family are active members of the Episcopal Church of Reno.

JOHN T. REID. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Nevada more popular with his fellow mining men or enjoying to a greater degree the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated than John T. Reid of Lovelock. He was born at Unionville, Humboldt County, January 16, 1871, and is a son of Patrick and Anne Reid, both natives of Ireland. Both parents came to America in 1850, locating in New York, where they were married in 1868. The same year they came West, locating in Unionville, Nevada. There were five children born to this union, John T., Emmett E., Paul G., Agnes and Francis L. Mr. Reid's father was in charge of the mining and milling operations of John C. Fall & Co. and others in this locality during the early days. He died October 29, 1910. The mother resides in Los Angeles, California. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Humboldt County, after which he became identified with the mercantile business for a period of twelve years. At the age of twenty-five he took up mining with headquarters at Lovelock. Mr. Reid is managing director of the Nevada United Mining Company and the Mines Development Company of Nevada, besides having extensive mining interests in Esmeralda and Humboldt Counties. Mr. Reid and associates have the distinction of shipping the first iron ore ever mined and shipped from this State. He was united in marriage to Rebecca A. Campbell of Lovelock in 1896, and their one child, Josephine, was born March 17, 1897. Mr. Reid is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of New York, of the Geographical Society, Society of Advancement of Science, and a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London, England. Mr. Reid's brother, Paul, is also identified with him.

E. REINHART COMPANY, wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise at Winnemucca, have the most extensive establishment of its kind in the State of Nevada. The business was established in 1868 by Simon Reinhart, Sr., who came to America from Germany in 1859. He located in Victoria, B. C., after coming to this country, and in time sold out and came to Winnemucca. Benjamin Reinhart, after coming to America from Germany, located in Elko, Nevada, where the business was established under the firm name of Reinhart Brothers. In 1865 Eli Reinhart came to America from Germany, and located in Marysville, California, where he carried on a men's furnishing goods business, and came to Winnemucca and became interested in the business in 1868. In 1872 Eli Reinhart bought out the interest of Benjamin and Simon Reinhart, Sr., in Winnemucca, and the latter carried on the business in Elko, which business is still in existence and is being managed by one of the sons of Benjamin Reinhart, and is now incorporated and called the M. Reinhart Company. In 1875 N. Delbunco came to Winnemucca and became interested with Eli Reinhart, and a co-partner-

ship was formed under the firm name of E. Reinhart & Company. In 1886 Mr. Delbunco sold his interest to Eli Reinhart, and the business was continued until the death of Mr. Reinhart in 1892, when his nephews—Moses, Edward, Amson and Simon Reinhart—took over the business and continued the same under the name of E. Reinhart & Company until February 17, 1900, when it was incorporated under the style of E. Reinhart & Co., Inc., with a capital stock of \$150,000. In 1913 the articles of incorporation were amended and the capital stock was increased to \$181,000 and the following were the officers and directors of the corporation, which was then styled E. Reinhart Company: Edward Reinhart, president; Simon Reinhart, vice-president; Moses Reinhart, secretary; Amson Reinhart, treasurer. Moses came to Winnemucca in 1876, Edward in 1878, Anson in 1882 and Simon, Jr., in 1887. They were educated in the old country and acquired their thorough business training from their uncles in this country, so they have been thoroughly qualified to carry on the great concern built up for them. In the fall of 1912 the company erected a new concrete building adjoining the present store, which is a metropolitan structure, and in very few cities can be found a more up-to-date or a better systematized store than is now being conducted by this concern. Moses Reinhart was born in Oberlustadt, Germany, on June 27, 1860. He was educated in Germany and came to Winnemucca in 1876, where he married Miss Marie Ruckteschler, also a native of Germany, in 1888. Their three children are Oscar, Edna and Helen. Fraternally Mr. Moses Reinhart is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, he being a thirty-second degree Mason and also a Shriner. Edward Reinhart was born in Oberlustadt, Germany, in 1862, and took up his residence in Winnemucca in 1878. He married Miss Dora Levi, a native of Mannheim, Germany, in 1889. To this union Else Z. was born October 10, 1890. Simon Reinhart, Jr., was born in Oberlustadt, Germany, in 1866 and came to Winnemucca in 1887. He was united in marriage to Miss Leontine Schwärzschild of San Francisco in May, 1909. To this union was born Alice Johanna in San Francisco on May 6, 1910. Amson Reinhart was born in Oberlustadt, Germany, in 1865. He came to Winnemucca in 1882. Was united in marriage to Miss Rosalie Loeb, a native of Frankenthal, Germany, in 1892. The Reinhart Brothers are numbered among the highly honored and representative business men of Nevada. In addition to the vast mercantile business which they control, they are individual stockholders and control the stock of the Winnemucca Water and Light Co. They are also heavy stockholders in the Winnemucca State Bank and Trust Company. Among their other holdings is the Reinhart Land and Live Stock Company, which owns many thousand acres of land along the Humboldt River, and of which Moses Reinhart is president, Simon Reinhart, vice-president, and Edward Reinhart, secretary. This is a close corporation.

CHARLES J. RICHARDS, M. D., a native of England, was born August 31, 1870. He was educated at Christ College, Brecon and the University College Hospital in London, England. He graduated M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. and came to America in 1891, locating in Walla Walla, Washington. For some years

he farmed in that locality and had about one thousand acres under cultivation. In 1898 he removed to San Francisco, and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practiced in San Francisco until the earthquake and then came to Nevada, locating first at Millers, where he practiced for one year, and then removed to Tonopah, where he has since resided and enjoyed a good practice. Dr. Richards is a member of the American Medical Association, the Nevada State Medical Society and the Nye County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was appointed by the County Commissioners to the office of County Physician and Health Officer and Register of Births and Deaths, which position he now holds. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Eagles and Moose, all of Tonopah. He was united in marriage to Miss Ellen C. Hunter of Melbourne, Australia, in 1906. Their one daughter, Kathryn, was born February 6, 1907.

GILBERT C. ROSS was born in Gold Hill, Nevada, June 5, 1878. His father, Hugh Fraser Ross, was one of Nevada's best known mechanical engineers. Gilbert C. Ross engaged in teaching and after several years' successful work was made principal of the Virginia City High School. He held this position for five years, resigning to go to Tonopah. In Tonopah he was employed as a bank clerk and engaged in leasing. He became Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1907. In 1910 he received the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada and was elected by a large majority.

RODNEY HALL RICHARDSON, M. D. Prominent among the representative men of Nevada is numbered Dr. Rodney Hall Richardson, who has been a resident of the State since 1887. He was born in Snow Hill, Md., November 14, 1860. He graduated from the Delaware College in 1881 and later from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He took up the practice of his profession at Lewes, Del., in 1884, where he continued until 1887. He received the appointment as physician for the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in 1887 and located at Wadsworth. He practiced here until 1902, when he removed to Ely. He has served White Pine County various times as County Physician. He was appointed a member of the Board of State Medical Examiners to fill an unexpired term by Governor Dickerson in December, 1910, which office expired July 7, 1913. In politics Dr. Richardson is affiliated with the Democratic party. He was elected to serve White Pine County as School Commissioner in 1912 for a two-year term. He was united in marriage to Miss Penelope Rodney Plummer of Baltimore, Maryland, August 29, 1884. To this union was born Dorothy, born February 21, 1894. Dr. Richardson is a charter member of Pyramid Lodge, No. 19, K. of P.

JAMES MORRIS was born in Coagh, Tyrone County, Ireland, on December 10, 1825. He arrived in America at 21 years of age and lived for several years

in Philadelphia, after which he decided to seek his fortune in California and left New York in January, 1849, going around Cape Horn, and arrived in California on July 6, 1849. After accumulating a fortune in Eldorado County, Cal., he traveled around various countries of the world, through South America and the South Sea Islands. Then returned to New York and chartered a vessel and took a ship load of mining supplies to Australia and New Zealand. In these countries he made another fortune, after which he returned to America. He married in Boston and established a wholesale business in New York, where he made his home, until the breaking out of the Civil War, which paralyzed business and forced him to go again to California to recoup his fortunes. He left California for Nevada in 1863, where he afterward made his home. Mr. Morris was a man of the highest integrity and held a number of public offices in Ormsby County. Here he raised his family and was an honored and honorable citizen until his death on December 15, 1899, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Morris was a member of the Masonic Lodge for 53 years. Mrs. R. A. Smith of Alameda, Cal.; Mrs. James Raycraft, of Carson; Mrs. Frank Golden, of Reno, and Sister Francis, of the Notre Dame Order of Sisters, are his surviving children. An only son, Arthur W., died in 1902.

WILLIAM W. MORTON.—Although William W. Morton has departed this life he is yet remembered by many residents of Nevada and the part he took in the pioneer development of the State makes it necessary that he be mentioned in this work. He was born in Indiana, May 19, 1825. In 1862 he crossed the Plains with his wife and daughter. He and his brothers attended school with Abraham Lincoln. On his arrival in Nevada he went to Virginia City, where he teamed between Virginia City and Austin. After the railroad was completed to Virginia City he conducted a hotel in Washoe. He was married June 8, 1848, to Mahalia E. Fouts, a native of Ohio. Their one child, Minerva M., was born in March, 1849, and she died in January, 1868. She was the wife of O. O. Peck, a prominent mining man in Idaho, who died in 1906. A niece of Mr. Morton, Mrs. Mahalia Johnson, who now owns the home place on the Virginia road, was granted a patent September 12, 1911, on an improvement in steam cookers. The invention has for its primary object an improved construction of steam which will prove simple and efficient in cooking. Mrs. Johnson has been a resident of Nevada and has one of the most model dairies in the State.

WILLIAM MOFFAT was born February 17, 1875. He is a son of Henry and Adriana Moffat. His father was a native of Rhode Island and his mother from Maine. Mr. Moffat's parents went to California and located in San Francisco in 1854, where his father was numbered among the leading and public-spirited citizens. He was extensively identified with the business interests of San Francisco and was for many years engaged in the wholesale

butcher business. He was largely interested in the cattle business throughout Nevada. He died in San Francisco January 24, 1913. William, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and in 1893 he came to Nevada to purchase cattle for the San Francisco market. In 1902 he removed to Reno, where he has since resided, he having purchased the palatial home and stock farm formerly owned by ex-Governor John Sparks in May, 1911. Mr. Moffat is extensively engaged in the cattle and sheep industry of this State, being identified with the Nevada Land & Live Stock Company of Elko and Humboldt Counties, the Palo Alto Land & Live Stock Company of Elko County. The Antelope Valley Land & Cattle Company of Douglas County and Mono County, Cal. (the latter was formerly the property of Thomas B. Rickey) and Moffat & Humphrey Bros.' Land & Cattle Co. of Reno. Mr. Moffat was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sullivan of San Francisco in 1905. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a stockholder in the wholesale butcher business in San Francisco under the firm name of H. Moffat & Company.

CHARLES T. MULLINS, one of the successful agriculturists in Washoe County, was born July 4, 1876. His early education was acquired in Fayetteville, Ark., where his parents had moved when Charles was young. After his schooling he entered the dry goods business in Fayetteville, where he was employed for some time. In 1900 he removed to Reno and worked one year in Sunderland's store. He then purchased the Shields ranch, northeast of Reno, where he resided seven years. He then bought the old Maybury ranch about five miles west of Reno. When Mr. Mullins took over this place it was used mostly for a pasture ranch. The task of putting four hundred acres under cultivation would have been regarded as a great undertaking by most men, but it presented no material obstacle to Mr. Mullins; he has succeeded in making it a crop-producing and model ranch in every sense of the word. He has about seventeen hundred acres of land and in 1911 he shipped fourteen carloads of potatoes and in 1912 he shipped three hundred head of stock. The residence of Mr. Mullins was originally built by the late Governor John Sparks and the water-supply for the house comes from Hunter Creek. He has a tank 90 feet above the house which supplies the residence with pure water and fire protection. Mr. Mullins was married to Rosa Taylor, a native of Arkansas, June 22, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM MULLER, Deputy Sheriff of Humboldt County, just now in the prime of his career, is performing satisfactorily one of the most important duties of his county. He was born in Sierra County, Cal., in 1864. He is a son of George F. and Katherine Muller, who removed to Nevada when Charles was four years old, and located at Unionville in 1868, where they remained until 1880, when they went to Winnemucca, where they

resided until their death. The father died in 1907 and the mother in 1912. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Unionville, after which he worked in a general merchandise store until 1903, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Lamb, which office he now holds. Mr. Muller was united in marriage to Miss Lenore Shallenberger of Golconda, August 25, 1888. By this union was born two sons—Fred, who died in 1909 at the age of twenty, and Leland, who is now in his eighteenth year. Mr. Muller is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Winnemucca.

MICHAEL SHIELDS, an honored citizen of Washoe County, was born in County Cavan, Northern Ireland, August 13, 1837. He died December 7, 1905. He came to America at the age of sixteen and attended school in Connecticut for a time. He learned the carriage painting trade and in 1856 he came to California by way of the Isthmus. He afterward went to Sacramento, where he engaged in the livery business for a year, after which he went to Eldorado County. He worked in a grocery store from 1857 to 1871. He came to Nevada the latter part of 1871 and became interested in railroading as freight conductor, and afterward served as a passenger conductor. He followed this work two years and then purchased a farm five miles from Reno. He continued farming until 1901, when he disposed of his ranch and settled in Reno. He married Miss Annie Murphy, September 17, 1878, and five children were born to this union: Minnie, wife of John F. Haley of San Diego, California; Bessie G., wife of George H. Wiley of Kansas City; Clara and John, who reside at home, and Teresea, who died in infancy. Mr. Shields served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff of Eldorado County, Cal., and he served Washoe County as Deputy Sheriff. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., Knights Templar and Chapter. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WALTER IRVIN SHILLING was born at Coulterville, Cal., February 13, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools of Oakland. He is one of the well-known mining men in California and Nevada. He followed his vocation for seventeen years in California, and in 1906 he removed to Tonopah and became identified with the Tonopah Belmont Development Co. for a period of four years as foreman. In 1909 he associated himself with the Tonopah Mining Co. as shift boss, which position he now holds. In politics Mr. Shilling is a Republican, and was elected by the people of Nye County, in 1910, to represent them in the State Legislature. Socially he is a member of the Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W. of Bodie, Cal., and the B. P. O. E. and Moose of Tonopah. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. McQuaid of Bodie, Cal., April 22, 1903. Their one son, Irvin Arthur, was born March 25, 1906. Mr. Shilling is a son of Isaac S. and Emeline Irvin Shilling. The father crossed the Plains in 1852, and the mother came to California via the Isthmus route in 1856, and located at Coulterville, Cal.; have been successful in ranching and have been the parents of six

children, of whom three are living: Walter Irving, of Tonopah; Dr. Warren R., of Los Angeles, and Homer I., of Coulterville, Cal.

THOMAS SHONE was born January 3, 1838, at Euloe, Wales. He left Liverpool for America, July, 1855, making the trip around Cape Horn, going direct to San Francisco, Cal. He spent four months in California mining near Petaluma, and came to Nevada in 1872. He took charge of the Cane Springs station, where he remained two years, after which he removed to Winnemucca and took charge of the Fashion Stables. Mr. Shone was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Nofsinger, May 26, 1876, and Mr. and Mrs. Shone moved to the Toll House, which station they conducted for seventeen years. Later Mr. Shone purchased the Busch Hotel and took Reub Battles in as a partner, and they conducted the hotel for six years. Selling the Busch Hotel, Mr. Shone erected the Shone House, which he conducted for two years, when he sold it and retired from active business life. Two children were born, Thomas H. and Bertha R., the latter deceased. Thomas Shone served two terms as County Commissioner of Humboldt County and finished an unexpired term of Charles Nichols of Paradise Valley. Mr. Shone was a member of the Masonic, Eastern Star and Odd Fellows, he being a charter member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Winnemucca.

WILLIAM CHARLES SHORT, a representative of the substantial ranchers in Washoe County, was born in Plumas County, Cal., where he received his education. He removed to Nevada in 1898 and began ranching and has leased the Banta place, consisting of four hundred and fifty-eight acres, where he is largely interested in general farming, dairying and stock raising. Mr. Short was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Banta of Plumas County, Cal., in 1895. To this union were born six children: May, William C., Florence E., Steven C., Marguerite L. and John B. Mrs. Short is a member of the Boynton School Board.

WILLIAM A. SIMKINS. Prominent among the mining engineers of Nevada is William A. Simkins. He was born in Coldwater, Mich., where he received his education in the public schools and University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After his schooling he became identified with the Wolverine Portland Cement Company, with headquarters at Coldwater and Quincy, Mich., for five years. In 1905 he removed to Butte, Montana, where he did mining for one year. He then removed to Nevada and located at Olinghouse and then at Ely, where he followed mining. In 1911 he removed to Reno and became associated with George W. Lloyd under the firm name of Lloyd & Simkins, mining engineers, with offices in the Clay-Peters Building. Mr. Simkins is interested in the mines of Nevada. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno.

CHARLES R. SIMONS, a representative business man of Tonopah, was born at Cornwells, Bucks County, Penn., December 7, 1874. He was educated in the

public schools, after which he took a two years' course at Pennsylvania Nautical School, graduating in 1902. He followed the sea for four years and was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and sailed to the Orient. He returned to Philadelphia and engaged in business for two years, and then removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he was in business for four years. In 1907 he removed to Tonopah and engaged in business, where he is still located. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles of Tonopah, and for many years was an active member of the Odd Fellows in Philadelphia. Mr. Simons married Miss Margaret Donovan of Pittsburg, Penn., in 1900. Their two children are Loraine and Charles R., Jr.

WILLIAM J. SINCLAIR was born in Mono County, California, June 21, 1872. He attended the public schools and later took a business course. He engaged in the sheep and cattle business early in life with E. Wedertz, which continued eight years, operating in Mono County in the summer and in Nevada during the winter months. He then became connected with C. E. Day in the sheep business for two years, and later Mr. Sinclair engaged in the cattle business alone. He sold out and went to Sodaville, where he identified himself with the Douglass Mill and Mining Company for a short time, when his firm sold out to Lothrop & Davis, and Mr. Sinclair came to Butler, which was afterward called Tonopah. He managed the mercantile business and did leasing for himself and Frank Golden, being connected with Mr. Golden from March, 1901, to January 1, 1902, when he went to Goldfield and was interested in mining. Finally he disposed of his holdings and returned to Tonopah. He went to Bullfrog in 1905, where he was interested for two years, and later to Manhattan, and with Governor Oddie they started Camp Atwood. After one year he sold out and was appointed Chief of the Tonopah Fire Department, which position he still holds. Mr. Sinclair is a member of No. 597, B. P. O. E., of Reno. He served as first Chancellor Commander of the K. of P. He is also a member of Blue Lodge of Tonopah and the Consistory of Reno. He was first Past Master of the A. O. U. W. and is a member of the Odd Fellows, and served as first Postmaster of Tonopah. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kelly of Gold Hill, Nevada, a daughter of Peter M. Kelly and an old resident and respected citizen of that town. Her mother was Marguerite Kelly. Both parents of Mrs. Sinclair came to the Coast around Cape Horn and were married in San Francisco, California. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are members of the Catholic Church of Tonopah, Nevada.

CLAUD M. SMITH is one of the mining men of Nevada who is too well known to need any special introduction. He was born May 26, 1876, at Clements, Cal. He received a common school education and later took a Normal course at Stockton, after which he taught school for four years in Amador County, Cal. In 1902 he removed to Tonopah and became interested in mining. September 5, 1903, he removed to Goldfield, where he has since resided. He has been instru-

mental in securing valuable claims where the Merger Mines are located and in October of that year he assisted in the organization of the Goldfield Mining District, from which the town derived its name. At that meeting Mr. Smith was elected District Recorder and served until 1907. He was appointed the first Postmaster of Goldfield and the first School Trustee. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the B. P. O. E. He was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Short of Carson City, April 17, 1907. Their one son, Kernick, was born in Alameda, Cal., May 10, 1909. Mr. Smith is trustee and secretary of the Goldfield Merger Mines Company and the Goldfield Deep Mines Company. The father of Mrs. Smith was Josiah Short, deceased, for many years a merchant at Glenbrook, Nevada. Her mother is now a resident of Carson City.

LLOYD D. SMITH, Public Administrator and Chief of the Las Vegas Fire Department, was born at Walla Walla, Wash., October 22, 1881. He attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1896. After finishing school he removed to Butte, Montana, and engaged in mining for some time. In 1902 he went to Tonopah, where he followed mining for three years, and in 1905 he removed to Las Vegas and erected the Palace Hotel, which he conducted until January, 1912. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business and also in the undertaking business. He was elected Public Administrator in November, 1911, for a two-year term and appointed Chief of the Fire Department in December, 1911, being the first Fire Chief since the city was established. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a member of the Eagles, Fraternal Brotherhood and the A. O. U. W. He was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Grice of Sacramento, Cal., in 1903. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Episcopal Church and active in church and club life in Las Vegas.

OTIS D. SMITH was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, November 14, 1854, and at the age of fifteen his parents removed to Fairfield, Iowa. He was educated in his native State and in April, 1873, he started to learn the tinner and plumber's trade, after which he engaged in business in various cities. He was in the hardware business in Kansas City, Mo., and in 1881 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he started in business, and later in Aspen, Colo. Selling out in Aspen, he removed to Denver, Colo., and was in business there for nine years. He lived in Florence, Colo., for eight years, where he was engaged in his line. In 1905 he moved to Goldfield, where he remained for one year, and then came to Manhattan, where he now resides. He is in the sheet metal, pipe fitting and mill supply business. In politics he is a Democrat and has voted that ticket all his life. He was united in marriage to Susie L. Innes of Kansas City, who died in 1897, and his second marriage was to Minnie M. Munn of Canyon City, Colo., in 1903. Our subject has been identified with the Odd Fellows Lodge of Denver, Colo., for twenty-five years. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World of Denver.

HON. PETER J. SOMERS resides at Goldfield and presides over the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District. In politics he is a Progressive Democrat. He is a native of Wisconsin, and received his legal education from that great master of law and literature, Hon. Edward G. Ryan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. After admission to practice in all the courts of Wisconsin, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1894. At an early period in his professional career he was elected City Attorney of Milwaukee. This position afforded him great opportunity for the exercise of all the ability that was in him. It was at a time when Milwaukee was called upon to pay excessive amounts for personal injury claims, and claims in change of street grade suits. The people demanded a more vigorous defense against such actions, and this demand resulted in the election of Mr. Somers. He took personal charge of the defense of these cases, and never lost one for the city. Out of 140 cases then pending, the city was not compelled to pay one cent in damages. Later he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee, and although the city was from 9,000 to 15,000 majority Republican, he was elected by a majority of 8,600, Democrats and Republicans alike joining in his support. At the conclusion of his term he was re-elected Mayor for a second term. At the end of his administration as Mayor, he was nominated by his party for Congress from Milwaukee, and although there was an active campaign waged against him by the Republicans on account of his position on the tariff question, he was triumphantly elected. At the end of his Congressional term he yielded to the wishes of his family and declined re-nomination for Congress, although tendered him unanimously by a rising vote of the convention. He continued in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee from that time until he came to Nevada, in 1904, where he practiced law and looked after his mining property, of which he held considerable. He also took a deep interest in matters political. Although not attending the convention of his party in 1908, at Tonopah, he was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and prosecuted the campaign that year with vigor and ability. He promoted harmony in the ranks of Democracy, and by the united efforts of the party, Mr. Bryan and all the Democratic candidates, carried the State by a handsome majority, although in the two previous campaigns the State had gone Republican. Later in the year 1908 Mr. Somers was appointed by the Governor of Nevada to the position of Judge of the Seventh Judicial District Court. In 1910 he was nominated by his party for re-election and elected by over 800 plurality in the county.

WILLIAM T. SOMERVILLE, one of the representative business men of Tonopah, was born January 18, 1860, in Chicago. He acquired his education in the public schools of that city and at an early age he learned the painting and decorating trade, which has been his life's work. He worked for various firms in Chicago and engaged in business in that city for a period of three years. March 1, 1908, he removed to Tonopah, where he worked for one year,

after which he became established in business. In politics he is a Socialist. Fraternally he is a member of Queen City Lodge No. 10, of Seattle, and while a resident of that city he was active in the Eagles Lodge. He married Miss Sarah E. Kiffer, in 1898, a native of Maryland. His wife is active in the Pythian Sisters, Woman of the Woodcraft and the Yeomen. Mr. Somerville and his three brothers at one time engaged in the lumber business at Napavine, Wash., and later they took over the business. His father is a resident of Napavine, Washington.

OLE H. SONNE, one of the representative business men of Yerrington, was born October 9, 1871, and is a native of Denmark. He came to America with an uncle when he was young, and has resided in Montana, Utah and Idaho. He followed mining in various States, and in 1903 he removed to Nevada and followed mining in the White Pine Mountain district. In 1905 he removed to Yerrington, where he is largely interested in mining. Politically he is a Republican and when the town of Yerrington was incorporated he served as one of the first councilmen. Mr. Sonne was united in marriage to Rachel Wagstaff of Utah, November 7, 1897. Their four children are Ernest, Coral, Clifton and Maude. Mr. Sonne is a member of the Lyon County Commercial Club and a member of the Masonic Lodge of Yerrington, the Chapter of Carson City and a Knight Templar of Reno.

GEORGE SOUTHWORTH, a native of Nevada, was born April 8, 1888. He acquired his reputation in the public schools at Carson City and afterward attended the University of Nevada. After his schooling he entered business at Gardnerville, where he remained nearly two years. He entered the employ of Wells Fargo Co. in Tonopah, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Manhattan, where he was identified as assistant Postmaster from Jan., 1911, to May, 1912. While holding this position he was engaged in business and in May he severed his connection with the Federal office to devote his entire time to business matters. He is associated with the firm of North Gerguson & Co. Mr. Southworth is an active member of the B. P. O. E. lodge of Reno, No. 597.

A. SPENCER, who has been identified with the development and progress of Nevada since 1876, was born in Canada, September 9, 1858, and is of English and Dutch ancestry. His parents were early settlers of New York. Mr. Spencer was reared to manhood in Canada and acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he removed to Virginia City, where he was employed as a drug clerk for six years in the store of W. A. Perkins. He then entered the employ of the Virginia & Gold Hill Water Company as collector and later took charge of the office. He continued with that company eigh-

teen years. In April, 1902, in connection with A. French, they established the Nevada Planing Mill at Reno. Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Squier in 1887. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Escorial Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City. He also belongs to Virginia City Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Kerak Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Reno.

GUY A. SPENCER, one of the best known mining men in Nevada and California, was born at Bangor, Maine, December 18, 1870. He acquired his education in the public and high schools, and at an early age removed to Carson City and worked in the United States Mint, for three years, after which he became identified with the Mexican quartz mill on the Carson River for two years. He joined Company D of the first battalion of the Nevada Infantry and was commissioned fourth sergeant. He was a member of Company F, National Guards, and one of ten men selected to take part in the shooting festival at the Mid-Winter fair at San Francisco, and he won first prize. At present Mr. Spencer is a member of the American Rifle Association. In 1898 he was mustered out of the army and went to Alaska, where he remained for one year. He returned to Washington and resided there two years. In 1903 he removed to Nevada again, and in 1904 he engaged in mining at Goldfield, where he has since remained. Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Maud Janet Hamlington, of San Diego, Cal., in 1907. Their one child, Janet May, born May 7, 1909.

CHARLES SILVEY SPRAGUE, born 1865, McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Ohio. Son of Hon. W. P. Sprague, for several terms member of Congress from the famous 15th Congressional District of that State. Educated for the profession of journalism in Denison and Princeton Universities. Began his newspaper career by purchasing one of the old established weekly papers of Ohio, the McConnellsville Herald. Married at Netherwood, N. J., to Blanche Seaman Brown. After a few years removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., for his wife's health. There founded the *Evening Telegraph*, one of the most prosperous and influential newspapers of the State. He also established and conducted at the same time *The Mining Investor*, which has a national circulation. After 15 years Mr. Sprague sold his newspaper interests with the intention of retiring from the business, but later accepted the editorship of the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, owned by Senator T. M. Patterson. In Colorado Mr. Sprague was prominent in politics. Was a member of the Legislature and was Speaker of the House one Session. He held a number of honorary positions, such as member of the State Board of Pardons, etc., and was nominated Lieutenant Governor, which he declined. Just before the big "boom" struck Goldfield in the winter of 1905-6, Mr. Sprague came to Goldfield and with Mr.

J. P. Loftus bought the *Goldfield News*, the pioneer paper, which he built up to be one of the most prosperous and influential papers of the West. They built the News Building, one of the finest business blocks of the State, for their publishing and stationery business. Mr. Sprague was always identified actively with public affairs. For four years he was president of the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce. He was elected a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1908, and was appointed by Governor Dickerson as member of the State Banking Board. In 1910 he received the primary nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket, receiving as many votes as all his competitors combined, but failed in the election, with the head of the State ticket. Mrs. Sprague was the founder of the Woman's Club and has been president five years in succession. She was also appointed State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and founded the Montezuma Chapter in Goldfield. They have a son and a daughter. More recently Mr. Sprague has been devoting his time to mining and has made several important mining sales which has brought large capital to the State.

HENRY RITER. Prominent among the business men of Reno stands Henry Riter, who by his sterling characteristics has won many friends. His political support is given to the Democracy, but he has never desired the honors of a public life. Mr. Riter is a native of the far-off land of Germany, his birth having there occurred on the 8th day of October, 1863. He acquired his schooling in his native land, and at the age of sixteen he came to America and located in California, where he engaged in the butcher business. He has been a resident of the "Silver" State since the 11th of March, 1884, and has since been actively engaged in business. The marriage of Mr. Riter occurred on the 13th of June, 1888, to Miss Lida Dixon of Placerville, Cal. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Ritter purchased the Bowers' Mansion, which was erected by Sandy Bowers in 1862-64 at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the most costly residence in Nevada at that period. Mr. Riter has restored the property to its original beauty and it is now used as a summer resort.

FRITZ NEDDENRIEP, of Carson Valley, is one of the prominent ranchers and stockmen of that locality. He is a native of Germany and was born August 31, 1860. He attended school in his native land, after which he worked at farming. In 1872 he came to this country with his parents and settled in the Carson Valley. He found employment at ranching, which he followed for six years. His father, Frederick, bought a farm containing three hundred and fifty acres, and previous to his death in 1902 Fritz managed the farm. His mother, Annie, died in 1901. He was united in marriage in 1888 and seven children have been born, six of whom are living—Crist, Mary, William, Annie, Dora, Frieda and Hilda. Mr. Neddenriep is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Gardnerville.

GEORGE SPRINGMEYER was born on a ranch in Douglas County, September 28, 1881. His parents were pioneers of the early sixties, and his father H. H. Springmeyer, claims to have been the first person in the State to raise alfalfa on a commercial basis. His father is one of the substantial men of Nevada who has helped build up the country and has taken an active part in its industrial and political history. Our subject had a stormy college life, having been expelled and dismissed several times, but managed to get his degree from the University of Nevada when he was twenty, and later graduated from Stanford University and from Stanford Law School and finished his education at the Harvard Law School. During the height of the mining boom he was in the District Attorney's office in Goldfield and was instrumental in compelling mining companies to pay over \$100,000 in delinquent bullion taxes. From 1906 to 1911 he participated in many of the most important civil and criminal cases tried in Esmeralda County, and, incidentally, engaged in mining. He has a hobby for politics and is known for his fearlessness and dynamic energy in political matters. In 1906, as the Republican candidate for Attorney General, he was defeated by 804 votes. Again, in 1910, as the party nominee for the same office, he lost, this time by only 65 votes, his defeat being ascribed to his bitter campaign, during which he savagely assailed the railroad interests and bossism prevalent in politics. He openly espoused Col. Roosevelt's cause early in 1912, and made a vigorous but unsuccessful fight to obtain for him the Nevada Republican delegation. After what he held to be a "steal" was effected at the Republican Convention at Chicago, he renounced the party and actively aided in organizing the Progressive Party. As a duty to the new party he became its first candidate for Representative in Congress in 1912. For the last two years has lived in Carson, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Married Christine Low McKinney, January 18, 1912. There is issue of the marriage a daughter, Demarest Low, born December 6, 1912.

ROBERT NELSON was born in Denmark, February 22, 1868. He was educated in his native country and assisted his father on the farm. Mr. Nelson is the youngest of eleven children and at an early age he came to America and located in Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained a short time, and finally came to Reno in 1889, where he found employment on a ranch for some time. He became engaged in business in Reno in 1892, which he continued for about one year; disposing of his business he made a trip East. He returned to Reno and began a business career, engaging in the grocery line with Peter Christensen. In 1892 they erected the brick block at 352 Virginia st., their present location. In politics Mr. Nelson is a Republican and was elected Councilman from the Fourth Ward in 1907. The second time he ran for the same office and he was defeated by one vote, and in 1911 he was again elected to the same office for a four-year term. Mr. Nelson married Miss Maria Madsen, of Oakland, Cal., December 24, 1896. Their four children are Carrie, Mabel, Henry and Leonore. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Eagles, and attends the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES H. STODDARD, at present County Recorder and Auditor of Washoe County, is one of the best known and representative men of the State, and for a number of years has been foremost in the public life of his county. He was born at Camden, Ala., November 4, 1845. He acquired his education in the private schools of his native State, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was attending a private college in Louisiana. He left school to enlist in the Eighth Louisiana battalion cavalry and served for a period of two years and eight months in the trans-Mississippi department. He saw active service at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. The parents of Mr. Stoddard were James Monroe Stoddard, a native of Connecticut, who went South when a mere boy, and Christina (Blake-ney) Stoddard, a native of South Carolina, and a descendant of one of the representative families of that State. After the close of the war Charles H. came West over the Central Pacific Railroad, which had just been completed. He located in Sacramento in 1870, where he remained for a time, and later the same year he removed to Reno, where he has since remained. On his arrival in Reno he became identified with the Wells-Fargo Express Company as messenger between this point and San Francisco for two years. In 1872 he associated himself with the V. & T. Railroad as agent for ten years. He then served as County Assessor for ten years, after which he engaged in the grocery business and real estate. In 1903 he was appointed County Recorder and Auditor to fill out an unexpired term, and at the following general election he was elected to the same office, which he has since filled in a capable manner. Fraternally he is a charter member of Amity Lodge, K. of P. For twelve years he served in the Nevada National Guards as Captain. When the Spanish-American War broke out, Captain Stoddard organized Company C of the Nevada battalion of infantry. He was united in marriage to Miss Cora Cross, August 16, 1875. Mrs. Stoddard is a daughter of I. D. Cross of Dayton. To this union were born: Richard C., an attorney of Reno; Carl, a mining engineer of Reno; Roy, an attorney of Reno; Lytton, who resides in Petaluma, Cal., and Lola, who resides at home. His son, Roy, was a member of Torréy's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War and went to Florida. Mr. Stoddard has taken an active part in the State's political history for ten years and served as secretary of the State Agricultural Society about ten years after it became a State institution. He has also been largely interested in the mining interests of the State.

HIRAM STOKER, one of the well known and highly respected ranchers and stockmen of Humboldt County, was born April 7, 1842, in Hancock County, Ind. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine Stoker, pioneers of 1859, who crossed the Plains to California, where they remained for many years, and who are now both deceased. Hiram received his education in his native State and came West with his parents at the age of sixteen and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while he was a resident of Austin, where he was engaged in freighting and mining. In 1893 he removed to Lovelock and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land from W. C. Pitt and has since added to his farm property until he now has

six hundred and twenty-three acres near the town. In 1908 Mr. Stoker was elected County Commissioner, which office he held for four years. He was married in May, 1868, to Miss Cornelia Stauts of Empire, and to this union have been born six children.

HENRY A. STONE was born on a farm, January 1, 1873, in Pettis County, Mo. He was educated in the public schools and is a son of William R. and Lou (Glasscock) Stone, both natives of West Virginia. Henry received a public school education, after which he assisted on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-two. He then went to Colorado, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked in Utah, Idaho, California and Nevada. May 22, 1907, he removed to McGill and while setting machinery he was injured. He is now proprietor of a modern picture theatre and conducts a cigar business at McGill. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and the Elks, and is numbered among the representative business men of Southern Nevada.

JAMES STUARD, at present Deputy Sheriff of Alpine County, Cal., has been a resident of the State since June, 1871. He was born in Canada, January 15, 1857. At an early age his parents removed to North Manchester, Conn., where James was reared and educated. He worked in the silk factory for some time, when he left there and went to Northern Michigan. He remained in Michigan but a short time, when in June, 1871, he came to Carson City, where he found employment in the mountains at lumbering and teaming. In 1872 he went to Alpine County, where he was engaged in lumbering and driving wood down the Carson River for eighteen years. Then in 1893 he took up one hundred and sixty acres at the head of the Carson Valley, where he has been engaged in dairying and general farming since. In politics Mr. Stuard is a Republican and has served his county as Supervisor for some years. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Alpine County in April, 1911. Mr. Stuard was married in October, 1876, to Miss Josephine Finley. Their two children are: Jessie, wife of Henry Bruns of Alpine County, and Eleanor, who resides at home, who has a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the home place. Mr. Stuard established a store and hotel opposite his residence in 1908. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

RAYMOND ST. CLAIR, M.D., was born in Frankford, Mo., April 16, 1870. He acquired his education in the public schools in Frankford, Mo., and Camp Point, Ill. He is a graduate of the Drake Medical College, now the University of Iowa, at Des Moines in 1896. He took up the practice of medicine in Bowen, Ill., where he remained for a time and then removed to Cripple Creek, Colo., where he practiced for ten years. He removed to Reno in 1905 and has done a general practice since. Dr. St. Clair is a charter member of the Washoe County Medical Society and is a member of the Nevada State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge

and belongs to the Blue Lodge Chapter and Shrine, and is a member of the Reno Commercial Club. He was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor V. Hargreaves, of Detroit, Mich. To this union were born Virginia Frances, born December 9, 1905, and Kenneth Raymond, born January 27, 1907. Dr. St. Clair spent one year in London, England, taking a post graduate course; he also took a post graduate course in New York City. He attended the American Medical Association, annual convention in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1911, and in 1912 he attended the American Medical Association annual convention at Atlantic City.

CHARLES H. SPRINGMEYER, one of the representative ranchers in the Carson Valley, was born September 4, 1871. He received his education in the public schools, after which he engaged in the hay and feed business for eleven years, the firm being Peterson & Springmeyer, and shipped large quantities of feed to Tonopah and Goldfield in the boom days. Mr. Springmeyer disposed of his interest in the business to his partner in 1906, and personally engaged in the wholesale hay business for two years. In 1908 he purchased the Martin Ranch near Minden, consisting of four hundred acres, where he now resides. He is a stockholder in the Minden Bank, Minden Flour Milling Company, Carson Hay & Produce Company, Minden Butter Mfg. Co., and the Carson Valley Improvement Club. Mr. Springmeyer was married to Miss Theresa D. Neddenriep, of Fredericksburg, Cal., March 24, 1895. Two children were born to this union—Herman C., born January 29, 1896, now attending the Oakland Polytechnic College, and Valentine, who died at the age of seven and one-half years. In politics Mr. Springmeyer is a Republican and served on the Republican Central Committee from Douglas County. Fraternally he is a member of the Douglas Lodge, F. & A. M.

FRED STADTMULLER, one of the representative business men of Reno, is assistant cashier and a director of the Washoe County Bank, one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions of the State. He was born at Empire City, July 31, 1871, and is a son of the late F. D. Stadtmuller, a pioneer merchant and banker of Nevada and California, who came across the plains in 1852. His son was educated in the schools of San Francisco and the University of Nevada, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. For a number of years he was associated with various business enterprises in the States of California and Washington. During the past ten years or more he has been identified with the Washoe County Bank of Reno, and is a director of a number of its affiliated corporations, and vice-president of the Riverside Flour Mill Co., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the State. He has always taken an active and energetic interest in the development of the various resources and industries of this community.

FREDERICK C. SPRINGMEYER, who is one of the successful and enterprising ranchers of the Carson Valley, was born in Germany, September 29, 1886. In 1882 he came to this country and located in the Carson Valley. Here he found employment for eight years, after which he purchased the old "Twelve Mile" house ranch. Previous to establishing the town of Gardnerville the Twelve Mile house was used as a post office, where the stage coaches used to stop. Mr. Springmeyer has 200 acres of highly cultivated land and carries on general farming and dairy business. He is a trustee of the Eastfork School. He was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Springmeyer, daughter of H. H. Springmeyer, January, 1891. To this union were born eight children, namely, Ralph A., born December 8, 1891; Carl A., born December 18, 1893; Clarence W., born May 16, 1895; Minnie M., born June 13, 1897; Alsye E., born February 10, 1899; Lloyd T., born July 27, 1901; Stanley W., born October 15, 1902; Audrey E., born September 30, 1904. The subject of this sketch is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery and the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co.

RALPH T. SMITH, a native of Kansas, was born in Mulvane, Cowley County. He acquired his education in the public schools in his home town and then took a special course in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn., graduating from the class in advanced electric railroad engineering in January, 1908. Finishing his schooling he worked as a machinist and also at electrical work. He removed to Bisbee, Arizona, and followed engineering for a time, and in May, 1909, he came to Reno and started to work for the Reno Power, Light and Water Company, and holds a position at the Reno sub-station. Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Bessie M. Elrod, a native of Kansas, on September 23, 1911. He is a member of Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star and attends the Methodist Church.

ALBERT STEFFAN. A native son of California, his birth having occurred at Marysville, May 29, 1860. He received his early educational training in the public schools, and later entered Santa Clara College. He followed bookkeeping in his early days, after which he read law under Judge James F. Lewis and W. F. Deal, and was admitted to the bar in Nevada, July 9, 1881. He was associated with Judges Lewis and Deal for many years. In politics Mr. Steffan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Virginia City. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine A. Burdick, a native of Wisconsin, August, 1895. To this union were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Steffan is an active worker in the club and social circles of Virginia City.

PETER STEFFES, a native of Wisconsin, was born July 28, 1854. He received his education in the public schools and assisted on the home farm. His father Nicholas was a native of Germany and his mother Mary (Weber)

Steffes was also of German extraction. At the age of twenty, Peter located in the Carson Valley and worked at ranching. He afterwards took up the carpenter trade, which he followed for many years. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Hanna Patterson, a native of Canada, May 16, 1899. Mr. Steffes owned a large farm in the Carson Valley which he sold and removed to Reno in 1902. He was elected City Councilman from the Second Ward May 2, 1911, for a two-year term. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and in politics is a Democrat.

ROGER P. STENSON, a representative business man of Tonopah, was born in Ireland in June, 1849. He came to America in 1871 and located in Georgia and in 1872 he came West and settled in Virginia City. He was identified as a clerk in one of the stores of that city for twelve years. In 1887 he became interested in the firm of Ryan & Stenson of Virginia City, which is still in existence. In 1894 Mr. Stenson removed to Grass Valley, Cal., where he opened a store for the firm, and continued until 1904, when the Grass Valley store was closed. In 1901 Mr. Stenson came to Tonopah and for a time was interested in mining. Shortly after, he returned to Grass Valley and operated the store until 1904, when he returned to Tonopah. In 1905 he erected the building where he is now located, and opened business. Mr. Stenson has the management of the Tonopah store, while Mr. Ryan looks after the Virginia City store. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Annie Niles in 1899. Mr. Stenson is vice-president of the Midway Mining Company. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and Knights of Columbus. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH H. STERN, at present Sheriff and Assessor of Ormsby County, was born at Carson City, March 24, 1871. His father, Leopold, died March 23, 1910, and at the time of his death was Deputy U. S. Marshal, which position he had held for thirty years. He also served during the early days in Nevada as Deputy Sheriff of Ormsby County and was a member of the Carson City police. He was a German by birth and came to Nevada in 1862 from San Francisco, Cal. He was a member of Liberty Fire Department, No. 6, of San Francisco for many years. Joseph H. was educated in the public schools of Carson City and San Francisco, Cal. After his schooling he became associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad for three years. After which he became identified with the Virginia & Truckee Railroad for six years. He is Past Chancellor Commander of Carson Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., and has served twice as a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is Past Council Commander of Ormsby Camp, No. 413, Woodmen of the World, and in 1908 he was a delegate to the Grand Head Camp, which held its convention in Seattle, Wash. He is vice-president of Warren Engine Company, No. 1, of Carson City, of which his father was one of the organizers in 1863, and his father was foreman at the time of his death. Joseph H. was married to Miss Lily B. McEwen, of Carson City, December 29, 1901. Their two children are

Anna Maud, born October 25, 1902, and Joseph McEwen, Born April 19, 1911. Mrs. Stern is Matron of the Eastern Star and an active member of the Sagebrush Club of Carson.

CHARLES STEVER was born in Bristol, Conn., October 29, 1857. He is a son of Jeremiah and Jane Stever. His father was identified with the clock manufacturing business in Connecticut in the early days. Both parents are dead. Charles attended the public schools in Bristol, high school in Hartford and a private school near Hudson, New York. After his schooling he studied civil engineering and was for a time in the clock manufacturing business in Bristol, Conn. He came West and settled in Denver, Colo., where he worked at the electrical business; then he went to New Mexico, where he was engaged in business for himself. He then removed to San Jose, Cal., where he was engaged in business for ten years, and in 1903 he came to Reno. He was employed for a time and finally started in the bicycle business and alter bought out E. E. Elliot, 233 Sierra street. Mr. Stever was married to Francis Locke of New Mexico in 1884. To this union were born three children: Lawrence, who died at the age of eighteen; Clyde, who died in Mexico, aged three, and Lola, who is married and resides in San Francisco. In politics Mr. Stever is a Republican.

FRANK A. STEVENS was born at Monticello, Ill., April 2, 1877. He acquired his education in the public schools and graduated from Sanford University with the degree of A. B. in 1902, and in 1903 received the L. L. B. degree. In 1904 he engaged in the practice of law, associated with Key Pittman of Tonopah, which continued until 1908. He went to Rawhide, where he formed a copartnership with O. J. Van Pelt, where they remained for two years, afterward removing to Las Vegas in 1910. Mr. Stevens was appointed Assistant District Attorney and in October was appointed City Attorney. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Eagles. He is a member of the State Bar Association and belongs to the Alpha-Tau Omega and the Phi-Delta-Phi Fraternities of Stanford University.

HARRY E. STEWART is a native of California, his birth having occurred November 27, 1873, at Ione, Amador County. His father, James Franklin Stewart, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Nevada via the Panama route, accompanied by his parents, in 1849. His mother, Mary (Rutter) Stewart, crossed the Plains and came to this State in 1849. Mr. Stewart's parents were married in Alpine County, Cal., in 1872. To this union were born: Charles Franklin, who died at the age of nineteen; Albert, who resides in Reno, and Harry E. The subject of this sketch acquired his education in the graded schools of California and the high school in Reno, after which he attended the U. of N., graduating from the School of Mines in 1894. After finishing his education he became interested in mining, followed this vocation for thirteen years, and visited various foreign countries. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Stewart filled the position of City Engineer in

Reno in a most capable and acceptable manner. In May, 1907, he established the Nevada Transfer Co., Inc., and now fills the office of secretary, treasurer and manager. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P. He was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Kerchoff, January 3, 1911. Mr. Stewart is a stockholder and officer in the Reno Construction Company. He was regimental Major under Colonel Lord in Company C. Nevada National Guards, and served as Lieutenant in Company C.

J. WESLEY STEWART was born October 15, 1875, at Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. He was educated in the public schools and Healds Business College. He came to Nevada and located at Luning, where he was identified with mining, and April 1, 1901, he removed to Tonopah and entered the employ of Lothrop & Davis, where he remained until June, 1907. Mr. Stewart has the honor of canceling the first stamp in the Post Office of Tonopah. He was assistant under W. J. Sinclair when the camp was called Butler. In 1907 Mr. Stewart was appointed Post Master by President Roosevelt, a third commission recess appointment, and he was regularly appointed by the U. S. Senate in the fall of 1907. He was again appointed in 1911 by President Taft. The postal savings bank was established in Tonopah, May 1, 1911. In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Lodge, being a 32nd degree Mason, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, Rebeccas and the Tonopah Lodge of Elks. He was united in marriage to Miss Oline C. Johnson, a native of Virginia City, March 16, 1898. Mrs. Stewart is active in the social and club life of Tonopah, being a member of the Eastern Star and Rebecca Lodge. She served for one year as State President of Rebecca Lodge. The father of our subject was Charles M. Stewart, one of the old-time and respected citizens of this State, and resided some years ago in Carson City and Aurora during the early days. The mother of Mr. Stewart was Emma L. Mr. Stewart's two sisters are: Emma Grace, wife of P. R. Parker, at present District Attorney of Mono County, Cal., and Bertha Maud, wife of A. N. Berreyesa of San Jose.

LEONARD SPRINGMEYER, a resident of the Carson Volley, is a son of H. H. and Minnie Springmeyer, who are numbered among the representative families of this locality. He was born March 3, 1876, and received his education in the public schools, after which he attended the University of Nevada. He took up ranching for his life's work, and after finishing his education he assisted his father on the home place until 1902, when he purchased four hundred and forty acres known as the Winkelman ranch. He has since sold two hundred and twenty acres. In politics Mr. Springmeyer has been a Republican, but now believes in the principles of the Progressive Party. In 1908 he was elected County Commissioner which office he now holds. He is also a member of the Douglas County Board of Education, and serves as a Trustee of Centerville School No. 11. Mr. Springmeyer was united in marriage

to Miss Henrietta Anderson, also a native of the Carson Valley, in 1899. Their four children are Arthur, Amy, Ada and Arline. Mr. Springmeyer is a member of Douglas Lodge, No. 12, F and A. M., and is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery.

GEORGE W. RICHARD was born in Yuba County, Cal., March 4, 1852. He received a limited education and at the age of twelve he started in life as a page in the Nevada State Legislature, after which he became a telegraph operator. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company at Carson City, and 1883 he was appointed as Deputy State Treasurer, which position he filled for twelve years. He was appointed to fill out a portion of John F. Eagan's term of State Treasurer and was defeated the following election when he was a candidate for that office. In 1896 Mr. Richard entered the employ of the Bullion and Exchange Bank at Carson City as cashier and in 1901 he opened a branch of that bank in Tonopah. The Tonopah bank was taken over by the State Bank and Trust Company. Then in 1904 Mr. Richard opened a branch of the State Bank and Trust Company in Goldfield. Later in 1904 he purchased the Rich Hardware Company of Tonopah, and in 1905 he severed his connections with the bank, and in October, 1911, the Rich Hardware Company took over the Southern Nevada Mercantile Company, a grocery concern, and the two businesses were merged under the name of the Richard Mercantile Company, Inc. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Shrine, Knights Templar and Commandery and also a member of the K. of P. Mr. Richard came to Nevada in 1859, locating first in Carson City.

PAUL D. ROBERTS was born in Indiana in 1876; from thence his parents removed to Kansas. His father, David Roberts, is a miller by trade, in which business he is still engaged in Denver, Colo. Mr. Roberts, following in the business of his father, acquired a practical and efficient knowledge of the milling business. From his father he inherited sterling integrity and vigor; and from his mother, who passed to the Great Beyond in 1880, he was endowed with an attractive and pleasing temperament. He was fortunate in his marriage in 1893 with Carol Wells, daughter of Judge John H. Wells, a prominent lawyer of Boulder, Colo. The issue of their marriage are David Wells Roberts and Mary Louise Roberts. Mr. Roberts has enjoyed a rapid growth in business, acting as superintendent of a milling plant at Spokane, Wash.; thence a trip through California; finally visiting Reno, and with keen business ability grasping at once its splendid business possibilities, decided to cast his lot with its splendid citizenship, he became identified with the Riverside Mill Company as night-miller, from which position he was promoted to its manager, in which capacity by his tireless energy and fine business ability and strict integrity he has more than doubled the large business since assuming its control. Recently realizing the possibilities of the Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast trade, he has installed a department for the manufacture of crackers, and the product of the "Reno Sodas" are so perfect that the demand of the trade far exceeds the capacity of the plant, which is very large. Mr. Roberts

is an Odd Fellow, Mason and Elk, in all of which his good-fellowship is appreciated. He is a director of the Reno Commercial Club, the Nevada Poultry Association and the Riverside Mill Company, which by his able management he has made the largest flour mill between Denver, Colo., and Sacramento, Cal.

CLIFFORD E. ROBINS was born in Winnemucca, February 16, 1880. He is a son of F. C. Robins, a pioneer mercantile and mining man. He was educated in the public schools of Winnemucca and the University of Nevada. He taught school in Humboldt and Lander Counties for about four years, and when he reached his majority he was elected Justice of the Peace of Winnemucca, a position he held for eight years. He served one term in the Legislature and has been engaged in active practice of the law since 1904 in the State and Federal courts. Mr. Robins is a member of the law firm of Salter & Robins at Winnemucca.

THOMAS S. ROBINSON, a business man of marked integrity and ability, who has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout Nevada and California, especially in mining circles, was born at Santa Clara, California, December 31, 1877. He received his education at the Santa Clara College, graduating in 1898 with the degree of A. B. After his schooling he removed to Nevada County, Cal., where he became identified with mining for one year. In 1899 he located and mined in Eureka, remaining there until 1902. He was one of the original locators of Goldfield district and was identified with that camp from 1903 to 1908. He removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in the brokerage business and is an active member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda von Wedde of Alameda, Cal., May 4, 1910.

PHILIP MEYER was born February 1, 1875. His father, Nicholas, is a native of France. He came to America and crossed the Plains, locating in Virginia City, where he was identified on the Belcher Mine and had an interest with Lucky Baldwin. He sold out and went to Austin, Nevada, where he engaged in farming and died in 1910. Mr. Meyer's mother was a native of Germany and the parents were married in Virginia City. There were eight children in the parents' family—Mary, wife of Tucker Streshley, of Austin; Henry C., of Austin; Emma, wife of Frank Byer, of Fallon; Florence, wife of D. V. Collins, of Austin; August, died age 27; Frank, of Tonopah; Louise, wife of N. H. Getchell, of Arizona, and our subject. Philip was educated in the public schools of Austin, after which he engaged in stock raising and later in mining. He removed to Manhattan in 1905, and with A. B. Millett and T. J. Dron, opened the first store in this camp. He married Hattie Dallner, of Iowa, June 7, 1904. Their one child, Ila Christina, was the first child born in Manhattan, Nevada, born March 11, 1906.

HENRY MARVIN YERINGTON was born in Calborne, Canada. In 1863 he removed to Carson City and became one of the prominent and representative citizens. Among his earliest work was the construction of the Merrimac Mill for the crushing of Comstock ore, the first mill in the State of that description. Later he became associated with D. O. Mills, Wm. Sharon and Wm. C. Ralston in the construction of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and he had the honor of driving the first and last spikes. He was made General Manager of the road, which position he held for many years. He was instrumental in bringing about the construction and had charge of the Carson & Colorado Railroad, which was completed in 1882, which was sold to the Southern Pacific Company in 1900. Mr. Yerington was interested in the Inyo Development Company and the Southern Development Company at Hawthorne. He was interested largely in the Carson Water Works and had holdings in various places in California as well as Nevada, and at one time was president of sixteen different companies. He also constructed the first flume for sending wood and timber down the mountains, built the Carson yard for the timber and flume companies and the Eldorado Wood and Flume Company, through which they delivered a large portion of wood and timber for the Comstock mining companies embracing about three hundred and ten miles of drifts. Mr. Yerington was united in marriage to Miss Susan B. Hume, of Canada, in 1858. To this union were born four children—E. B., M. H., J. A., and Jennie Avery. Mrs. Yerington died in November, 1874, at the age of thirty-six years. In 1877 Mr. Yerington was again married to Clara V. Bender, the niece of Judge E. B. and Mrs. Crocker. This union resulted in one son—Herbert. The subject of this sketch was a member of the Masonic Order, and in politics he was a Republican. Mr. Yerington died November 25, 1910.

HENRY FRED DANGBERG, Sr., was one of Nevada's most honored and esteemed business men, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, September 16, 1830, and died July, 1905. In 1848 he came to this country, and his first work was rafting logs on the Mississippi. He worked his way across the Plains and landed in Dayton October 11, 1853. The following day he went to Virginia City, where he worked at mining, which he continued until 1857. He served as a member of the State Lower House, and twice represented Douglas County in the Senate. He engaged in the stock business, which industry has grown until now the H. F. Dangberg Land and Live Stock Company controls 36,000 acres. Henry Fred, Jr., with his brothers, John B., George F., and Clarence O., promoted and laid out the town of Minden. The firm contemplate cutting up their large holdings in the valley which will bring many small ranchers in this vicinity.

JOHN B. DUCEY, D.D.S., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., January 13, 1878. He attended the public schools of his town and graduated from the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., in 1896, and also graduated from the Chicago

College of Dental Surgery in 1900. He removed to Colorado and practiced his profession in Denver and Cripple Creek for six years, after which he removed to Goldfield in 1906, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta of Chicago University. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E., Eagles, Moose and the K. of P. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Conlan, of San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1909. To this union was born James J., March 3, 1912. The father of Dr. Ducey is one of the early settlers in Goldfield, coming there in October, 1905, from Denver. He is an old-time mining man in Colorado, and at one time he had large interests in Cripple Creek. He settled on Ducey Heights in Goldfield, which is now known as White Rock Addition.

C. H. McINTOSH is one of the well-known and prominent attorneys in Nevada. He has the distinction of being a native son, being born in Elko, August 9, 1875. He acquired his education in the public schools of this State, after which he entered the Law Department of the University of California. He has spent all his life in Nevada. His parents are John Albert McIntosh and Mary Hathaway (nee Munson), married in Elko November 18, 1874. Mr. McIntosh's father has been a merchant in the State for many years and is numbered among the substantial men of the Commonwealth.

JAMES R. MESKIMONS was born at Emporia, Kansas, and removed with his parents to Redlands, Cal. He was educated in the public schools of Kan. and Cal., graduating from the Los Angeles Normal and later from Troop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena. For five years he taught in the Phoenix high school, at which time he was appointed Supt. of Irrigation for the U. S. Government, which position he held for ten years, during which time he planned and constructed several important irrigation systems for the Indian Department. While in the government service he came to Nevada and planned the Walker River irrigation system in the Walker River Indian Reservation for the allotted lands of the Indians. He left the government service in 1905 and removed to Reno and engaged in engineering work. In 1911 he was appointed City Engineer, which position he now holds. He is a member of Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and the Chapter. He also belongs to the K. of P. and Knights of Kharassan. His wife is a member of the Century Club. Their three children are Mildred, Sarah and Mary. Mr. Meskimons is recognized as an engineer of experience, and his advice and service in works of this character are sought by those who value ability and integrity.

HON. GEORGE BERGMAN was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 16, 1881. At the age of eleven he went to Florida, where he attended school, after which he attended business college in Thomasville, Ga. He engaged in the fruit and produce business and traveled extensively throughout the Southern States. He came West and located in California, where he became interested in

mining, and in 1905 removed to Las Vegas. He followed mining in various parts of Nevada, California and Arizona, and still has holdings in the El Dorado Canyon. Politically Mr. Bergman is a Democrat and was elected to the State Assembly from Lincoln County. He introduced the bill which created Clark County and was elected the first Senator from that county in 1911 for a four year term. Senator Bergman was married to Miss Lulu Blocher, of Wellington, Mich., April 16, 1908. To this union was born Carrie Clark, who died at the age of three.

WALTER G. KLINE has the distinction of being a native son. He was born in Virginia City, September 27, 1872. His father, Fred Kline, a native of New York State, crossed the Plains and came to Nevada in the early days, where he followed his trade—harness making. He engaged in business in Virginia City, which he followed until 1880. Mr. Kline's mother, Hattie Berry, was also a native of the Empire State. Mr. Kline's father returned to his native State and was married, bringing his bride with him on the second journey. There were eleven children in the parents' family, of whom five are dead. The living are Albert S., Gertrude, wife of Fred Morrill; Kate, wife of Warren G. Williams, residing in Oregon; Arthur, and Lewis, of Portland, Ore., and our subject, Walter G. Mr. Kline's parents removed to Reno in 1880, where he acquired his education, and at the age of sixteen learned the harness making trade. He has been in business in Reno many years, and in 1912, while holding his interest in the manufacturing and retail store, he entered upon new duties and is now traveling for himself. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and Moose. He married Miss Alberta Benson, of Elko, August 31, 1900. Their children are Lawton B., Walden G., and Aubrey L. The parents of Mr. Kline reside in Reno.

WILLIAM F. DRESSLER is one of the well-known and representative men of the Carson Valley, where he was born. He is a son of A. F. Dressler, deceased, who was a highly respected citizen who settled in the Carson Valley in the early days. William F. has always been identified with the agricultural interests in the valley. He was united in marriage to Maggie A. Park in 1897, and to this union was born six children, Frederick Hugh, Myron Park, Edwin Bud, Carroll William, Lucile and Milton Nevada. Mr. Dressler is a member of the Douglas County school board. He is Vice-President of the Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley, President of the Minden Butter Factory, a stockholder in the Minden Flour Milling Co., and President of the Plymouth Co. of Smith Valley.

JOSIAH F. MILES, who is now serving as County Assessor of White Pine County, was born at Corrine, Utah, November 5, 1865. His parents were Josiah and Leah Miles. His father died when Josiah F. was two years of age, and his mother came to Nevada and located in Hamilton, White Pine

County, in 1869, and in 1870 she and the children went to Los Angeles, where they remained but a brief period. They then located in Independence, Cal., where Josiah F. received a common school education. In 1872 the family again took up their residence in Nevada and located in Steptoe Valley, where they became interested in ranching and stock raising. Mr. Miles assisted on the home ranch until 1899. His mother having died in 1898. In 1902 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer of White Pine County, which office he held for over five years. He resigned in April, 1908, and was elected Assessor in the fall of that year. He is now filling that office in an efficient manner. Politically Mr. Miles is a Democrat. He was united in marriage July 31, 1899, to Minnie O'Hare, of Carson City. Their children are David Francis, born August 16, 1902; Cyril Daniel, born September 26, 1905; Leah Margaret, born March 15, 1907, and George Joseph, born October 27, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Miles is a member of the K. of P. and the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT.—Prominent among the attorneys in White Pine County is William McKnight, who has the distinction of being a native son. He was born February 9, 1884, in White Pine County. He is a son of Ira J. and Lizzie A. McKnight, who are both natives of San Francisco, Cal. The father of our subject came to Nevada when a young man with his parents and became identified along agriculture lines near Hamlington, where his parents located. Mr. McKnight's father learned the harness trade and settled at Cherry Creek, where he was engaged in business, and later removed to Ely, where he now resides and is engaged in business. William acquired his education in the public schools of White Pine County, after which he attended the agricultural college at Logan, Utah, for three years. Returning to Ely he was appointed by Gov. Dickerson as Deputy Recorder and Auditor in 1905, and at the regular election in 1906 he was honored with the same office, which he held for three terms. At the expiration of his term, January 1, 1913, he began the practice of law in Ely. In politics Mr. McKnight is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and Eagles. He was married to Miss Grace Shiells of Ogden, Utah, April 17, 1907. Their one son, Daniel Webster, was born May 10, 1908.

EDWARD MILLARD was born in New York State April 18, 1847. His parents removed to Kane County, Ill., where Edward received his education in the public schools. At an early age he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed at various places for many years, and then removed to Kansas, where he followed farming. In 1885 Mr. Millard removed to Utah and followed his trade for ten years. He went to Colorado in 1895, where he remained up to 1902, when he located in Nevada and took up general engineering and surveying. He was married October 21, 1875, to Libbie S. West, and to this union was born Frank W., born April 22, 1880, who is identified in the

business with his father. Frank W. was born at Burden, Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City and graduated from the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo., in 1902. He was appointed city engineer in 1907, when Ely was incorporated, and was again appointed to the same office in 1910. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Ely and the Consistory and Shrine of Reno, Nevada. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Miller, a native of New York City, December 3, 1908. Their one child, Robert W., was born December 12, 1911. Our subject is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Independent Order of United Woodmen and is a member of the G. A. R.

A. GRANT MILLER, one of the prominent attorneys of Reno, is a native of Kent County, Mich., where he was born September 27, 1867. He received his education in the public schools, Kalamazoo College, and the University of Chicago. After attending the latter he became identified with a large corporation of Grand Rapids, and represented them legally and otherwise, and traveled through England, Scotland and Ireland. He took up the practice of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1900. He served as City Clerk at Stanton, Mich., for one term, and as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County for one term. He came West in 1900 owing to his health and located in Idaho, where he became identified with mining and did some legal business. He remained in Idaho for about two years, recovering his health; he returned to Michigan, and after his father's death he removed to Nevada, which was in 1907, locating first in Sparks, where he served as City Attorney, and in 1909 he came to Reno, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Dixon & Miller, with offices in the Journal Building. Mr. Miller was married to Miss Ethel Carney, a native of Michigan, June 4, 1908. He is largely interested in mining. Fraternally he is a member of the Moose.

MAJOR H. MILLER.—Prominent among the county officials of Elko County is Major H. Miller. He was born in Randolph County, Mo., January 7, 1855. His father being one of the representative farmers of that locality. He received his education in the public schools and the Fayette College of Fayette, Mo. He began at an early age to learn the drug business, which he followed until 1877, when he removed to Elko. Here he followed ranching for a time and then entered the employ of Russell & Bradley as bookkeeper, which position he held for two years. He has served Elko County as Deputy County Treasurer for two years, Deputy County Assessor for four years, Deputy Recorder, Deputy County Superintendent of Schools, and Deputy County Surveyor. He had the position as bookkeeper for W. T. Smith for some time and also acted as Deputy County Treasurer at the same time. He engaged in the lumber business with John Payne at the same time he acted as County Treasurer, serving one term. Mr. Miller sold his interest in the

lumber yard and then engaged in the drug business for two years, after which he ranched in Pleasant Valley for four years. He disposed of his ranch and was appointed State Bank Examiner during Governor Sparks' administration, which office he held one year. He returned to Elko and served his county as Deputy Clerk and Treasurer. He was elected County Treasurer in 1908, which office he now holds. He has a thorough knowledge of the duties of his position and is proving an efficient and competent official. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat and is justly deserving the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He was married in March, 1883, to Miss Emma Moody of California and their three children are Osborn M., Hanley E. and Jerald P.

FRED L. MINER.—Prominent among the mining writers who have contributed much to the advancement of the mining interests of Southern Nevada, by painstaking and conscientious presentation of the resources of many districts, is Fred L. Miner, who is best known through his several years' association with the *Goldfield News* and *Goldfield Tribune* as mining editor. In his work Mr. Miner combines a splendid metropolitan newspaper training and an extensive practical mining experience in Colorado and Nevada, which, coupled with frequent personal examination of the mines of various districts, has given him an unusual fund of information and gained him a standing in the newspaper world and with the reading public as an undoubted authority on mining matters. As the *National Miner* aptly said: "Mr. Miner has the genius and literary tact to make one see everything that belongs to a hole in the ground. His faculty for drawing just the lines where the rich gold and silver is placed in that hole is vivid and in a graphic sense carries the importance that enforces conviction."

FRED L. WHITE. Prominent among the men of Washoe County who has proved most capable in the discharge of his duties in the State Assembly, as Councilman and Mayor pro tem of Reno, is Fred L. White. His administration of the offices he has held has given general satisfaction. He was born December 3, 1868, near Roseburg, Oregon. His parents removed to Reno, where he acquired his education in the public and high schools, after which he took a business course. He learned the printer's trade and followed various vocations for some years. In 1902 Mr. White engaged in the job printing business, and later took an interest in the *Nevada State Journal* with Bingham Bros. Case & Dennis, where he remained until 1907, when he disposed of his interest and engaged in business in the Masonic Temple, known as the White Company. In politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party. He has served Washoe County in the State Assembly during 1910-11. He was elected City Councilman in 1911 and again in 1913, and has served as Mayor pro tem during two terms. Fraternally Mr. White is a member of the B. P. O. E., K. of P. and Moose. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Steele, a native of Nevada,

and their four children are Harriet, Eulila, Floyd and Fred L., Jr. Mr. White's parents were Edward and Winnefred Lane. His mother went to Oregon when young with her uncle, Gen. Joe Lane, who has the distinction of being the first Governor of Oregon, and he served as General in the Mexican War. Mr. White's mother died in June, 1911.

FRANCIS MYRON WEST, M.D., one of the leading physicians of Nevada, was born in La Grange County, Ind., March 6, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1896. Later he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, graduating in 1905. He enlisted in the 17th Infantry, U. S. A., from Columbus, Ohio, and served two years in the line service and four years in the medical department. In 1898 he served in the army transport service and received his discharge in San Francisco, September 1, 1902. He removed to Olinghouse, where he had a general practice for one year, and in February, 1907, he removed to Lovelock, where he has since resided. Dr. West was appointed County Physician and health officer October 1, 1909. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, K. of P., Eagles and Fraternal Brotherhood. Dr. West was united in Marriage to Miss Laura E. Milligan, a native of Oregon, September 16, 1909.

JOHN ZIEGLER was born at Keokuk, Iowa, February 3, 1859. His parents removed to Virginia City in 1864. His father, Charles, was one of the representative business men of Virginia City for forty years. He crossed the Plains in 1864, and died in 1902. Mr. Ziegler's mother, Mary (Murray) Ziegler, died 1905. There were six children in the family, Christopher, Charles, Williams, John, Annie and Bertha. Our subject received his education in Virginia City. At an early age he learned the butcher business with his father and remained in the meat business for twenty-five years in Virginia City. He worked in Oakland and in November, 1907, he removed to Manhattan and became connected with the R. and M. Meat Co., and is Vice-President of the company. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and K. of P. Lodge of Virginia City and the Eagles of Manhattan. He is interested in mining in his locality.

HON. B. W. COLEMAN was born in Virginia, July 1, 1869. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. He graduated from college with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1892. While in college he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1892 at Richmond, Va. He removed to Cripple Creek, Colo., later that year and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1906, when he removed to Ely. He was elected District Judge of the Ninth Judicial District in 1910, which office he now holds. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, being a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Shrine. Also a member of the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P. He was married in Cripple Creek, Colo., in 1906, to Miss M. L.

Attletor, of Rhode Island. Their three children are Elizabeth, Virginia, and Margaret.

WARREN W. WILLIAMS was born in the town of New Portland, Maine, March 19, 1839, his grandfathers on both sides serving in the War of the Revolution, their active service being recognized by the granting of pensions by the Government. He was reared on a farm in the Old Bay State and received a common school education. When but 18 years of age, his strong, buoyant spirit led him to turn his face westward, and in company with his eldest brother, Abram P. Williams, afterward U. S. Senator from California, he crossed the Plains, locating in the mining region near Sonora, Cal., in 1858. When the Washoe excitement broke out in the fall of 1859, with his brother he fitted out a pack train, consisting of 24 mules and 10 horses, and thus transported goods from Placerville to Virginia City during the winter of 1859 and 1860. He established a store in a tent on the divide between Virginia City and Gold Hill, Abram taking care of the store and Warren running the pack train. In April, 1860, they moved their store to Monoville, near Mone Lake, and ran a pack train that summer. Warren Williams had just returned to Virginia City from Placerville when the news came of Major Ormsby's defeat by the Piute Indians near Pyramid Lake. Every man who came in said he was the only one who got away and he did it by fast riding. In May, 1860, while Mr. Williams was camped with his pack train at the mouth of Six Mile Canyon, Colonel Jack Hayes with 500 men came along and took 12 of his horses, paying for them in Government vouchers, which were disposed of at a discount. Mr. Williams hired out to Col. Hayes with 12 animals and two of his men and came to Churchill County. During six weeks there was no general engagement other than running fights with small squads of men on each side. The only white man then living in Churchill County was Ace Kenyon, who ran a trading post at Rag Town, now Leeteville, having settled there in 1849. Kenyon had been selling powder and shot to the Indians up to the time the Indian war broke out. It was deemed treason by Col. Hayes for a white man to sell ammunition to the Indians. He called Kenyon before him one morning and said: "I am told you have been selling powder and shot to the Indians, and if I had proof of it I would call a drum-head court martial and you would be shot in less than an hour." But Kenyon stoutly maintained his innocence and Col. Hayes ordered him to leave the country in less than 24 hours, which he did. Twelve years later Kenyon admitted to Mr. Williams that he had been selling powder and shot to the Indians for 10 years, but thought it was a poor time to admit it when Col. Hayes was there with his soldiers. Mr. Williams continued running his pack train from Placerville and other points in California during the summer of 1860, to Monoville, and on August 5th he was camped on Virginia Creek, a few miles from Monoville, having only a boy with him. While eating supper he looked up and saw the hills covered with Indians. He took one shot at them and ran, hiding in the willows under the creek bank

until morning, when he saw 50 horsemen coming, led by his brother. As they approached Warren burst into tears, saying: "Abe, we have lost everything." But the brother replied: "I don't care as long as you are alive." Warren Williams returned to California, soon secured another pack train and freighted back and forth between Placerville and the Nevada mining camps until 1868. As work on the railroad progressed east from Sacramento, he took his freight from the end of the railroad. In 1871 Mr. Williams located permanently in Churchill County. With State Senator Charles Kaiser he went to California and purchased 3,000 head of sheep, being among the first to bring sheep into Nevada. While there were many failures in the sheep business in this State, Mr. Williams was among the first to make a success of the industry and has continued in the sheep business to the present time. Mr. Williams has been closely identified with public and political movements in the county and State. He served Churchill County eight years as long term commissioner and was for eight years State Senator, making 16 years in public office. He drafted the bill that moved the county seat from Stillwater to Fallon; got the appropriation for the Courthouse and Jail, and drafted and passed the bill that gave Churchill County her splendid high school building in Fallon. He donated the land for the Courthouse and Jail, the Baptist Church, and the first district school building in the City of Fallon. With his team he scraped down the sand knolls west of Main street in this city and sold the lots at \$30 each, which are now worth \$3,000. Mr. Williams is identified with the State as a large land owner, sheep raiser, merchant and banker. He has helped his brothers to make a success of the sheep business, and has so handled his wealth that his children have engaged in the stock business and have thus gained affluence and are all prosperous. At 74 years of age he is still active in business affairs, using his spare money in clearing and leveling sage brush land and developing the resources of Churchill County, and has expressed the desire that when he passes over the divide his remains shall be laid to rest at the foot of Toyeh, the Fallon butte.

STEPHEN ROBERT WHITEHEAD was born at St. George, Washington County, Utah, June 17, 1880. He acquired his education in the public schools. He became identified with the mercantile business in St. George, which he followed for some years. In 1906 he removed to Overton, Nevada, and with his brother, William A., conducted a store which is now operated by his brother. Mr. Whitehead came to Las Vegas and in 1910 was elected county and city assessor, which position he now holds. In politics he is a Democrat. He married Miss Gertrude E. Meader, a native of England, March 23, 1905. There were four children born to this union, Feriland, born February 14, 1906; Lucile, born October 23, 1907; Robert R., born September 10, 1909, and William C., born July 5, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead are affiliated with the Church of Latter Day Saints. The parents of Mr. Whitehead are Adolphus and Mary E. (Wells) Whitehead, who were the parents of six children, four daughters

and two sons. The father of our sketch held the office of County Recorder in Washington County, Utah, for some years.

ROBERT P. WILEY, one of the prominent ranchers and stock men residing near Wellington, was born in Wyoming. He was born on the plains while his parents were en route to the Pacific Coast, which was in 1864. His father Robert and his mother Margaret were both natives of Missouri. They followed the old Reese River route and located at Nine Mile ranch near Aurora. Mr. Wiley's father engaged in ranching on a large scale and was one of the prominent stock men of his locality and owned various ranches. He also bought the Sulphur Springs ranch in 1871, consisting of two hundred acres. He died in 1899. The mother of Mr. Wiley is in her 80th year and resides in Carson City. There were six children in the parents' family. Irene, wife of A. J. Hinds, of Wellington, died at the age of thirty-nine; Mattie, wife of M. B. Blackwell, of Carson City; Maud, wife of R. H. Dalzell, of Tonopah; John, a resident of Alberta, Canada; Clifford, a mining man of Rawhide, and Robert, our subject. Mr. Wiley attended the public schools of Sweetwater and Reno. He has always been identified with farming and now owns 640 acres in Mineral County. He was married to Minnie Larson, of Colorado, in 1888. To this union were born four children, Elmer, attending the U. of N.; Esther and Maud, attending school in Carson, and Verna, who died at the age of eleven. Mr. Wiley is a Democrat. He has resided on the Dalzell ranch for twenty-three years and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS WILSLEF, one of the well-known ranchers of the Carson Valley, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred on the 24th of January, 1871. He received his education in the public schools of his native land, and in 1880 he came to America, locating in the Carson Valley with his parents, Peter and Emma Wilslef, now residents of Genoa. In 1882 Mr. Wilslef bought what is known as the Pettegrew place, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, where he carries on general farming and dairying. He is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery. He was married February 20, 1894, and ten children have blessed this union. In politics Mr. Wilslef is a Democrat and has served as secretary of the school board several years. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS was born May 3, 1871, in Wales. He was educated in the public schools, after which he worked in the stone quarries. He came to America in 1890 and located in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., where he worked in the slate quarries for two years. He removed to Quincy, Mass., and learned the granite cutting trade, after which he removed to Barre, Vermont, where he followed his trade for a time. He was employed for two years on the State Capitol at Albany, N. Y. He finally removed to Barre again and engaged in the wholesale granite business for fourteen years. He came to

Reno and engaged in business with J. M. McCormack, and the firm is known as the Western Marble and Granite Company, which is the largest in Nevada, and the second largest on the Coast. The firm has a branch yard in Sacramento in connection with the Reno yard. Mr. Williams is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Congregational Church. He was married to Louise Vercoe, of Barre, Vermont, June, 1901. Mrs. Williams is a native of Cornwall, England.

OTTO T. WILLIAMS, one of the representative attorneys of Nevada, who resides in Elko, was born April 13, 1875, in Kansas. In 1880 he removed to Nevada with his parents, who located in the Carson Valley and received his early education at Genoa. At an early age he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Genoa *Courier* across the street from the historic log cabin, the first house erected in the State. In 1896 Mr. Williams graduated from the University of Nevada, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and on June 1, 1901, he was admitted to the Bar in Nevada. Since that time he has resided and practiced law in Elko. In 1904 he was elected District Attorney of Elko County. During the two years he filled this office he prosecuted the two Indians, Johnny and Ibapah, both of whom were afterward hanged, this being the last case in Elko County in which the death penalty has been inflicted. Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Fredericka Lord, a daughter of F. C. Lord, of Virginia City, February 7, 1902. To this union have been born Frederick Yale, born December 16, 1902, and Otto T., born April 28, 1911.

ANDREW WESTFALL, a well-known rancher of Humboldt County, was born in Alleghany County, New York, February 2, 1836. His parents removed to Illinois when Andrew was young, and became interested extensively in farming. Here Mr. Westfall learned practical farming. In 1861 he started across the Plains with an ox-team and was four months in making the journey. He spent the first winter in Virginia City, and in 1862 he removed to Humboldt County, with headquarters at Unionville, where he followed the freighting and contracting business for fifteen years. Early in 1870 he started ranching and now owns seven hundred and forty acres. Mr. Westfall was elected to the State Legislature on the silver party ticket and served one term. He has also served Humboldt County as Commissioner for eight years at different periods. He was Deputy Sheriff at Unionville for some years during the exciting history of Nevada. Mr. Westfall was twice married. The first union was to Frances Wash, a native of Missouri, and his second marriage was to Mary E. Babcock, of Illinois, in 1884. There were four children born, two to each union—Loren, of Reno; Lillie, wife of Lester Merrill, of San Francisco; Vernon, who resides at and manages the home place, and Nola, residing at home. Mr. Westfall is a stockholder in the Lovelock Creamery. He is one of the most highly esteemed men of his county.

GEORGE WINGFIELD was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, on August 16th, 1876. His father's name is Thos. Y. Wingfield and his mother's name Martha M.

Wingfield. The family moved to California in 1881 and thence to Oregon in 1882. Geo. Wingfield attended school at Lakeview, Oregon, and after leaving school engaged in the cattle business. He went to Tonopah on April 7th, 1901, and became identified with the late Senator Nixon in October, 1902, in mining and banking. He went to Goldfield in 1903 and became interested in the Columbia Mountain group of twenty-three claims. He also became interested in a lease on the property of the Florence Goldfield Mining Co., which lease produced for him and his partners approximately \$700,000. The firm of Nixon & Wingfield also became interested in the Mohawk, the Laguna and other properties in Goldfield, bought the Jumbo, Red Top and Combination and then merged them into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., of which company he is now president. Mr. Wingfield is also interested in other parts of the State of Nevada and also in various enterprises in California and elsewhere. He is president of the Nevada Hills Mining Company at Fairview, Nevada, and the Buckhorn Mines Co. in Eureka County, Nevada. He has large land and live stock holdings in various parts of the State. While in partnership with the late Senator Nixon the firm became interested in the Nixon National Bank at Reno, John S. Cook, Bankers, at Goldfield, and the Tonopah Banking Corporation at Tonopah. In the final dissolution of the partnership in April, 1908, Senator Nixon took over the banking interest and real estate of the firm, excepting the John S. Cook & Co. bank at Goldfield, and Mr. Wingfield in turn took the mining interests and the Goldfield bank, of which latter institution he is president.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS was born in Winfield, Kan., November 3, 1870, and has for twenty years been a resident of Churchill County, locating on a farm two miles east of the present City of Fallon, with his brother, George Budd Williams, where they worked for the upbuilding of the community. In 1898 W. H. Williams was elected Sheriff of Churchill County, which position he filled in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents. He was married May 14, 1902, to Miss Nellie Robbin, of Reno, and to this union three children were born—two daughters and one son. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Williams was elected a member of the lower house of the Nevada Legislature, and has always been active in the community in which he lives.

GRAY MASHBURN, one of the prominent attorneys of Nevada, was born on a farm in the South. When but four years of age his parents removed to La Crosse, Ark., where he resided until he reached the age of nineteen. He received his education in the common schools of Arkansas. He attended La Crosse College and later Peabody Institute, and Normal at Nashville, Tenn. He then entered the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, graduating from the law department with the degree of B. L. L. with the second highest honors of the class in a little more than half the time allotted for the course. He was elected and accepted a position as one of the teachers in a state school at Little Rock, where he remained for a period of four years. He accepted a position of the same kind in Vancouver,

Wash., where he remained for three years. He was then recalled to Little Rock as Principal of the same school in which he formerly taught and from which he was elected Superintendent. He resigned about four years ago, and entered upon the practice of law, coming directly to Nevada. At the general election of 1912 he was chosen District Attorney of Storey County for a two-year term, and is justly numbered among the valued citizens of Nevada.

DEDRICH WINKELMANN was born in Hanover, Germany, May 8, 1870. He came to America in 1885, accompanied by his father and sister, who is now the wife of Fritz Hellwinkle, of Carson Valley. The mother of Dedrich having died in Germany. Mr. Winkelmann after reaching the Carson Valley worked out for some years at farming, after which he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, which was in 1892. In politics he is a Republican. He was united in marriage to Mary Wehrmann, a native of Germany, in December, 1898. Their three children are Harry Adolph, born October, 1899; Ewald, born April, 1902; Emma M., born October, 1903. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Winkelmann is a stockholder in the Carson Valley Hay & Produce Co. and also in the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co.

EDGAR E. WINTERS, one of the prominent attorneys of Churchill County, was born at Auburn, Nemaha County, Nebraska. He graduated from the Law Department of the State University at Lincoln and practiced in Salt Lake City, Utah, until 1898, when he entered the army and was a member of the 14th Infantry. He served from June, 1898, to March, 1899. Returning to the West, he settled in Crescent City, Del Norte County, Cal., where he remained and practiced his profession until 1907. In July of that year he removed to Fallon, where he has since resided and looked after his law business. June, 1911, he was appointed City Attorney. In politics Mr. Winters is a Republican. He is a member of the K. of P., Odd Fellows, Eagles, Modern Woodmen and Moose. He married Miss Ione Bailey, a native of California, in 1910. Their one child, Verna Ione, was born January 8, 1911.

ARTHUR B. WITCHER, President of the Ely National Bank, was born in Huntington, West Virginia, September 22, 1871, and received his education in the public and high schools, after which he attended Marshall's College at Huntington, W. Va. His father was a paymaster in the government employ, and it was here, being associated with his father, that Mr. Witcher received his early training along financial lines. In 1897 he went to Alaska, where he was identified with many prominent men of the East. Remaining in the Klondike for three years, he returned to Utah and became associated with the Utah Savings and Trust Company of Salt Lake City. Mr. Witcher spent three years with this institution and became familiar with every department of banking. In the fall of 1906 he came to Ely, Nevada, and organized the First National Bank of Ely and served as the first president for nearly three years. In January, 1909, he organized the Ely National Bank and holds the position as president. Mr. Witcher was married to Miss

Paralee K. Pitts, of Salt Lake City, March 12, 1902. To this union was born Babbie, March 12, 1903. Fraternally Mr. Witcher is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, he being a thirty-second degree Mason. He is largely identified with the mining interests of White Pine County.

HENRY HERBERT YERINGTON, M. D., one of the well-known and respected physicians of San Francisco, was born at Carson City, March 19, 1880. He received his education in the public schools at Carson City, the Belmont Preparatory School at Belmont, California, and at Stanford University, graduating in 1904. He then attended Columbia College, New York, graduating from the Medical Department in 1908. He served one year in the Bellevue Hospital, gaining thereby broad practical experience. In 1910 he located in San Francisco and opened an office, where he has enjoyed a large practice. Dr. Yerington is connected with the Medical Department of Stanford University. He was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Hamilton, of San Francisco, June 17, 1912.

HON. JAMES A. YERINGTON was born in Carson City, October 6, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and later at St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, Cal., finishing his schooling at Trinity College, Canada, where he graduated in 1882. He has been prominently identified with mining and at one time was in charge of the Esmeralda Mines when they were first opened. Mr. Yerington has served his State as Executive Commissioner at the World's Fair, the Paris Exposition, the Pan-American Exposition, and the St. Louis Exposition. At the Pan-American Exposition he had the honor of being elected president of the Executive Commission, there being seventy-eight members representing the Western hemisphere. Was also elected president of the Executive Commissioners' Association at the St. Louis Exposition. Such was the exhibit he made at the World's Fair that Nevada received thirty-two gold medals. At the Pan-American Exposition Nevada received the only gold medal in the mining building. In 1888 he made a tour of the world.

EDWARD B. YERINGTON, general freight and passenger agent of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, is a son of the Hon. H. M. Yerington, the builder of the road. Edward B. was born at Port Stanley, Canada, August 6, 1859, and came with his father and family to Carson City in 1863. He attended the Carsons schools until 1872, then he attended the Rev. Dr. Brewster's school in San Mateo, Cal., where he remained until 1877. He then attended the Galt Commercial College in Canada. After three years he returned to Carson City and later went to Bodie and Aurora, where he mined for three years. In 1881 he went to Virginia City and became secretary of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad until 1896, when the office was removed to Carson City; the following year he was appointed general freight and passenger agent, which position he still holds. Mr. Yerington was united in marriage to Miss Ella Cogswell, of Madison, Wisconsin, in 1886. Their four children are Russell, who is taking a

mechanical engineering course at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Eleanor, Clara and Frances. Mr. Yerington is a member of the Masonic Lodge and a Charter member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno.

FRED C. VOIGHT, a native of Nevada and one of the prominent men of Elko, was born May 7, 1880, in the Lamoille Valley. He is a son of Henry and Helene, both natives of Germany. The father followed the sea as a sailor, and located in Santa Rosa, after which he came to Nevada in 1870. He returned to the old country in the early seventies, when he was married. He then returned to the Sagebrush State with his bride and located in Elko County. Here he took up land, and added to his holdings until he is now numbered among the representative and well-to-do farmers of his locality. He is now retired and resides in Elko, having leased his ranch. Four children blessed the family: Matilda, wife of D. W. Peters, of Fallon; Harry G., of Elko; Caroline, who died at the age of twenty-nine, and our subject. Fred C. was educated in the public schools and Business College. He followed ranching until October, 1909. After spending one year in California he returned to Elko and was elected County Clerk in 1910, and took office in January, 1911. He was again elected to the same office in 1912 for a two-year term. He was married to Miss Ida B. Drown, of South Fork, Elko County, who died July 25, 1909. To this union were born three children, one of whom died in infancy, Fred Henry, born March 6, 1906, and Karl Christian, born May 7, 1908. Mr. Voight is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES A. WALKER, one of the prominent attorneys of eastern Nevada, was born in Los Angeles, Cal., October 17, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools in Chico, Cal., and graduated from the State Normal School in that city in 1893. That year he entered Stanford University, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of California, December 24, 1895. After teaching a term of school, he resumed his law studies at Stanford until May, 1897, when he moved to White Pine County, Nevada, first locating for one year in the town of Hamilton. He then moved to Ely, where he has since resided and has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously, excepting during the periods when he held public office, he having served three terms as District Attorney and one as City Attorney of Ely. During the years 1907 and 1908, Mr. Walker was associated with G. F. Boreman in the law business. In August, 1909, he formed a copartnership with A. L. Haight, and the firm of Walker & Haight is now assisting in caring for the legal work in their section of the State. Mr. Walker is a Past Master of Ely Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a 32° Mason, being a member of Reno Consistory. He is also a member of the following orders and societies: Kerak Temple of Reno, B. P. O. E. of Salt Lake City, F. O. E. of Ely, National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., and of the Nevada Historical Society. He was married to Miss Nellie Moyle, a native of Virginia City, in 1901. They have two children, Eileen and Leona.

RICHARD WENNHOLD, a rancher residing in the Carson Valley, was born in Germany, January 24, 1869. He received his education in the public schools in his native land, and at the age of sixteen he came to America, where he found work at ranching for fifteen years. He purchased the L. M. Christensen place, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and has brought it up to a high state of cultivation, and has a model dairy. Mr. Wennhold is a stockholder in the Douglas County Creamery and the Alpine Land & Reservoir Co. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the School Board as Trustee for two years. In 1900 he was united in marriage to Miss Dora Gansberg, a native of Germany, who came to Carson Valley with her parents. To this union were born five children—Harry, Richard, Walter, Dorothy, Ellis. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Gardnerville.

HERMAN WERNER was born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 24, 1856. He is a son of Adam and Catherine Werner, both natives of Germany. His father, Adam, was a baker by trade and came to America in 1850. The parents of Mr. Werner were married in Iowa and came to the Pacific Coast via the Isthmus route when Herman was but six years of age. The father located in Empire City, where Herman acquired his education. His father was among the early pioneers and worked in the quartz mills at Empire City for many years. He died in Empire City and was numbered among the representative men of that locality. For many years he ranched near the Carson River. Mr. Werner's mother now resides in Santa Barbara, Cal. Herman, at an early age, learned the painters' trade in Virginia City, which he has always followed. He removed to Reno in 1880, where he has since made his home, excepting two years when he resided in San Francisco. He was married in 1882 to Miss Nellie Enyart, a native of Long Valley. To this union was born one son, Homer, in 1888, and now identified with his father in business. Mr. Werner is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge of Reno, and is Past Master of the K. of P. of Reno.

DELOS ASHLEY TURNER, M.D., was born at Pioche, December 9, 1877. He is a son of Ephram Turner, who came to California in 1849 and afterwards removed to Nevada, settling in White Pine County, after which he became identified with Lincoln County, living at Pioche. He served as Deputy Sheriff and for many years was Sheriff of his county, and served as U. S. Marshal. In 1893 he went to Delmar, where he served as captain of guard of the bullion coach and assisted in carrying gold from the mine to the railroad, a distance of one hundred and sixty-three miles. He served as postmaster and superintendent of the water works at Delmar for a period of six years. Dr. Turner's father was 80 years of age May 26, 1912. His mother died in Goldfield, 1908. Dr. Turner attended the common schools at Pioche and the high school in Salt Lake City and later the University of Illinois, graduating in 1901 from the medical department. He commenced the practice of medicine in Salt Lake City and afterward became identified with the medical department of the Salt

Lake Railroad and removed to Millford, where he remained for two years. In June, 1904, he went to Goldfield, and has since been practicing his profession in that city. He served as County Physician and health officer from 1905-1911. He was president of the Nevada State Medical Association during 1909, and was the first president of the Esmeralda County Medical Society during 1908. He was elected exalted ruler of the Goldfield Lodge, B. P. O. E., and served in 1909. He is a 32nd Degree Mason and a Shriner. He served as first President of Esmeralda Lodge, No. 946, F. O. E. He is a member of the Etta Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Kappa of the University of Illinois. Dr. Turner was married to Miss Charlotte Schultz, of Walla Walla, Washington, July 1, 1909. Their one son, Delos Ashley, Jr., was born August 18, 1911.

DANIEL HALLIDAY UPDIKE, County Surveyor of Washoe County, was born in Reno, June 28, 1880. His father Ferdinand was a native of New Jersey and crossed the Plains in the early days, going to California, where he remained for some years following his trade as painting contractor. He died in Reno, 1906. Mr. Updike's mother, Amanda (Lee) Updike) is from Wisconsin. There were three children in the family, Ferdinand Lee, a railroad man, residing in Reno; Alfred B., also a railroad man, and the subject of this sketch. Daniel H. was educated in the public school of Reno and the University of Nevada, graduating from the School of Mines in 1906. After his schooling he became identified with various mining camps through the State, and in 1908 he was appointed County Surveyor of Washoe County, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Moose and a member of the T. and E., and T. H. P. O. of the University of Nevada.

WILLIAM O. THOMAS, a native of Montana, was born June 25, 1866. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native State and also completed a thorough business course in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Ind. He was with the First National Bank of Butte, Montana, for three years, also with the Silverbow National Bank of the same place for three years, and then with the Kenyon Hardware Company about two years as bookkeeper. Since 1896 Mr. Thomas has been associated with the hotel and restaurant business continually throughout Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho. In September, 1905, he removed to Reno, operating the Overland and Golden Hotel restaurants until 1908, when he opened his present place of business in Reno, and has now also opened a place in Sacramento which is acknowledged to be the leading Bohemian cafe of that city. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Odd Fellows and the Reno Commercial Club.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, a native of Nevada, was born at Austin, April 9, 1876. He is a son of Thomas and Thomasine Thomas, both natives of England. His parents were married in the old country and in 1874 came to America and settled in Austin. The father of our sketch was a mining man and died May 15, 1907. There were five children in the parents' family; all are dead excepting

William H., and a sister, Electa, the wife of Leonard Truscott, a resident of Tonopah. Mr. Thomas' mother is a resident of Tonopah at present. William H. received a common school education and at an early age learned the meat business. He worked at his trade in Austin for six years. He left the State and located in Utah and Idaho for a time. He returned to Nevada and located in Tonopah in January, 1902, and worked for Watt & McCourt for two years. He went to Manhattan and engaged in business for himself for one year and then returned to Tonopah and engaged with the Tonopah and Goldfield Market, where he has been identified since. He has been manager of this branch for four years. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and K. of P. of Tonopah and was united in marriage to Miss Tyra Hendrickson a native, of Sweden, March 10, 1909. His wife is a member of the Woman of the Woodcraft of Tonopah.

HON. WILLIAM R. THOMAS was born October 13, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Des Moines School of Law in 1878. He removed to Watertown, South Dakota, where he commenced practicing law, where he remained until 1905, when he located in Las Vegas, Nevada. While a resident of Watertown, South Dakota, he was elected Mayor of that city and was the first State Senator from that State serving four years. In politics Judge Thomas is a Republican. He served as first District Attorney in Clark County, being appointed in 1909. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Peterson of Minnesota. To this union were born three children: Marie, wife of Howard Espeset, a resident of Iowa; Ralph, who married Miss Wanda Ott of Watertown, South Dakota, and James, at present attending Stanford University. Judge Thomas is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a representative business and financial factor in the life of Southern Nevada.

RICHARD THRAN, a native of Germany, was born July 15, 1864. He was educated in the old country, after which he worked in a dry goods store for two years. At the age of seventeen he came to America, coming direct to the Carson Valley, where he found employment until 1895. He then rented a ranch for two years, and in the fall he purchased the old Marsh ranch, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Thran did not take possession until the following spring. He has improved his farm and now has one of the up-to-date ranches in the Valley. In politics he is a Republican and has served on the Fairview School Board as Trustee. Mr. Thran was married to Miss Marie Dieckhoff, a native of Germany, June 29, 1895. There were six children born, four of whom are still living, namely: Richard, born December 5, 1897; Carl, born September 8, 1899; Emma, born November 2, 1896, and Marichen, born December 17, 1901. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN E. THRELKEL was born at Auburn, Cal., October 28, 1882. His father, one of the prominent ranchers near Auburn, was born and raised in that vicinity. The mother of Mr. Threlkel, Mattie (Nixon) Threlkel, is a sister of

Mr. George Nixon of Reno. He received his education in the public schools of Auburn, graduating from the latter. Finishing his education, he associated himself with the Pacific States Telephone Company for seven years. He then became interested in mining and spent some time in the Goldfield district. In December, 1907, he engaged in the automobile business and now has one of the best equipped and largest garages in Nevada. Mr. Threlkel was united in marriage, February 15, 1911, to Miss Josephine Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller of Reno.

CLEMENT L. TOBIN, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Winnemucca, which is a strong fortress of the commercial and financial activity of Humboldt County, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 18, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of his native State, after which he taught school for two years. He removed to Colorado, where he was identified in the railroad service for several years, when he removed to Winnemucca, and followed the same vocation for a period of two years, when he resigned in 1904 to accept a position in the First National Bank of Winnemucca, and is now serving that institution as assistant cashier. Mr. Tobin is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge of Winnemucca. He was married to Miss Effie R. Sweetser, a daughter of Frank R. Sweetser, formerly president of the First National Bank, February 10, 1910.

ROBERT W. TUCKER was born August 28, 1877, at St. George, Bermuda Island, June 25, 1897, he graduated from the Philadelphia, Pa., high school, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and April 18, 1900, he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Completing his education, he entered the employ as foreman for Henry K. Wampole and Company Manufacturing Pharmaceutical House. He came to the Pacific Coast and identified himself with Wakelee of San Francisco as head clerk for two years, and in 1906 he removed to Goldfield and purchased the Pioneer Drug Store of Martin Muller. He then took over the Truitt Pharmacy and merged his interest under the name of the Pioneer Drug Company, Inc. Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Margaret E. Cameron, of Virginia City, February 27, 1907. Her father was John Cameron, for twenty-five years identified with the most prominent mines of Virginia City, and a man most favorably known in mining circles in the Comstock days. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one daughter, Virginia Lockwood, born December 13, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Tucker is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Loyal Order of Moose of Goldfield. His wife is a member of the Woman's Club and active in the social life of Goldfield.

IRA WINTERS, who is a native of Nevada, and is numbered among the representative ranchers of Washoe County, has been active in the promotion of agricultural interests in his locality, was born January 19, 1877. His father, John D., one of the pioneers of this State, arrived in Sacramento overland in August, 1849. He came by the way of the Oregon trail and later located in

Carson in the year 1857. He did freighting and became interested in mining, and at one time traded a yoke of oxen for a sixth interest in the Ophir Mine at Virginia, which afterward proved valuable and was worth a quarter of a million dollars. He lost his fortune later in the mines of Virginia and Aurora, and died in 1901. The mother died in 1887. Ira received his education in the public schools of Carson City, after which he became interested in farming, and in 1906 he and his aunt, Mrs. N. E. Nevers, who died March 19, 1913, purchased about one thousand acres near Washoe Lake, and since then Mr. Winters has given his attention to general farming and dairying. Mr. Winters was united in marriage to Mary Kearney, January 3, 1904. Their three children are Mary Elizabeth, Ina May and John D. In politics Mr. Winters is a Democrat.

CHARLES F. WITTENBERG, one of the progressive and representative men of Tonopah, was born at Eureka, January 6, 1876. He is a son of Frank and Matilda Wittenberg, who settled in Eureka in the early days. His father was a leading merchant in his town for some years, after which he engaged in mining, and followed that vocation for many years. Charles F. received a limited education in the public schools and at the age of fifteen he started in mining, which he followed for ten years. In 1902 he came to Tonopah, where he started the freighting business until the railroad was built in Tonopah. He then erected a large warehouse in 1905. He is still interested in the teaming and automobile freighting business between Tonopah and Manhattan, and other camps. Mr. Wittenberg is a member of the Masonic and Elks lodge of Tonopah. In politics he is a Democrat. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1912. He was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Kopp, of Eureka, May 22, 1905. Their three children are Charles, born December 21, 1906; Frank, born April 29, 1908, and Gladys, born July 12, 1909. Mr. Wittenberg is largely identified with mining in his locality and is President of the Gypsy Queen and Manhattan Dorris Companies.

AUGUST RICHARD WITTKKE, M.D., was born in Germany, May 15, 1863. He received his early education in the old country, and at the age of twenty he entered the University of Berlin, graduating in 1888. He came to America and settled in Milwaukee, where he entered the Milwaukee Medical College, graduating in 1898. He then attended the Medical Department of the Marquette University. He has served as Government Physician for the Indian Department, and was stationed at Fort Shaw, Mont. He removed to Denver, Colo., where he practiced his profession for six years, and later practiced in Wyoming. He located in Goldfield, where he remained four years. In 1912 he removed to Lovelock. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Dr. Wittke took up the study of law in Goldfield, and passed the examinations before the Supreme Court and was admitted to the Bar March, 1906.

JOHN LEWIS WOODWARD was born in Maryland, January 19, 1865. He attended the public school of his State and at an early age became connected with store work and at the age of nineteen he removed to Carlisle, Ill., where he remained for one year and then went to San Francisco, where he worked at the hotel business for some time. He then engaged in the restaurant business at the junction of Market and McAlister streets. He went to Seattle, engaging in the same business for a period of four years. Then he returned to California and located in Ransburg, where he owned and managed the Orphius theatre for four years. He spent eighteen months in Central America previous to locating in Ransburg, Cal. In 1903 he located in Goldfield, engaging first in the restaurant business and afterwards started the first soda works in Goldfield. He sold out the latter and engaged in the wholesale business under the firm of Burley & Woodward, Inc. Mr. Woodward is a member of the B. P. O. E., Eagles, Moose, K. of P. and the Odd Fellows, all of Goldfield. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank K. of P. He married Miss Lorine Cunningham, a native of Honolulu, December 14, 1909.

ORIS J. VAN PELT was born at Port Williams, Ohio, September 11, 1874. His father was Abner J. and his mother Rebecca (Oglesbie) Van Pelt. He was educated in the schools of Port Williams and the University of Cincinnati Law School. He started his law practice in Evansville, Ind., in 1899, remaining there for two years. He then removed to Houston, Texas, where he practiced for two years. He came to Nevada and entered the firm of Campbell, Nelson & Brown, of Tonopah, where he remained four years, after which he formed a co-partnership with Frank A. Stevens, and they established offices in Goldfield and Rawhide. In 1910 they removed to Las Vegas, where they are now located, doing a general law business. Mr. Van Pelt is a Democrat and in 1911 he was elected District Attorney, which position he now holds. While in Tonopah he was attorney for the Bullfrog and Tonopah Railroad. He is a member of the State Bar Association and one of the officers of the legislative council.

GEORGE H. WEDEKIND was born in Hesse, Province of Cassel, Germany. At an early age he learned the piano making trade and followed that business for many years in the old country. His father was a saddle maker and had contracts with the German Government to manufacture saddles for the army. George H. served four years in the army and came to America in 1853. He worked for eight years after locating in New York for Steinway & Sons as an expert tone regulator. In 1861 he went to San Francisco by the way of Panama and engaged with the M. Gray piano factory until 1868. He then came to White Pine County, where he remained for some time working at his trade. Then traveling through various parts of California and Nevada following his trade of piano repairing and tuning, at the same time he did a good deal of prospecting. He settled in Reno in the early days and did prospecting in this

vicinity. In 1900 he discovered what is known as the Wedekind mine about five miles northeast of Reno. Being advanced in years, he did not care to handle so much dirt and went on the side of the hill where his claim was located and made quite an opening. His son-in-law, Harry Ramsay, was on a visit to Reno from Cortez, Nevada, and Mr. Wedekind invited him out to see the mine and Mr. Ramsay took samples of ore with him to Cortez and had it examined and found it was good pay ore. He returned to the mine and assisted in making the first shipment. Then Mr. Ramsay remained in Reno and assisted at the mine. Lewis G. Wedekind, his son, took charge of the mine. They continued to ship ore and in one year took out over one hundred thousand dollars. The mine was bought by the late Gov. John Sparks and brought one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Wedekind, the subject of this sketch, died from the effects of an accident, October 22, 1905. There were six children in his family, John L., Elizabeth C., wife of Charles Laden, of Reno; Lewis G., Henry G. Annie died in infancy; Lillie H., wife of Harry Ramsay, of Reno. Lewis G. was born February 8, 1865, in San Francisco and was educated in White Pine County. He worked on a farm and handled stock until 25 years old in various places. He came to Reno to take charge of his father's mine in 1900. He married Miss Vernie A. Frazer, of Reno, April 7, 1901. Their six children are Lewis G., born January 14, 1903; George W., born August 11, 1905, died October 1, 1905; Vernie B., born February 9, 1906; Helen C., born March 31, 1908; Beulah V., born December 31, 1910; Marvel, who died in infancy.

EDGAR H. WALKER, who is now serving as Secretary of the Railroad Commission in Carson City, was born February 21, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal. He acquired his education in the public schools of San Francisco, after which he became identified with a wholesale dry goods firm in that city, where he remained for one year. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific R. R. in the Freight Auditor's office, where he remained for six years, and in the fall of 1906 he took the position as Rate Clerk with the S. P. R. R., with headquarters at Reno. This position he held until April, 1907, when he was appointed Secretary to the R. R. Commission of Nevada, which position he now holds. Mr. Walker is a member of Carson City Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances Olding, of Carson City, September 4, 1910. Their one son, Francis Edgar, was born April 18, 1911.

FRED J. SHAIR. It would be hard to name a citizen of Nevada more popular with his fellowmen than Fred J. Shair, the efficient Mayor of Reno. He was born in the Empire State and educated in the public schools of Minnesota, where his parents removed in the '70s. Mr. Shair followed the vocation of traveling salesman for two years, and in 1906 he removed to Reno, where he took an interest in the Flanigan Warehouse Co. and now acts in the capacity of manager and vice-president. He is one of the organizers of the

Reno Commercial Club, and takes an active interest in the Commonwealth. He is also interested in the sugar factory at Fallon. He was united in marriage in 1895. Their four children are William, Frederick, Alice and June. Mrs. Shair takes an active part in the club and social life of Reno.

WILLIAM M. WEATHERS, the present County Assessor of Elko County, Nevada, is a native son of Star Valley, where his birth occurred on the 12th of August, 1876. He received his education in the graded and high schools of Elko. After his schooling he became largely interested with his father and brothers in stock and ranching in Star Valley. His father, William W., is a native of Alabama and was one of the sturdy pioneers who located in Nevada in 1872, and the family now have four thousand acres. William M. was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Clark and served in this capacity four years, and in 1906 he was elected to the office of County Assessor, which position he still holds. His integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. Mr. Weathers is a Democrat and has taken a keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. of Reno and the K. of P. of Elko.

HON. J. EMMETT WALSH, District Attorney of Esmeralda County, was born February 1, 1874, at Gold Hill. He is a son of James and Mary Jane Walsh. His father died in 1882 and his mother is at present a resident of Carson City. He was educated in the public schools at Gold Hill and Carson City. He worked at ranching for a period of four years and read law in the office of Torreyson & Summerfield, and was admitted to the Bar April 26, 1896. He began his profession in Carson City, Nevada, and in 1898 he was elected District Attorney of Ormsby County, serving one term, after which he removed to San Francisco and practiced for five years. After the earthquake he returned to Nevada and settled in Goldfield. He served as deputy District Attorney here during 1907-08 and in 1910 was elected to the office of District Attorney, which he now holds. He is a close student of the law and of public affairs and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people of his county. He is exalted ruler of Goldfield Lodge, No. 1072, B. P. O. E., and deputy grand president of the Eagles for the Southern district of Nevada, and deputy supreme dictator for the district of Goldfield Lodge, No. 604, of the Moose and a member of Goldfield Council, No. 1070, Knights of Columbus, and Mohawk Camp, No. 592, Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS C. SHARPE was born in New Brunswick, December 8, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Maine and assisted on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Williamsport, Pa. Here he worked at lumbering for three years. 1875 he removed to Bodie, Nev., and

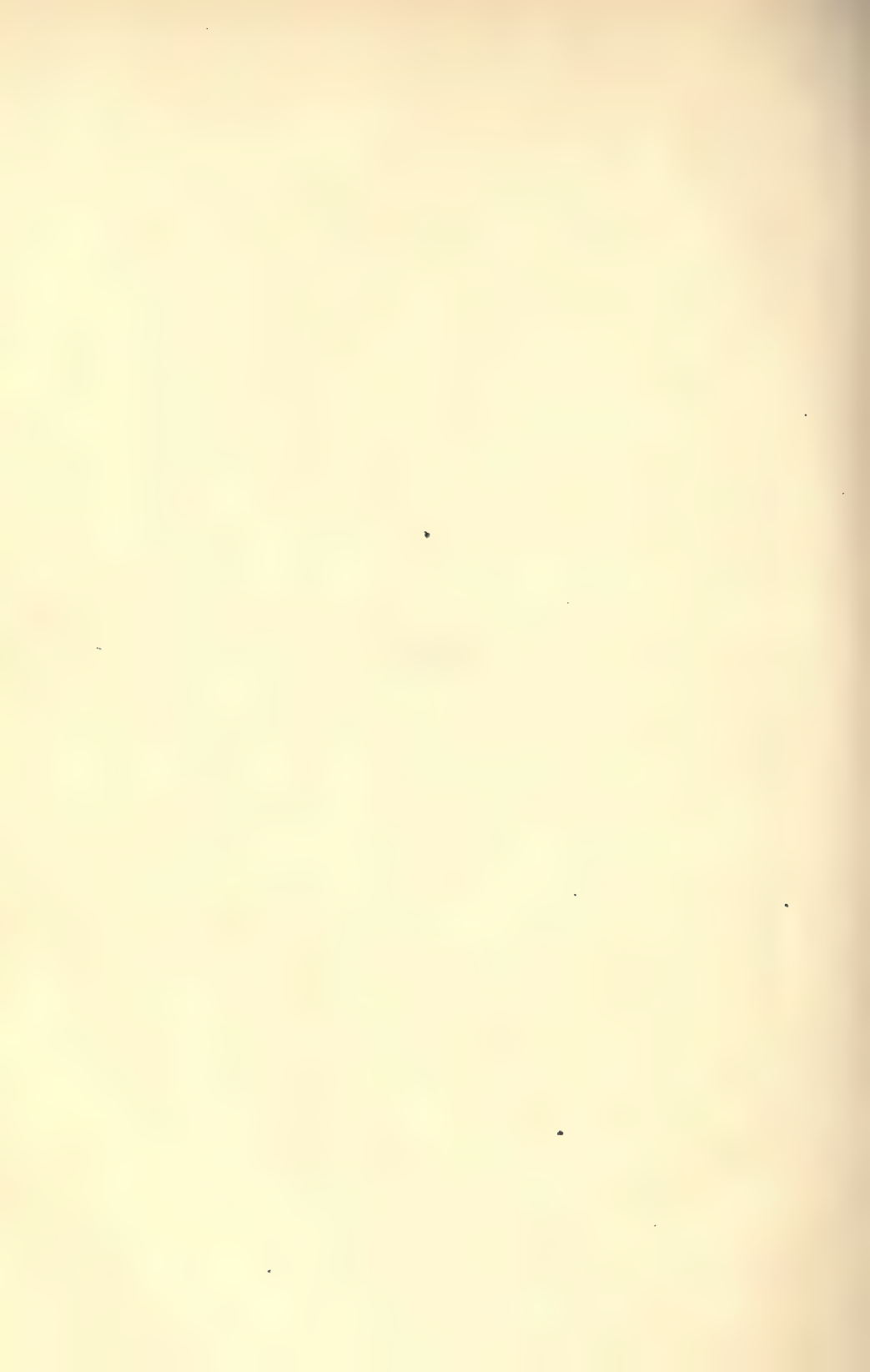
did mining. He was foreman of the Defiance mine four years, and located the timber for the Mono Lake R. R. He followed mining for some years and later bought the hotel at Fletcher. Mr. Sharp has four hundred acres of land, and is interested in stock raising. In politics he is a Republican and for twelve years he has served on the school board of Dist. No. 1 in his county. He was married to Maggie May Gallagher in 1893. She was appointed post-mistress by President McKinley and served up to the time of her death. Mr. Sharp then took the office and continued same up to 1912, when the office was discontinued. Three children were born of this marriage, Clarence C., Dec. 10, 1894; Roy S., Nov. 28, 1897, and Elwood, April 23, 1901. Mr. Sharp's second marriage occurred Feb. 13, 1913, to Mrs. Olivia Reed, of Indiana. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

JEROME L. VAN DERWERKER. Born August 18, 1852, in the State of New York; educated in the public schools of his native State, and graduated with honor from the State Law College in 1876. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and has been admitted to practice law in the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oklahoma and Texas, and admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of all of said States. In Arizona he was engaged in corporate, mining and irrigation law, in which he conducted some very complicated and extensive litigation to a successful issue. In California his practice was wide and varied, and has acted as counsel in some of the great will contests of that State. In Oklahoma he was largely engaged in the practice of land law, and also in one noted homicide case, in which he cleared his client. During his residence in this State he was elevated to a Judgeship. In Texas his practice was on the border, where he successfully defended a large number of homicide cases. He was attracted to Nevada by the Tonopah and Goldfield mining excitement. He located in Reno several years ago and at once won a good position at the Bar and a good practice by his integrity and ability. He has defended several capital cases with success. His practice is now entirely of a civil nature. Judge Van Derwerker is an expert in land, mining, corporation and water-right law; a fine jury trial lawyer, conducts his cases with grace and ability; in the examination of witnesses he pleasantly and carefully elicits the facts and establishes his clients' case, and on the cross-examination of witnesses develops such testimony as is favorable to his client from a truthful witness, and with rare tact demonstrates the falsity of an untruthful witness, thus securing every fair and legal advantage for his clients. His arguments are clear, analytical, persuasive and convincing. He is a member of the Order of Elks and Odd Fellows.

ALLEN C. BRAGG was born in Maine, Oct. 4, 1849, son of Charles A. and Marcia Bragg. The father came to Nevada in 1862 and the mother and children followed in 1864. The family settled in Carson City, where Mr. Bragg

was identified in the lumber business under the firm name of Folsom, Bragg & Co., with yards at Carson and Dayton. Mr. Bragg's father died in 1893 and his mother died in 1909. Allen C. was clerk and bookkeeper for his father until 1870, when he operated a saw mill near Truckee. In 1874 he removed to Reno, engaging in the lumber business with his father. Later he purchased the *Gazette*, which he continued until 1903, when he sold out and removed to Winnemucca and edited the *Silver State*. 1906 he became associate editor of the *White Pine News* for three years, when in the fall of 1909 he was elected police judge, which office he now holds. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic and K. of P.

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